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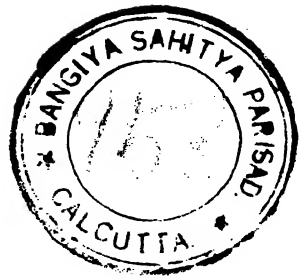
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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND
MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India and its Dependencies.



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JANUARY TO JUNE, 1827.

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PREFACE

TO THE

TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME

OF

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

THE commencement of a new year and a new volume affords a convenient opportunity for addressing a few prefatory observations to the readers of the *Asiatic Journal*.

Eleven years have now elapsed since the first appearance of this work, which, during the greater part of the eventful period, has been the only general popular record of political transactions in British India, of occurrences at home and abroad, connected with that interesting country, as well as of the progress of the various discoveries made respecting the geography, the history, the statistics, the moral and physical circumstances, of the extensive territories comprehended within, or in the vicinity of, the vast empire of Great Britain in the East. It has been, moreover, an essential part of its plan to arrest, as it were, the evanescent hues of opinion upon passing events, by condensing the contents of the various newspapers published in India.

This consideration alone imparts a value to the *Asiatic Journal*, thus constituted a receptacle of abundant materials for history: a value increasing, not diminishing, by the lapse of time. Its original contributions to science and literature are likewise already appreciated by writers of the present day, foreign as well as English, who have avowed their obligations to this Journal for much valuable information.

Possessed of such claims to public regard, the *Asiatic Journal*, by recent salutary changes in its constitution, has, in the opinion of competent judges, established new pretensions to patronage: these the
Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 132. B editor

editor and proprietors are sedulously endeavouring to corroborate, by adopting every practicable suggestion for improving the work, in each department; and they have, very lately, made a further addition to its dimensions.

Grateful for the support which the Journal experiences, they are unwilling to advert to the expense incurred in order to gain and secure that support: as some subscribers, however, may not be aware of the extraordinary expenditure required for this work, they may be excused for stating, that the original cost and the postage of newspapers from every part of the East (files of each Indian paper being imported, for the purpose of obtaining the very earliest intelligence), the charge for rapid printing and cancellations (an inconvenience peculiar to such a work as this), and, lastly, the reporting and printing in full the Debates at the East-India House, constitute altogether a heavy tax *superadded* to the expenses incurred by monthly publications in general.

The editor takes occasion to assert that, in its political views and sentiments, the *Asiatic Journal* is entirely independent. It is, however, essentially a literary and scientific work; in this respect, its scope is as comprehensive as possible: history, geography, biography, literature in the largest sense of the term, every branch of philosophy, navigation, trade, and commerce,—all these subjects, and whatsoever is connected therewith, bearing any relation to the East, will find admission into the *Asiatic Journal*; and the editor will feel obliged by any communications upon those topics from contributors in Britain, the European continent, or India,

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JANUARY, 1827.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

THE character of an eminent personage, when he has recently quitted this stage of existence, demands, in our opinion, a more delicate and skilful hand to pourtray with fidelity, than it did whilst he was alive. The maxim which teaches that we should say only what is good of the dead, although it interprets rightly the charitable feelings which should actuate those who survive, must not be followed so implicitly and observed so literally, as to occasion the absolute concealment of what is base and pernicious in a character, or vices of habit injurious in the way of example; the temperate exposure of which is due from a biographer to the world. But in the case of public men, the difficulty of pronouncing upon measures not yet fully understood, or motives not yet clearly discerned, often perplexes the writer who undertakes to adjudicate the merits of an individual soon after his decease. If he is guided by right principles, he will, indeed, deem it equitable to lean towards the favourable side of the question; because he may be deceived, and may wound a person incapable of defence.

From such considerations, not from a blind obedience to the maxim before-mentioned, it probably happens that violent reflections upon the characters of the lately dead are generally displeasing, without reference to the truth or falsehood of what is alleged. There is, moreover, a certain prejudice, if it deserve not a better name, which forbids our treading rudely upon the earth which covers a recent grave.

This is the general, though not indeed universal, feeling of mankind: we do, though rarely, meet with an instance (as in the case of the late Mr. Adam) where all these considerations are utterly disregarded; where death disarms not malice of its sting, but stimulates its venom; where the impotence of the object invites, instead of suspending, the assaults of the adversary. Such

conduct is, however, akin to the ferocity of the savage, who, discovering the corpse of an enemy whom he could not cope with whilst living, strides over it in unmanly triumph, mangling and mutilating it amidst yells of brutal joy.

We prefix these reflections to a notice of the late Lord Hastings, because we have recently seen with pain and regret some remarks upon his character, with respect to the pecuniary difficulties in which his liberality involved him, which might probably be esteemed more just if they had not been, in our humble judgment, ill-timed, and, under all circumstances, ungenerous.

It is not our present intention to give a memoir of the Marquess of Hastings; that office has been already performed very fully in the sketch of his history and administration, published in several successive numbers of this Journal about three years back,* when he closed his political career in British India, with the history of which his name is now inseparably associated. To this sketch we refer our readers. We merely add, that upon his departure from that country, the theatre of splendid events, which will transmit his fame with lustre to remote posterity, he subsided to the governorship of Malta, then severed from that of the Ionian islands;—exhibiting a transition not altogether unlike that of the Emperor Charles V., and equally voluntary: the resignation of the office of Governor-general of India, on the part of Lord Hastings, proceeded from a wish to be relieved from the fatigues and duties of that station. The Chairman of the Court of Directors, in 1822, distinctly declared, that “his Lordship’s resignation had been accepted at his own earnest and anxious desire, and much against the will of the Court.”†

It may, however, be convenient to state, briefly, that his Lordship was appointed to the post of Governor-general and Commander-in-chief of the British territories in India, in December 1812, and reached that country in October 1813; that in 1814 he commenced military operations against Nepaul, which, being admirably conceived and skilfully executed, ended in the entire conquest (in fact) of that difficult country; that in the years 1816, 1817, and 1818, he purged the continent of the hordes of Pindarries, and by consequence, was involved in the most extensive war with native powers ever prosecuted by the British arms in India, which, by wonderful political foresight and military talent, was not only terminated with glory to this country, to himself, and to his gallant army, but furnished, in fact, the means of establishing the settlement of India upon a broad and substantial foundation. The extension of territory obtained during his Lordship’s administration has consolidated, not attenuated, our eastern empire; and the war, so far from impoverishing, has, in the sequel, enriched the Company’s treasury.

On his return from India, previous to revisiting his native country, his Lordship accepted (as before observed) the insignificant post of Governor of Malta, at which island he has resided ever since, with the exception of one visit to England, connected (we believe) with the subject of the Hyderabad financial question.

In the month of November last, it appears from the statements in the public papers, his Lordship fell from his horse and sustained a severe injury, which produced fatal effects upon a *hernia* under which he had long laboured. He embarked on board a King’s ship, the *Revenge*, either in hopes that the voyage would restore him, or that he might be able to reach England. He was removed to that ship on the 20th, being brought down from the palace

on

* See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xvi, pp. 421, 525; and vol. xvii, pp. 1, 117.

† Debate at E.I.H., *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xiii, p. 393.

on a sofa, placed in the admiral's barge, which was towed alongside, and hoisted on board in a weak and languishing state. Next day the ship put to sea, and after a very quick passage of three days only, reached Naples. The Marquess was then, however, so ill that he could not be moved; he continued, therefore, on board the ship, which was anchored in the smooth water of Baia bay. He lingered, in much pain, showing, notwithstanding, greatest firmness and resignation, till about eleven o'clock on the night of the 23d, when he breathed his last, surrounded by the Marchioness and his daughters, the Earl of Rawdon not having arrived from Malta.

A letter from an officer of the *Revenge* states the following remarkable fact: "The late Marquess of Hastings, in a letter found amongst his papers after his death, requested that, on his decease, his right hand might be cut off, and preserved till the death of the Marchioness, when it was to be interred in the same coffin with her Ladyship. In pursuance of his direction, the hand has been amputated."

His remains are to be conveyed to Malta for interment, at his special desire.

His Lordship enjoyed, at his death, the following titles and offices: he was Marquess of Hastings, Earl of Rawdon, Viscount Loudon, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Molines, and Rawdon in Great Britain; Earl of Moira and Baron Rawdon, and a baronet in Ireland; a Knight of the Garter, Grand Cross of the Bath, a general, colonel of the 27th Foot, Governor and Commander-in-chief of Malta, Constable of the Tower of London, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Division, F.R.S., F.S.A., Vice Patron of the Royal Asiatic Society, and member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. He had nearly completed the 72d year of his age.

The marriage of his Lordship with the Countess of Loudon took place in July 1804. The issue of this marriage was one son, George Augustus Francis, now Marquess of Hastings, and three daughters.

It would be difficult to select a public man, at least in the present generation, who has passed through so great a variety of scenes, and acted so conspicuous a part in all the different walks of public life, whose character stands freer from defect or reproach than this deceased nobleman's. The punctilious principles of honour for which he claimed to be distinguished, and by which all his actions were therefore measured, exposed his reputation to incalculable risk had he been capable of pursuing the indirect paths of crooked policy, and of bending to unworthy objects. A rare and remarkable circumstance, in the history of a man so actively engaged in politics as Lord Hastings has been, is, that he has ever enjoyed popularity: the weight and importance which the country attached to every thing proceeding from his Lordship, formed the specific ground upon which an inquiry was moved for in Parliament, by a member politically opposed to him, regarding an affair in which the Marquess thought it expedient to appeal to the public in print.

It is the lot of few individuals to have the good or evil fortune (as the case may be) of meeting with a crisis calling for great and splendid qualities, and an ample field for their display. This was, however, the lot of Lord Hastings: he found a *nodus vindice dignus*, and his genius proved equal to the emergency. The great political virtues he seems to have possessed in no ordinary degree. He excelled as a statesman: he was sagacious, prompt, indefatigable, devoid of arrogance or pride. He shone as a commander: in this capacity he was enterprising yet vigilant; brave, skilful, and eminently heedful of the comforts of his soldiers; capable of forming vast plans and of

patiently

patiently superintending the details. In addition to these imposing qualities, he manifested those more retired, which, nevertheless, win public applause, and establish the basis of posthumous reputation. He was a liberal, a munificent patron; he was himself imbued with a fine taste for science, literature, and the arts; his deportment was correct and dignified, though affable, and characteristic of the polished gentleman; his domestic character was amiable; his social qualities were in the highest degree estimable: so entirely exempt was he from the least taint of selfishness, that even his very faults are to be traced to an excess of generosity. We cannot refrain upon this topic from quoting the sentiments of General Doyle:—

I speak not from vague rumour, but from long personal experience, having had the happiness to serve under the immediate command and upon the personal staff of that distinguished commander, for many years and in various countries, and having so often witnessed the display of those talents and resources which enabled him to subdue difficulties as great (though in a more limited sphere of action) as those which he has encountered and overcome in India. This anticipation was not formed upon loose or light grounds. No man possessed in a higher degree the happy but rare faculty of attaching to him all who came within the sphere of his command. When they saw their general take upon himself the blame of any failure in the execution of his plans (provided it did not arise from a want of zeal or courage), and, where it succeeded, giving the whole credit to those he employed, every man found himself safe; an unlimited confidence infused itself into all ranks, and his army became irresistible. Never was there a man of whom it could be more truly said "*self was the only being seemed forgot.*"

The writer of the strictures upon the character of this nobleman, already referred to, which impute to him the running through a princely fortune, the dwindling from lofty and large pretensions of many kinds to the frame and stature of an ordinary being, and the vanity which prompted him to seek the praise of others more eagerly than his own; this severe and unsparing censor of the weakness, not the vice, of Lord Hastings, admits that he was spoken of and appealed to, during much more than half his life, as the soul of chivalry and honour; that "he did possess, or at least set out with possessing," the theory and sentiment of honour, in its highest sense; and that he had an innate abhorrence of any mean or sordid action, when it was distinctly presented to his mind as such. But it appears that "he squandered his noble revenues at the bidding of ostentation, which he had the misfortune to confound with generosity, or to mistake for it." The wealth was his own.

We are far from offering to justify extravagance, under any circumstances; but it is only where prodigality springs from a corrupt principle, and where its objects are intrinsically bad, that we desire to see it visited by harsh censures. In cases like the present, where the same term, extravagance, is employed to denote the acts of a generous soul hurried to excess in the pursuit of laudable, or at least blameless objects, we would censure lightly, or not at all. If, in judging of criminal actions, we abate somewhat of our severity, in consideration of the violence of human passions, and the weakness of human reason, shall we refuse to extend the same indulgence to those who have been propelled a little from the narrow path of rectitude by the momentum of an impulse virtuous in its nature?

A speck like this is not visible in ordinary men: in Lord Hastings it was the more perceptible by reason of the clearness of his general character. To us it seems more just, as it is certainly more grateful, to overlook this little defect, which, if it be a trifling drawback upon the virtue and integrity of his

Lordship,

Lordship, in the eyes of hypocritics of reputation, has worked out its own pardon by the punishment which it entailed. It will be but candid, in future judges of the merits of Lord Hastings, who shall stigmatize his liberality as a fault, to add that it debarred him, in the decline of life, from the enjoyment of what he had richly earned, ease and dignified retirement in his native land amidst his admiring and applauding countrymen; and doomed him, after he had but recently ruled over tributary princes and fixed the fate of kingdoms, to die poor and in voluntary exile.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Having lately obtained a perusal of Sir John Malcolm's Political History of India (2d edition), I beg leave to offer my humble tribute of applause to a work, contributing so much to our knowledge of the history and institutions of that (to this nation) now most interesting country. His observations on the army, and suggestions for the improvement of its system, have been of course the chief object of my attention, and for the prosperity of it I trust they will meet with the consideration due to them by Government. One point in its present view I think objectionable, and in offering my opinion on it, I do so with the deference I feel due to that of so experienced and distinguished an officer; I allude to his proposal (vol. ii, p. 223) of corps of officers *only*, who would be temporarily attached to such corps as, from the number of their own officers on the staff, required additional aid for their regimental duties. How irksome would be the situation of such officers, temporarily serving with a regiment of which they seldom could be allowed a choice! Could they feel that interest in its welfare, or would they and the soldiers they would thus command feel that mutual confidence and attachment, so essential in military duties, as if permanently belonging to the same corps? The remedy for the present deficiency seems simple: augment the regiments or corps to something like the establishment proposed by "A Retired East-India Officer," in your 19th vol., pp. 142, 253, 428, and 638; but I cannot agree with the same authority (page 39), when he proposes that the general staff, &c. should be borne supernumerary to the established strength of corps; as carrying that measure into effect would be attended with the most mortifying supersessions, in the subaltern ranks especially, from the unequal numbers of captains, &c. that some of the regiments have so employed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Cheltenham, Dec. 6, 1826.

AN EAST-INDIA FIELD-OFFICER.

BRUCE'S "TRAVELS."

In our last number (vol. xxii. p. 655) the writer of an article entitled "Strictures on the 'Travels' of Bruce," censured that traveller unjustly for translating the Arabic word *hakim* by *physician*, or *philosopher*, alleging that it signified a chief, master, or superior person. Undoubtedly such is the sense of the word *hakim*, حاكم; but حكيم is the common title of Mahomedan practitioners in medicine throughout the east. The passage escaped our notice when we read the article in manuscript, or we should have noted the oversight.—*Editor.*

SMUGGLING FROM INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: Now that the prohibitory system is done away with, and silks and crapes admitted on a duty, there will be less inducement for smuggling from India, which, no doubt, was carried on to a great extent during the last twenty years. As many of our fair country-women in India are yet ignorant of this fact, I wish to convey to them a few words of advice, through your widely-circulated miscellany, in order to save them an infinite deal of trouble, pain, and loss. Many persons have condemned, for years past, the harsh and unjust, nay tyrannical proceedings under our custom laws, and which fell peculiarly heavy on our fellow-countrymen in India: we all know that, after a lapse of fifteen or twenty years, when an officer or civilian returns from India, how desirous he is to convey some small token, the produce of the country, as a mark of his affection to some sister, friend, or mother; and the tokens themselves being of too little consequence and value to be entered in the ship's papers, were sure to be seized, if found by some voracious shark, in the shape of a custom-house officer, on their persons or in their boxes; no regard being had to the tears and intreaties of the ladies; and I really think some one interested ought to step forward, and by a proper representation to the Lords of the Treasury, secure an order that no passenger should be molested for having in possession any token or trinket, or presents, not exceeding the value of £10 or £20, whether coming from the East or West-Indies, Africa or America. I was an eye-witness to a fact which will scarcely be credited: a few years ago, a distinguished civilian, a baronet, who had filled one of the highest situations abroad under Government, was coming home after an absence of some thirty or forty years; in the Channel he hired a pilot schooner for thirty guineas, the captain of which agreed to land him and family on any part of the English coast, and advised him and his lady to bring all their valuable articles with them, that they might be safely landed; he went into Portsmouth, and before he would allow one of them to land, which they might have done at four in the morning, unknown, he sent for two custom-house officers, who searched, and took every thing valuable from them, besides grossly insulting them. I wish I knew the name of the rascal that thus sold the party to the Philistines, I would give it as a warning to others. This notice, however, I hope will prove a lesson to future voyagers; to whom I would say, bring nothing from India, for every article can now be purchased in London the same as in Calcutta, and with very little difference in price: China crapes are here so common as to be unfashionable; and silk bandannoes are as numerous as cabbages in market-gardens; but if you do bring any presents, let them all be put into a box, entered on the ship's papers, and the regular duty paid. Few would judge six rupees duty, on a piece of crape that cost twenty, exorbitant to secure it from molestation, and the fear of being seized; for my part, and I am an old stager, Mr. Editor, I bring nothing from India but my clothes, and a few cheroots, whenever I can happen to evade the grasp of the cormorants, which is but seldom.

8th December 1826.

I am, yours, &c.

MARCUS.

*** We must remind our correspondent of a homely saying, which implies that fair play is due to all. An evasion of duty imposed by law, however trifling, is a fraud, which the officers of customs are expressly appointed to prevent. The levying duty upon small articles is vexatious, but there is no remedy: the project of exempting articles of small value from duty would lead to great abuses, if the discretion of rating their value were vested in the preventive officers, which would be the only means of obviating the evil complained of.—*Editor.*

HISTORY OF THE KURTAKUL, OR ANCIENT HINDU PRINCES OF MADURA.

[*Concluded from last vol., page 670.*]

THIS occurrence having excited commotion in the Ramnad country, and renewed the system of pillage on the road to Ráméswarem, those who travelled thither made loud complaints, and claimed restitution of their property. They, moreover, demanded the enlargement and reinstatement of the Sétupati. Whereupon Trimalla Náyaca ordered him into his presence, expostulated with him on his conduct, advising him to pursue a course consistent with his duty as tributary; and having received assurances from the Sétupati of fidelity and obedience, dismissed him with marks of favour, and permitted him to return to Ramnad.

Sadákay Tewen Sétupati dying a few years after, without issue, was succeeded by his son-in-law, Raghunátha Tewen Sétupati, who, being bold and enterprising, extended his authority as far as Pattacottah (in Tanjore) and Manarcoil, and became the dread of all the polygars. The Mysoreans having at this period invaded Madura, and occupied a great portion of it, Trimalla Náyaca, in apprehension for his life, wrote to Raghunátha Tewen Sétupati for immediate aid; whereupon he marched at the head of 60,000 men, attacked the Mysoreans, and drove them out of Madura. He pursued them vigorously to the ghauts, and when the country was clear of them, he left some of his troops in the fortresses with those of Trimalla Náyaca, whom he visited at Madura.

Trimalla Náyaca was so highly pleased with the services rendered by the Sétupati, that, after commending him in public, and loading him with valuable presents, giving him his own palankeen, elephants, camels, and horses, with several trophies, he conferred upon him the denomination of Trimalla Sétupati, after his own name, declared that he would henceforth esteem him as his own son, dispensed with tribute from him, and granted to him and his heirs for ever, free of tribute, the whole of the possessions he held. Trimalla Sétupati returned home in triumph, and built the present fort and palaces.

Trimalla Náyaca reigned for forty years, till the year 1584 (era of Saliváhana, A.D. 1661), and was succeeded by his son Mutu Virapa Náyaca, who reigned ten years, and in 1594 (A.D. 1671) was succeeded by his son Chókánátha Náyaca, whose reign lasted for sixteen years.

This prince, having taken a fancy to a boy of the Mahomedan race, named Rustum Khan, gave him a good education, and when he was qualified, appointed him his minister. The relatives and friends of this person having by his means filled many important stations, they gradually, in conjunction with him, usurped the entire management of the state. They secured the persons of those in charge of the fort, and Rustum Khan found no difficulty in confining the prince to his palace, and assuming the whole authority of the state.

Sócánátha Náyaca found means to apply for aid to the then Sétupati (named Kétuwan Sétupati), who marched from Ramnad against the usurper with 20,000 men, and having surprised him and his adherents, he beheaded them, and sent the head of Rustum Khan to the prince. He then expelled the Mahomedan chiefs and their people from the different towns and fortresses of Madura. Sócánátha Náyaca conferred upon the Sétupati marks of distinction in testimony of his approbation.

Sócánátha Náyaca died in 1610 (A.D. 1687), and was succeeded by his son Rangan Críshna Mutu Virapa Náyaca, who reigned seven years; he was succeeded in 1617 (A.D. 1694) by his son Vidyáránga Sócanátha Náyaca, then an infant three months old, during whose minority his grandmother, Mangáma, widow of Sócanátha Náyaca, was appointed queen-regent of the country.

During her reign she constructed several temples, agrars, and chétrams, and governed so prudently, that she afforded general satisfaction to the people. It is related that, upon one occasion, as she was chewing betel, she inadvertently received the betel with her left hand: manifesting great sorrow at the deed, and anxious to secure herself from the evils attending it, she ordered avenues to be made from Cási (Benares) to Cape Comorin, and along the road to Ráméswarem; and she, moreover, built additional chétrams and proper places for the accommodation of travellers, which were supplied with all necessary articles for their use and consumption. In short, her generosity and charity gained her the esteem and admiration of all her subjects, as well as of foreign princes, and she became famous throughout Hindustan. She died (A.D. 1712), after a glorious reign of eighteen years.

Her grandson, Vidyáránga Sócanátha Náyaca, then mounted the throne; he reigned for nineteen years, and dying (A.D. 1731) without issue, Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca, son of Cumára Trimalla Náyaca, claimed the succession as next heir. But the widow of Vidyáránga Sócanátha Náyaca having adopted the son of Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca, she insisted upon his right to succeed. His father, however, disputed his title to precede him, and accordingly assumed the government; but the whole treasure was deposited in the palace, which was in the possession of the widow-queen.

This lady complained to Chandá Sáheb* of the unjust act of Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca; who, hearing of this complaint, applied to the Nawáb Saídar Ali Khan to support him; whereupon Chandá Sáheb and the Nawáb marched with 10,000 horse, and encamped on the plains of Trichinopoly.

Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca visited the Nawáb, and having represented his right to the government, his highness summoned all the principal inhabitants, and after proper inquiry into the validity of his pretensions, pronounced in his favour. He was consequently declared by the Nawáb successor to the government, and was desired to continue to the Rani, her brothers and dependents, the daily allowance they enjoyed during the life of Vidyáránga Sócanátha Náyaca. It was further provided, that she should retain all her own property, but deliver up to the prince all the property belonging to the state. The Nawáb then received from the Raja a promissory note for the payment of thirty lacs of rupees, as a nuzr for confirming his installation, which he left Chandá Sáheb to perform in the usual manner; and his highness, having directed Chandá Sáheb to provide for the tranquillity of the province, returned to Arcot.

After the departure of the Nawáb, the Rani and her brothers offered a handsome nuzr to Chandá Sáheb to forward their objects, which he agreed to, and thereupon procrastinated the installation of Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca, to the great dissatisfaction of the latter.

The nuzr offered by the Rani to Chandá Sáheb was 100 lacs of rupees; and as security for the payment of it, she delivered to him all the jewels, elephants, horses, &c. belonging to the state; whereupon he entered the fort, and intimated his intention of supporting the Rani's claim. Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca, alarmed,

* Known also by the name of Husén Dost Khan.

alarmed, left the fort of Trichinopoly, and proceeded to Madura, where he administered the government of that province, as well as of Dindigul and Tinnevely.

Chandá Sáheb appointed two brahmins, named Govindá Jyen and Ráwanápa Jyen, as the ministers of the Rani, and despatched them with a force of 8,000 cavalry and a body of infantry, to demand the surrender of the forts of Dindigul, Madura, and Palamcottah, with directions to commence hostilities in case of refusal.

On arriving at Dindigul they summoned the garrison of that fort, and upon the refusal of the commander to surrender, it was taken by assault. On their march from thence to Madura they were met by the minister of Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca, who had been detached with 2,000 horse and foot to oppose them; but the Rani's superior force routed these troops, who abandoned their commander and fled. This personage, being mounted on an elephant, was surrounded by the Rani's troops; he resisted them for some time with bow and arrows from his haudah, but was at length killed. The Rani's army then advanced without opposition to Madura, which they found evacuated by Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca; whereupon the government of the country was assumed in the name of the Rani. The ministers, having appointed proper persons to manage public affairs, and made the necessary arrangements for the tranquillity of the country, returned to Trichinopoly, and reported the result of their expedition to Chandá Sáheb.

By means of various intrigues, and by solemn promises of support, Chandá Sáheb so persuaded the Rani that he was entirely devoted to her interests, that she took no precautions for her security. But soon after, Chandá Sáheb seduced the garrison of the fort, seized the city, and having secured the persons of the Rani, her brothers, and principal adherents, removed them beyond the precincts of Trichinopoly.

The submission of the rest of the kingdom soon followed that of the capital, and Chandá Sáheb became entire master of the southern countries. Soon after (A.D. 1736); the death of the Rani took place.

Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca, upon the news of the defeat of his army, the death of his minister, and the advance of the Rani's force, fled from Madura into the Sivaganga country, and met with protection from its polygar, named Wodeya Tewen, who settled him in a village called Velicourchy, paying him every mark of respect. Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca thereupon represented his case to the chief of the Mahrattas at Sattara Poona.* Upon which an army of not less than 60,000 Mahrattas, under the command of Puttay Sing and Raghuji Bhonsla, entered the province of Trichinopoly, and encamped in sight of the fort, closely investing the city. All supplies of provisions being cut off, Chandá Sáheb applied earnestly for aid to his brother Budda Sáheb, who advanced with a large convoy of provisions, escorted by a strong force. The Mahrattas detached a larger force to intercept the convoy; the escort defended themselves with bravery until Budda Sáheb fell, when a general rout took place. The Mahrattas cut off Budda Sáheb's head and sent it to Chandá Sáheb, who, notwithstanding his brother's defeat, continued to defend the fort resolutely, till he could resist no longer, when he surrendered, and was taken prisoner by the Mahrattas.† Puttay Sing and Raghuji Bhonsla appointed one of

* The reader may here compare this history with those of Orme and Wilks; also with Capt. Grant Duff's more recent history of the Mahrattas, vol. i, p. 506, and vol. ii, p. 2, *et seq.*

† This event occurred in March, 1741.

of their generals, named Moorari Rao, to take charge of the fort and reinstate Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca, and to realize the promised nuzr of thirty lacs of rupees. Leaving a strong force under his command, they returned to Poona with their prisoners, whom they confined (as was afterwards reported) in a fort in the vicinity of Sattara, their metropolis.

Moorari Rao soon after invited Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca to accompany him to Trichinopoly, for the purpose of being formally installed; but they were unable to proceed, owing to the confusion prevailing throughout the country in consequence of the march of Nizám Husén Sáheb (the Nawáb of Golconda and Hydrabad) with a very formidable force into the Carnatic.

The Nawáb reached Trichinopoly soon after without experiencing any resistance from the princes of the country through which he passed, and sent a summons to Moorari Rao to surrender the city. Whereupon he evacuated Trichinopoly, and soon after quitted the Carnatic with all his Mahrattas.

The Nawáb Nizám Husén Sáheb having taken possession of the kingdom of Trichinopoly, Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca waited upon him, and represented his case. The Nawáb having ascertained the justice of his pretensions, promised to reinstate him, provided he would give him a nuzr of thirty lacs of rupees.

The Náyaca alleged his inability to comply with his desire immediately, because Chandá Sáheb and the Mahrattas had completely drained the kingdom of all they could find valuable in it. But upon an agreement for the liquidation of the nuzr in three years, the Nawáb desired Anwar-ud-deen Khan (then appointed Nawáb of Arcot and its dependencies) to reinstate the Náyaca in his kingdom, and to collect the nuzr.

The Nawáb Nizám Hussén Sáheb (Nizám ul Mulk) having adjusted the affairs of this part of the Carnatic, returned to Golconda, leaving Anwar-ud-deen Khan to administer the government of Arcot. Soon after, some of the northern countries being in commotion, Anwar-ud-deen Khan marched thither, accompanied by Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca, promising that as soon as he had reduced the northern polygars to obedience, he would return to Trichinopoly and reinstate him. But as the polygars were not to be easily subdued, he was detained there longer than he expected; he therefore allowed Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca 100 pagodas per month, and his son Vidyá Raghunátha Trimalla Náyaca 100 rupees, for their respective maintenance. The former fell sick in camp, and died upon his removal to Arcot. His son having expressed a wish to join the family in Sivaganga, for the purpose of performing the obsequies to his deceased parent, the Nawáb allowed him 10,000 rupees to defray the expenses, and promised he should succeed to the principality on his return to Trichinopoly. Vidyá Raghunátha Trimalla Náyaca having joined his mother and family at the village of Velicourchy, in Sivaganga, and performed his father's obsequies, married a bride chosen by the polygar of Sivaganga.

Whilst he was expecting the return of the Nawáb Anwar-ud-deen Khan, a report prevailed that Chandá Sáheb, having obtained his freedom, had joined Hédayet Moidén Khan* against the Nawáb Anwar-ud-deen Khan, who was killed in battle with them; that Chandá Saheb had not only obtained possession of the city and fort of Arcot, but had also become Nawáb of all the territories under Anwar-ud-deen Khan, whose son, Mahomed Ally, had made his escape from the battle to Trichinopoly.

The

* Better known as Muzuffr Jung.

The confusion which prevailed throughout the southern country, in consequence of the revolution at Arcot and the design of Chandá Sáheb of marching, with a French auxiliary force, against Mahomed Ally, obliged Vidyá Cumára Mutu Trimalla Náyaca* to remain at Vellicourchy. Chandá Sáheb shortly after entered the territories of Trichinopoly with a strong force, accompanied by a detachment of French troops from Pondicherry, and besieged the fort. He despatched a small army under Alum Khan to occupy Madura and Tinnevely, which was effected with little trouble. He left Nabcer Khan at Tinnevely, and Mundimeyah at Madura, to superintend those districts, and returned to Chandá Sáheb at Trichinopoly, where Alum Khan was shortly after killed in battle. This was in the 1674th year of the era of Saliváhana, corresponding with A.D. 1751.

The superintendents of Madura and Tinnevely were then directed by Chandá Sáheb to inquire after the dethroned king of Trichinopoly, and to reinstate him at Madura. They accordingly went to Ramnad, and having summoned Villayen Sherogar and Tandawaroyahpillay, the ministers of Ramnad and Sivaganga, to join them with their respective forces, escorted Vidyá Cumára Mutu Trimalla Náyaca from Velicourchy to Madura, where he was formally installed as successor to the throne. This event took place in the year 1674, or A.D. 1751. Nabcer Khan and Mundimeyah became his fozzdars. A person named Alagopah Moodely was appointed general of the Raja's troops; he was stationed at Tinnevely, with the title of *Dalawah*, which has remained to his descendants until this day.

Mundimeyah being censured by his father-in-law for having re-established the Raja in his government, which, he remarked, would for ever secure it to his posterity, to his own prejudice, prevailed upon him to plot the subversion of the Hindu authority. But the ministers of Ramnad and Sivaganga, aware of this, expostulated with Mundimeyah, assuring him that they would unite their endeavours to support the Raja, and counteract his treacherous design.

The two ministers, finding that Mundimeyah's proceedings indicated a resolution to usurp the government, marched with an army to Madura, and encamping near the Teppacolum, peremptorily required Mundimeyah to quit the fort. Upon his refusal a battle ensued, in which the loss on both sides was considerable. The Raja, afflicted at the misfortunes which had befallen his father and himself, ascribed them to the influence of a malignant star which presided at their nativities; and requesting the ministers to cease hostilities on his behalf, he signified his readiness to quit Madura, which he immediately did, and returned to Velicourchy. Here he remained, cherishing the hope that fortune might, at some future period, prove favourable to himself or his descendants, by causing some just personages, possessed of power, to come from the north, who would doubtless, actuated by equitable and benevolent motives, institute a strict inquiry into their ancient and hereditary rights, and restore them to their kingdom; an event which would establish their authority for ever.

Such were the hopes indulged by this unfortunate prince, who died some years afterwards, and was speedily followed by his only son, Viswanátha Náyaca; and whose grandsons, Bungaru Trimalla Náyaca and Vidyá Cumára Mutu Trimalla Náyaca, were living, at the time this history was written, in the village before mentioned in Sivaganga.

* Here seems to be an error in the MS., which is continued to the end; the name of this prince is before written Vidyá Raghunátha Trimalla Náyaca.

JOURNEY ACROSS THE ARRACAN MOUNTAINS.

UPON the cessation of hostilities in Ava, a party consisting of the 18th regt. Madras N.I., fifty pioneers, and the elephants of the army, under the command of Capt. Ross, was directed to move to Pakang Yeh, then cross the Irrawaddy to Sembeghewn, and thence march over the Arracan mountains to Aeng : at the same time the Burman authorities deputed the Thanduck-Woon, named Moonza, or Maunzah (a chief of some rank who had commanded formerly the province of Thanduck), to accompany the detachment as far as Aeng, and afford it every assistance in his power.

Particulars of this interesting journey, which occupied twelve days, have appeared, from two sources, in the *Calcutta Government Gazette** and the *Bengal Hurkaru*. These two statements we have taken the pains to condense and incorporate into one narrative.

The party reached Pakang Yeh from Yandaboo on the 13th March, after a pleasant march of eight days, and encamped on the banks of the Irrawaddy, there about 1,500 yards wide, the current not very rapid.† During the wet season, the country on the other side of the river (which they crossed on the 14th) is completely inundated. The soil is rich and fertile, producing tobacco in great perfection, Indian corn, and other productions, all the way from hence to Sembeghewn, which is four miles inland. On the banks of the river was a long straggling village, inhabited chiefly by those who had fled from their habitations on the advance of the British army.

Sembeghewn was once an extensive and flourishing town, containing 3,000 inhabitants, but now not a single habitation existed; the Burman army, when retiring from Chalaín Mew, after the fall of Melloon, having burned it to the ground. The inhabitants had not yet commenced re-building their huts; here and there some were prowling about among the embers of their houses, or from the road-side, looking at the passage of the troops: and after they had passed, three bullock-loads of rice were stolen; a musket was also taken from one of the sepoyes, but no blood was spilt. The people in the neighbourhood of Sembeghewn are notorious for robberies.

The country round Sembeghewn is an open uninterrupted plain, fertile and highly cultivated, chiefly paddy-fields; in the immediate vicinity of the town are beautiful gardens, and groves of plantain, mangoe, and other fruit trees. The Chalaín river, which during the rains is of considerable size, runs through the town.

The party arrived at Chalaín Mew on the 16th. The road thither was excellent, having been made at a great expense by the orders of Menderagee Prah; it was lined at each side by a brick parapet wall, about three feet high, which defended it from the inundations from the rice-fields with which the country was laid out as far as the eye could reach, and which were irrigated from the Chalaín river. A bridge was thrown over every ravine. The country was beautiful, and thickly interspersed with inhabited villages. Wells were in abundance; and sacred groves, kiounns,‡ and pagodas, were seen all along the road.

The

* The valuable contributions to our stock of geographical knowledge furnished by this paper, and which have laid the public in England as well as India under great obligations, make us rejoice to find it stated in an Indian paper, "from good authority," that "the lately published order of the Hon. Court of Directors, with regard to the editors and proprietors of newspapers, will not at all affect the present able conductor of the *Government Gazette*."

† The account in the *Hurkaru* estimates the breadth of the river here at 1,150 yards, and describes the current as strong.

‡ Residences of the Poonghces, or priests.

The suburbs of Chalain Mew, as well as the city itself, had fallen a prey to the flames; the only buildings saved from the conflagration were the kioums and other edifices appropriated to the purposes of religion. This wanton act is said to have been committed, without the knowledge of the chieftains, by some of the disorganized bands of the Burman army. Round Chalain Mew are the remains of a lofty brick wall, and in those places where it had fallen to decay, a capital teak-wood stockade was erected at the commencement of the war. The situation of the work is very strong, and on two sides completely defended by large jeels, whence, by cutting a small bund, sufficient water might be procured to form a wet ditch round the fortifications. The brick portion of the latter is well worthy of remark, offering a more perfect specimen of ancient fortification in this country than any other of the forts that have been passed. One part of the wall, which seemed to have suffered less from the ravages of time, particularly attracted attention: its outer height was fifty feet, and inside it rose about thirty feet above the level of the town, and this must be about six feet below the original elevation, the turrets which formerly adorned the summit having fallen down. This great height of the brick-work was only between three or four feet thick, supported by slight abutments every forty yards; and it seemed quite extraordinary that so much of it still remained, in many places tottering on its base. Near the summit of the walls were small apertures, intended to receive the beams by which the platform was sustained, whence the defenders fire; and, on inquiry, it appeared that these walls were long antecedent to the use of fire-arms. The Thanduck Woon stated that Chalain Mew is said to have been built 1,500 years ago, at the time Pagham Mew was the seat of government, and that it used frequently to be honoured with the residence of the sovereign.

Chalain Mew contained 10,000 inhabitants, and is the chief town of the district of Chalain, which is in extent between 500 and 600 square miles, and has a population of 200,000 souls. Sixty-four villages are scattered over this fertile tract, which furnished, during the war, 10,000 men as their quota to the army, of whom only one-half returned. The district of Chalain is governed by a Musghi. From Chalain Mew the road branches off to Talak, by which it was originally intended a part of the detachment should proceed; but all the accounts of this route were so very unsatisfactory, that it was deemed proper to give up all idea of attempting it.

A footpath is said to have existed over the mountains to Talak, occasionally frequented by a few itinerant merchants, and that ponies and bullocks were the only beasts of burden by which the road could be traversed. A great scarcity of water exists for four marches, so much so, that those who went that way used always to carry a supply of water in bamboos; the chance of finding crevices in the rocks, or pools of water, being very precarious, and, if found, would not prove sufficient for more than twenty or thirty men. The hills are very steep, and although the road was naturally so very bad, the Burmahs, at the time they expected an attack from us in that quarter, determined on entirely destroying the medium of communication, and accordingly scaped part of the road, in others felled trees across it, and so completely closed the passage, that for more than two years not a single individual had passed that way. The Talak road was not followed by either of the Burman armies: the Maha Bundoolah having marched by Aeng, both in going to and returning from Arracan; and the Arracan army, after its defeat, was so totally dispersed, that

that the men which composed it, striking into the mountains, followed no regular track, but took their chance of going straight over the hills.

On the morning of the 17th the detachment left Chalaín Mew, and, deserting the high road to the right, struck off considerably to the southward, in order to encamp in the vicinity of water, none being procurable on the main route at this season, except by making very long marches. Several thickly inhabited villages were seen on both sides of the road, and the division marched through one of considerable size, called Pounghahang, situated at the foot of a small range of hills, covered with jungle, and on the banks of a very extensive jeel, formed by the inundation of the Irrawaddy. On the banks of this jeel the party encamped, about two miles from the village. It was most gratifying to remark the confidence exhibited by the villagers, so very different from the conduct hitherto pursued by them since the arrival of the British in Ava. No longer forsaking their houses, and flying with their families and effects into the jungle, they quietly pursued their daily avocations, and only noticed the approach of the troops by running to the road-side when they passed, and gazing with astonishment at the first white faces they had ever seen.

The difference of soil between the east and west banks of the Irrawaddy, at this part of the country, is very surprising: the east, barren, arid, and parched up, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Petroleum wells, produces not the slightest vegetation; scarcely a blade of grass is to be met with; whilst the west is fertile, well watered, abounding with fine cattle and excellent pasturage, and producing all the requisites of food. Sugar is extracted from the palmyra tree in considerable quantity, and saltpetre is also manufactured.

The road next day lay, for some miles, over an extensive plain laid out in paddy-fields, and bearing the traces of being completely inundated during the monsoon. The whole country between this and the Irrawaddy, at that season of the year, is one continued sheet of water. The road winded along the banks of the jeel, which the party crossed, about a furlong broad. After marching eight miles, passing the pagoda of Minashatwah, and the village of Knuzce, the Moh river occurs, a fine stream of water, fordable about knee-deep, and forming the boundary between the districts of Chalaín and Leh-dine. It derives its source from the Arracan mountains, and even at this season presented sufficient water for small canoes, many of which were plying up and down, mostly superintending the course of several rafts of bamboos, which are cut in the mountains, and thence floated down to supply the inhabitants of the plains with materials for building houses. A large and populous village, named Boonzong, stood on the bank of the river, and many others lower down were discernible.

It being desirable to gain the foot of the hills as soon as possible, it became necessary to make long marches, and this day the men advanced fifteen miles and a half. The camp was pitched near a jeel at the town of Leh-dine, or Zeh-dine, chief of a small district of the same name, containing twenty-four villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants: the town had been burned by some of the predatory bands who had overrun this part of the kingdom.

On the 19th the party marched fourteen miles and a half, through a highly cultivated country, embellished with groves of palmyra and other trees, and full of populous villages; these obtained their water from a small stream conducted by means of dams from the Mine river, and answering the twofold purpose of supplying the wants of the inhabitants and irrigating the soil. At the

the village of Shoegiun were many Shāms (a warlike race, their features more prominent than the Burmese), who came out and offered toddy; and here, for the first time, some of the tribe of Kareans were encountered. The distances on the road to-day were marked off at every *dine* by small upright posts, surrounded by a railing; the distance between several amounted to two miles five furlongs; but this varies considerably, as a *coss*, or *dine*, in the mountain districts, was often under two miles, whilst in the plains it generally exceeded three. It seems probable that the Burman distances are calculated rather by the time it takes to traverse them than by any fixed rule. The detachment halted at Kivensah, near the Mine river, a stream of considerable magnitude, and which bounds the Leh-dine district to the south; and here, for the last time, the party saw the plains of Ava. Before them lay wild jungle and forests, and in the distance the blue summits of the lofty Arracan mountains were indistinctly visible.

About two miles beyond Kivensah, after crossing the Mine river several times, the party reached (on the 20th) the lowest range of hills connected with the Koon Pokoung range, and commenced ascending. In a little valley at their foot, a post was stuck in the ground to denote to the pilgrims and merchants who formerly frequented this road, that a chokey, or a watchonse, existed there, whence they would derive protection against the depredations of the robbers who infested the mountains. The line of march here regained the high road to Aeng, and several places were distinguishable where it had been cut and levelled with no little trouble; it was in capital repair, and at certain distances were houses for the reception of pilgrims going to worship at the famous Shochatcho Pagoda. Many of these houses had been burned by accidentally catching fire from the long grass which had lately been in flames: the trees were scorched and deprived of their foliage; and the whole appearance of these hills was as dry and arid as could be. The jungle was not thick, and consisted principally of the male bamboo, and a few other stunted trees; several small ponds, one or two containing a little muddy water, and the rest dry, were on the road-side, and near one of them the Burmahs had formerly erected a small breastwork, the traces of which were almost obliterated. Emerging from the jungle on the summit of a steep ghaut, the Shochatcho was perceived at a mile distance, built on the peak of a very high and steep hill. The pagoda and its kioums (the latter gilt) had a magnificent appearance, and seemed a delightful spot, when compared with the bold, but arid scenery around. To the S. and W. was another range of hills. At the foot of the hills near the camp, the Mine river wound in the most circuitous manner, and enriched a little verdant space of ground, where a village formerly stood, the only spot where any thing like vegetation could be seen, and where the camp was, consequently, pitched. The Shochatcho is held in the greatest veneration by the Buddhists, as containing the impressions of Gaudma's feet, one on the summit, and the other at the base of the hill. These are railed in, and covered over by splendidly carved and gilt temples, and attended by Poonghis, who inhabit the kioums at the side of the hill. Pilgrims from all parts of the empire flock here to offer up their prayers, and as the party entered the valley, the repeated tolling of the bells indicated that some suppliant was on the point of preferring his request to the deity. The Burman government derives some profit from the Shochatcho by exacting a tax on the richer class of devotees, of from twenty to fifty rupees, according to their rank, and they are then allowed to pray within the railing which surrounds the foot. No tax is levied on those suppliants who content themselves with

prayers

prayers outside the railing, but none are allowed to enter the sacred precincts without paying the fine. The unsettled state of the country of late has, of course, prevented the pagoda's being as much resorted to as formerly, and but very few devotees are found there. The ascent to the temple is by means of a flight of stone steps, 970 in number, and is covered from the weather by a wooden roof, or canopy, handsomely carved, and supported by numerous pillars of teak.

The march of the 21st followed the course of the Mine river for several miles, ascending almost imperceptibly the whole time, and after crossing a low range of hills, led to a delightful valley, about a mile in width, watered by the Mine river. On its banks were numerous habitations, occupied partly by the Karcans tribe, employed in cultivating their paddy-fields. After passing the villages of Siraoh and Chitalaing, they arrived at the large stockaded village of Napeh Mew, the capital of the district, and the last Burman village towards the mountains. It is very pretty and neat, though of but inconsiderable size, and is situated on a rising ground. The district contains twenty-four villages and 4,000 inhabitants. A few hamlets exist farther on, but are inhabited by those Kareans who have placed themselves under the authority of the Burman government.

The inhabitants of Doh, the place of encamping, at first were running off, but being re-assured, returned, and afforded a good opportunity of remarking the difference between the Karcans and the Burmahs. They possessed a more pleasing cast of features than the latter, and were much neater dressed than any before seen.

The Kyoungs are a distinct race of people that inhabit the hills; they acknowledge the Burmese authority, but have a chief of their own sect; they are not of a fighting cast, as none of them were employed during the war; they do not appear to have any particular form of religion, but worship the sun and moon for affording them light; their cattle, swine, and fowls, as the means of their subsistence. Their women, when arrived to the age of forty, have their faces tattooed, which gives them a most hideous appearance; their dress is commonly black cloth, whilst that of the males is white; their employment is chiefly fishing in the mountain streams; the produce of their labour is laid on a frame of bamboo, with large fires underneath, until completely dried, when they are taken down to the vallies, and exchanged for rice, &c. &c.

Clearing the village of Doh on the 22d, the detachment followed the bed of the Mine river, and entered a deep pass formed by the lofty mountains through which this stream runs: rising almost perpendicular to a great height, they completely hemmed in the line of march, and their summits and sides clothed with trees, now of a verdant appearance, shielded it from the rays of the sun, and rendered the road pleasant. Several Kareans were met, as the party was on the march, laden with dried fish. With the exception of these straggling individuals, not a soul was seen, nor the recent traces of any one, during ten miles march through this dell. The party encamped at the first spot which afforded sufficient width to pitch a tent, and were so fortunate as to procure plenty of forage, although they had been led to expect they should find nothing for the cattle but bamboo leaves; so far from that being the case, the vegetation, as they advanced, became more and more luxuriant; the most delightful variety of brilliant foliage hung over the stream, rills of water abounded in the mountains, and large masses of rock, torn from their original site by the mountain torrents, lay here and there in the bed of the river, and occasionally damming the stream, caused it to rush down in waterfalls, giving to the whole scene one of the wildest and

and most romantic appearances imaginable. The road this day, though far from good, being over the rocks and loose stones in the course of the stream, might, in a short time, with but little trouble, be made passable for wheel-carriages; but during the rains, the force and depth of the torrents would prevent a passage being effected.

On the 23d, after winding through the bed of the Mine river for four miles, the detachment arrived at the post of Kaong, where two or three good houses remained, which had been occupied by a Burman picquet. At this point the river divides into two branches, and the road begins ascending the mountain: the ascent for a mile is extremely abrupt, as it runs up a tongue of land proceeding from the main range, and which is so very steep on the sides, that the road has necessarily been made almost straight up the hill. After ascending a couple of miles, the road ran on the summit of the ridge, which was not more than fifteen or twenty feet wide, and the declivity on each side exceedingly abrupt; across this part of the road a small stockade had been erected, which completely enfiladed the path for a considerable distance; this work was called Keonkrias, and was supplied with water from a stream at the bottom of the valley; it may have contained about 100 men.

After marching four miles over a continued ascent, the party reached the foot of the highest point of the mountains; and here the road, which for some distance had been as good as could be wished, became very abrupt and much broken, the rain having forced away great part of it. The men marched all day, and were it not for the refreshing shade thrown by the lofty trees under which they passed, would have suffered much from the heat and want of water: as it was, they were much fatigued when they gained the summit of the mountains, and halted in a small stockade called Nairiengain. The road was gravelly, interspersed with sand and stones. The toil that had been undergone was now amply repaid by the grand scene which opened to the view. Below, in every direction, rose immense mountains, beautifully wooded from the summit down to the very base, and giving rise to the Mine river on the east, and Aeng river to the west, both of whose numerous sources could be distinctly traced in the ravines falling from the mountains. This was exactly the frontier line. On one side lay the British territory, and on the other the dominions of the king of Ava, and had it not been that the weather was hazy, the view, it was said, would have comprised the sea and the plains of the Irrawaddy.

The water of Nairiengain was so difficult of access, that the cattle could not approach it, but it was of good quality, and in quantity sufficient for consumption. It is quite a mistaken idea that no water exists in the mountains, there being numerous springs in all the hills: but these rising about half-way from the summit where the road runs, the difficulty of access to them is very great. This might be obviated by cutting paths to and from them; and digging reservoirs of sufficient size to water the cattle, would always ensure a supply, as the spring in a short time would replenish them.

The great range is called the Romah Pokoung Toung, and runs in a direction about S. 20° W., falling to the east in a succession of parallel ranges, and on the west more abruptly to the sea. The mountain on which Nairiengain is situated is named Marang-mateng-toung. In early times the Kareans used to prowl about this road in search of plunder, and attack and murder any traveller they might chance to meet with; but as their numbers were never very great, the merchants who formerly passed this way united their forces, and forming little caravans of from thirty to 300 men, placed themselves

beyond the power of these savage marauders. A great trade was carried on, before the war, between Arracan and Ava, in which it is said, 40,000 people were annually employed: the former country exported India and European manufactures, such as velvets, broad-cloths, piece-goods, silks and muslins; and betel-nuts, salt, and other articles, the produce of its own soil; receiving in return ivory, silver, copper, Palmyra sugar, tobacco, oil, and lacquered boxes.

It was principally to further this intercourse that the late King of Ava, Minderajee Prah, caused this superb road to be made: a work which reflects the greatest credit, not only on the liberal mind of him who planned, but also on those who carried it into execution. The labour bestowed upon it has been immense, as for nearly twenty miles the road is cut out of the hill-side, to the width of between ten and twelve feet, and that with the most judicious attention to the different falls of the ground: the remains of a parapet formed of trunks of trees are visible in many places; and it would be very advantageous if something of the kind still existed, the precipices off the road being most terrific, and of such a depth, that if any animal lost his footing and fell over, its loss would be inevitable. The Aeng road was first commenced in 1816, under the superintendence of the Thanduck Woon, and other chieftains through whose territories it passed; the whole plan, in the first instance, having been laid out by the engineers of the King. During the first two years only 500 workmen were employed, but then the road having been completed nearly up to the summit of the mountain, 200 more were added, who finished it as far as Shoechàtoh, each man receiving seven rupees a month wages. But what contributed more than any thing to the completion of the road, was a most sensible rule enforced by the Burman government, by which, in lieu of taxes on their merchandize, they obliged all the travellers to carry with them working-tools, and repair those parts of the road which might require it, or facilitate the access to the water. Thus constant use, instead of spoiling the road, improved it; and it is only owing to the stagnation of commerce during the last two years, and the consequent encroachment and ravages of the monsoon, that any part of the route was bad; for as the communication is closed between May and January, the havoc committed during that period must be annually repaired.

The detachment was unable to leave Nairiengain till ten o'clock on the 24th, the road down the mountain having been completely blocked up by large trees, felled across at every few yards. The descent, for six furlongs, was exceedingly rapid, and led to a small open spot, used as a halting place by travellers, and named Kouronkire. Here a fine stream of water issued from the hill, and being dammed up, afforded great refreshment to the jaded cattle. A little farther on was another small stockade, in a capital position, and defended by an abbatis extending some distance down the road, which for two miles more was much impeded by trees, and had it not been for the exertions of the pioneers, would have retarded the advance considerably; as it was, the party did not arrive at Jooadab, or Wuddab, though a distance of only six miles, until sunset. The latter part of the road was through a bamboo jungle, and the screams of innumerable baboons were heard, and the recent tracks of many wild elephants were visible.

On the 25th the division still continued descending the same tongue of land, over ridges and rocks, and after marching eleven miles, arrived at Sarowah, on the banks of the Aeng river: thence to Aeng, whither they marched on the 26th, was fifteen miles, the road occasionally crossing the Aeng river, and

eight

eight other small streams, over which substantial wooden bridges had been thrown, of sufficient breadth to admit any species of wheel-carriage: but time had so much impaired the wood that they had all fallen to decay, whilst those which age had spared, had been purposely destroyed by the Burmahs. Six miles before entering Aeng, the road leaves the hills, and from thence is superb, being quite level, and about twenty feet wide.

The party inquired at Aeng the means by which the famous colossal figure of Guadma, which was taken from the Arracanese, was conveyed across those hills; and learned, that forty years ago it was ordered to be sent up to Ava, by Ingy Kodo, for which purpose the head was taken off, and the body divided above the navel; three rafts were then constructed, on which those different parts were floated down the Sunderbunds to Chandaway, from whence, in the same manner, it was transported to Tongo Cyoung. At the foot of the hills a road was cut to Padown, just below Prome; the parts were placed upon separate sledges, and dragged over the mountains by manual strength to the banks of the Irrawaddy.

Aeng now contains but few inhabitants, but formerly it was of considerable size, and was the emporium of all the trade between the two kingdoms. The tide runs past the village, but at this season of the year there is not water enough for boats of any size within six miles of the wharf.

The distance from Pakang Yeh to Sembeghewn is 155 miles 4 furlongs. It is very satisfactory to observe, that although during the march from Sembeghewn the party averaged more than ten miles a day, and were much exposed to the sun, they only lost one man by death; and that when they entered Aeng only three men were so unwell as to be carried in doolies. The loss in cattle only amounted to a few bullocks, already jaded, when they started, by the long march from Prome to Yandaboo: four elephants also were lost, and one who was allowed by his mahout to stray away.

THE POET AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

A nightingale's music was heard in a grove,
Where wandered a bard deeply dreaming of love;
His thick-stirring fancies new vigour receive
From the air's fragrant breath and the stillness of eve:
Whilst sweetly the strain on his ear rose and fell,
He pondered what meaning its language would tell.

Is it passion-born sorrow that prompts the soft tale,
And fain would o'er flint-hearted beauty prevail;
Is it joy too abundant, which borrows relief
From its foe, and appears with the emblems of grief;
Is it distance, or presence, or favour, or scorn,
Or a smile killed by coldness, that dies when 'tis born,—
Which the minstrel describes in this eloquent strain;
Or does dark-brooding jealousy, fond of its chain,
Court Even's deep shadows to hear it complain?

As he spake, the bird ceased; when a dryad drew near
To the dream-haunted poet, and whispered his ear:
"Learn, drivelling mortal, the slave of a pen,
That nightingales are not such blockheads as men;
In love they ne'er whimper, or bluster, or whine,
And vent not their pains in such jargon as thine."

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN McNAGHTEN.

THE gentleman whose name is prefixed to this article, who has recently arrived in England from India, chiefly with a view of defending his character from certain alleged slanders which have appeared against him in this country, has just published a pamphlet,* for the purpose of refuting the offensive statements in a contemporary periodical work, the vituperative misrepresentations in which, upon other subjects, we have been often called upon to expose. We not only feel that sympathy for Capt. McNaghten, which every man of sensibility must entertain towards a victim of calumny, and which would urge us to aid his endeavours to redeem his character from undeserved obloquy; but we esteem it to be our special duty to open this journal to the exposure of misrepresentations on Indian topics, because the indifference of the public generally towards such topics renders it a matter of great difficulty for those who desire to correct misapprehension thereupon, to find an avenue to the public ear through the medium of the diurnal prints. The statements in the pamphlet now before us were transmitted from India for publication in a respectable London newspaper, the editor of which declined inserting them, assigning as one ground of his refusal, the indifference of the public, generally, towards the question.

Our readers will doubtless recollect that Capt. McNaghten, whilst editor of a Bengal newspaper, had the misfortune to become embroiled in a dispute with the editor of a rival paper. The consequences and final result of that dispute must also be familiar to our readers. It is not our office now to examine into this affair, or to censure or excuse the conduct of Capt. McNaghten. We refer to the subject, first, because one of the alleged misrepresentations in the *Oriental Herald* arose out of the occurrence; and, secondly, because it suggests the consideration that, as this gentleman was a sufferer through the affair (having been deprived of a staff-appointment), he ought to experience the forbearance, rather than the hostility, of public writers.

Capt. McNaghten observes that, whilst in India, he was most grossly and groundlessly abused (in common with more important persons) in the *Oriental Herald*, and held up as all that was base and deliberately dishonourable, either by the editor himself, or by false communications from anonymous correspondents. At length, in one number of that work, the aspersions of his character became so indelicate, that he could bear it in patience and silence no longer; and he returned home for the purpose of confuting and exposing the editor of the *Herald* on the spot, "and of exhibiting him to the public as a scandalous assailer of private reputations, and a malicious disseminator of the most calumnious falsehoods." He accordingly pledges himself to expose him "as a causeless slanderer, and a willing and malignant propagator of falsehoods, which he must have known to be false the instant he perused them."

These are strong terms; but they are far from being the strongest in the pamphlet. Capt. McNaghten accuses the editor of the *Oriental Herald*, by name, of falsehood, indelicacy, and impudence; of a vindictive and dastardly manner of hostility towards him; of publishing allegations by mendacious correspondents, and "his equally mendacious self," whilst "in possession of proofs that his accusations are groundless, and under the conviction that time and distance conspired to render him safe from retaliation and exposure;" and he pronounces

* Reply of Capt. McNaghten to the various Slanders of Mr. J. S. Buckingham, editor of the *Oriental Herald*.

pronounces one assertion, "in the most unqualified terms, a falsehood," &c. &c.

Without deciding whether these terms are or are not merited, we think Capt. McNaghten would have evinced better taste had he abstained from the use of them. When a writer has been guilty of a malignant misrepresentation, with the view of gratifying personal resentment, the public desire only the proof of the fact, and will spontaneously apply to the author of it the epithet which he deserves.

Capt. McNaghten states that he became personally acquainted with the editor of the *Oriental Herald* in 1819, and a "tolerable degree of intimacy" sprang up between them; and he quotes several proofs of the good opinion which the latter entertained of him. He then cites the various derogatory and insulting epithets heaped upon him by the same person, when in England, and assigns, as the only motive for the change, a censure which appeared in his paper (the *Bengal Hurkaru*) "of a most unjust and ungrateful attack," in the *Oriental Herald*, upon Lord Hastings, of whom he says the editor of that work has been "at one time the applauder, and at another the vilifier, just as it suited his party purposes."

Capt. McNaghten then refutes the charge of his being "an abject tool of the Local Government," and of "turning against Lord Hastings merely to please them." He challenges a single proof of his servility to government; and indeed we must say that we always regarded the *Hurkaru* as what is called, in popular phraseology, an opposition-paper. He observes:

Had Mr. Buckingham been possessed of the commonest liberality, he never *would*, and had I been within ten, instead of ten thousand, miles of him, he had never *dared* to have published the infamous communications he received from Calcutta; because, with regard to the former assertion, it is evident that the man must be quite devoid of every feeling of justice, who will publish such slanders as those against an absent person, while he is possessed of the means (in my case the *Hurkaru* files) of ascertaining their incorrectness; and though he might hastily publish praises of any one, without stopping to ascertain whether they might not have proceeded from a biassed pen, yet when such strong and bitter attacks were received by him, as were all those which had me for their object, common humanity should have made him pause, if neither the dictates of justice, nor the voice of former friendship, had had the power of arresting him in the defamatory course which, with such maleficent haste, he pursued to ruin me.

Capt. McNaghten then recapitulates the particulars of the dispute to which we referred in the outset, wherein he demonstrates the grossly partial manner in which that affair was stated in the *Oriental Herald* (which, we observe, has called forth the condemnation of almost every journal in Calcuttâ), with the evident view of depreciating Capt. McNaghten; and he proceeds further to shew that, in the work referred to, matters unconnected with the dispute were raked up, in order still further to degrade him, which, he says, were "brought forward with diabolical malice, and proportionably distorted," by the editor of that work.

To refute another allegation of the editor, or his correspondents, which imputes to Capt. McNaghten a desire to supplant the editor of the *John Bull*, and that failing to do so, he pursued him with hostility, abuse, ridicule, and invective, to such a degree that that editor was obliged to order the *Hurkaru* not to be sent to his house, lest his wife's feelings should be lacerated;—he enters upon an explanation of the circumstances which caused the dispute between himself and the editor of the *John Bull*. He says the story about Mrs. Greenlaw is absolutely false, and he describes the whole account, as a
compound

compound of falsehood, malice, and misrepresentation. He adds in a note: "When, upon the falsest representation ever made, he (the editor of the *Herald*) presumed to say that I wounded the feelings of Mrs. Greenlaw, and exulted in having done so, he ought to have borne in mind the infamous and indecent manner in which he himself spoke of the lady of Mr. Secretary Lushington, in a former number of his scandalous periodical."

Capt. McNaghten next proceeds to vindicate himself from the accusation of putting up with expressions unbecoming an officer, addressed to him in the capacity of editor of a newspaper; which he does by alleging that epithets applied to a person in his editorial capacity are not to be construed as applied to him in his private character. He proposes to corroborate this argument by adducing instances wherein the editor of the *Oriental Herald* was concerned, whilst editor of a newspaper at Calcutta; and he certainly has accumulated a sufficient number of instances in which that person, in his editorial capacity, was assailed by epithets which no *individual* could submit to bear, without incurring personal disgrace. Nay, he shews that in the disputes which prevailed between that editor and some of his contemporaries in India, his name was mentioned in connection with terms highly derogatory, but which Capt. McNaghten says that editor, so personally named, did not resent. We must admit, if such be the fact, that he was the last person who should advance the charge before-mentioned. He concludes thus:

The above are a very few of the personal insults offered to Mr. Buckingham, during his warfare with the *John Bull* newspaper. I do not say they were either true or merited, nor the reverse; that is nothing to the purpose; I only ask whether the man who submitted to such language has any right to taunt another with having overlooked the words "bravo," and "bully," applied in a strictly editorial sense (as subsequently affirmed by the editor of the *Scotsman*), and at most conveying nothing similar to charges of falsehood, low cunning, and servility, such as are contained in the above inserted extracts.

The writer of the pamphlet then compares his own conduct with that of the person who has assailed him: this is a part of his work which we must leave our readers to peruse in the original, as well as other passages, which the same motive induces us to abstain from copying.

In a postscript, Capt. McNaghten has published extracts from three Indian papers, respecting the alleged slanders in the *Oriental Herald*; which papers, he says, are "all of political principles similar to those of the *Herald*, and the editors are all gentlemen of the strictest integrity." They form a body of evidence in Capt. McNaghten's favour which must weigh considerably with the readers of his pamphlet.

It only remains for us to express our regret that any work connected with India should ever have found its interest to consist in propagating misrepresentations such as those which have appeared in the work referred to; a work which, Capt. McNaghten says, has scattered its venomous shafts, and "pierced the reputation of some of the worthiest men in India." It is true that he observes, in his preface, that its editor (whose censure, he says, is more desirable than his praise) is as fast falling in India as in England; yet it is extremely to be regretted that the work should *ever* have met with the least countenance, after its propensity to prey upon character was discovered to say nothing of its grievous offences upon another head.

958/24, 3/5/60.

THE GREAT BUDDHOO.

(Translated from the Dutch of Valentyn.)

THE Singhalese speak much of the Prophet Buddhoo, who appeared in the Island of Ceylon 622 years before Christ, and who introduced the Buddhist religion among them.

The sangetaris, or priests, say that this holy man came from the east, and that his footstep is as yet to be seen on the top of Adam's Hill, or Devinagerie Gallé, where he gave them their laws engraved on tables of stone. It is said that he was twelve feet high, but if we consider the calculation of their time, no dependence can be placed on their story, and they often contradict each other.

Thus, they say that, prior to the coming of Buddhoo into the world, he lived in the fourth heaven, called Toésietlénom Devilokenaye, where he reigned over a million of angels: seeing that the people then on earth were living without laws or religion, and that they would all be lost, he pitied them, resolved to save them, and therefore entered into the maternal womb of the Empress Mahamaye Devi; which event took place on the day of the full moon in July, 622 years before the birth of Christ. He was born in a most miraculous manner at mid-day, on a Tuesday (being the day of the full moon which happened in the month of May following), in the palace of the Emperor Soëdoedenoe Rajoero, at Kicmboluat Poerre, the capital of the kingdom of Madde Mandalum. The Emperor was delighted at the birth of this child, and ordered that he should be called Sidditure Cocmareca, which means "the prince who can do every thing he wishes." He performed many wonderful things before the age of sixteen: at that age he was married to the Princess Jasoedera, who was born at the same time and hour as Buddhoo was. She was the daughter of the King Andesah Rajoero, and the Qucen Amoetanam Bisso, who were equal in rank with the parents of Buddhoo; he lived with his wife Jasoedera for thirteen years, and had a son who was called Rahoele Cocmareca. After the birth of this son he left his wife, and retired into the woods, where he lived in great misery for six years. While he was in the woods, a throne of diamonds and other precious stones descended from heaven, in which he entered and returned from the woods, when he immediately became a Buddhoo. In this throne he was protected by the three following gods: Theacre Areme, Wishnu, and Mahaswere, with swords in their hands. The devils, on hearing of the birth and wonders of Buddhoo, feared that he would drive them away from the world and destroy them; and they consulted with their king, Wasse-Mantimande, how to dispute the laws and religion of Buddhoo, which the people were fast following. Thereupon they all appeared with arms, and fell upon Buddhoo in order to destroy him. But his strength and power were far superior; at his command all the grass of the earth, the branches and leaves of the trees turned into swords and other warlike instruments; and with great violence destroyed (or overcame) all the devils. After this victory over them, he entitled himself, for a week, "*Guntuma Buddhoo*," which means, "the conqueror of his enemies." The next week after the conquest there had been much rain, when the devils conspired again to disturb Buddhoo; and as they were approaching him, whilst seated under a large tree, a snake came forward and sheltered him with his head; the devils, on seeing this, were much terrified, and returned back quietly.

The third week after the first conquest, the devils appeared again, in the

character of dancing girls, to endeavour by this means to captivate him; but he immediately destroyed them all.

The fourth week he caused great honours to be paid to the tree under which he was seated when the snake appeared and sheltered him.

The fifth week a throne of rubies descended from heaven, in which he entered to receive a message that was brought to him from heaven.

The sixth week he came out of this throne and proceeded towards the tree kirryupaloe; whilst seated under it, he perceived a great number of angels: thereupon he immediately began to worship and praise God.

The seventh week he retired to the city called Sewet Noere, where the Emperor Coesele Maha Rajoero had prepared a palace for him; this palace was called Jattewarrene, to erect and prepare which the emperor spent all his fortune: this palace was built that Buddhoo might live in it, and receive the visits of the emperors, kings, and princes that came to see him, and also to teach them his doctrine. He had five apostles; two of them were always standing at his right side, two on the left, while the fifth served him; besides these five apostles he had 500 writers, through whom he proclaimed his doctrines throughout that part of the world; those that did not receive and believe it he destroyed. He also distributed many good books for the guidance of the people. He was thus employed during forty-five years, till he arrived in the country of Coeserane Noevere, where he lodged in the King's garden; a bed was prepared for him here, and on this bed he expired, in the month, the day, and the hour of his birth. Whilst his writers were lamenting his loss, his spirit appeared and addressed them in the following words: "Be by no means sorry, for the hour is come that I must leave this world; but burn my remains, and deposit my bones in a grave, and preserve by all means my doctrine." And he especially directed that they should preserve it, particularly at Ceylon, Siam, and Arracan, as the generation of the Emperor Soedomleno Rajoero would reign in those places.

THE TAJE MAHAL.

MATCHLESS example of a builder's power!
 The ponderous masses on the Memphian sands,
 Stupendous, vast, that smite the gazer's eye
 With that mute wonder with which Nature stuns
 The soul that contemplates her mightiest works,—
 Seem the rude labours of a barbarous age,
 Compared with thee, thou brilliant gem of art!
 The fleecy whiteness of thy graceful spires,
 To which the chisel's nicest strokes have lent
 A beauty delicate, inimitable, far
 O'erpassing old, and mocking modern skill:
 Like clusters of the purest pearls they seem,
 Or hoary Lapland's frost-bespangled rocks,
 Or dew-drops glittering in the morning ray.
 Whilst cooling fountains shed their crystal stores,
 And roses waft their sweets,—all is a dream,
 A vision, a delusion.—Matchless work!

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Taking a rather different view of the subject treated in an article which appears in your last number (vol. xxii. p. 629) than the writer of that article, I am induced to address you for the purpose of submitting my own opinions on the subject to the writer and to your readers in general.

In the article to which I refer, entitled "The Future Government of India," it is maintained that it would be dangerous to transfer the administration of affairs in our Indian possessions from the East-India Company to the Crown, chiefly, as I collect from the writer's arguments, through the exorbitant influence which the alteration would vest in the crown. The writer guards himself, however, against the suspicion of appearing to maintain that the Company should never be called upon to relinquish their political power, by admitting that there may come a time when this power may be withdrawn from them without danger; "when all the objections to the free intercourse between India and England will disappear; when the Hindus shall be entitled to the exercise of a freer scope in political affairs, short of participation in the legislative functions."

This concession is, I apprehend, incompatible with the tenor of the writer's argument; he is necessarily bound by it to maintain, that the political influence possessed by the Indian Government can never be transferred to the crown with safety. In other words, some body, the Company, or a board similar to that projected by Fox, must be interposed between the Government of India and his Majesty's ministers.

For my own part, I am so well prepared to coincide with those who applaud the manner in which the East-India Company have directed the political machine, that I should never desire to see any other body substituted for them, provided the writer's argument be well founded, that the Indian patronage (or such part of it as remains to the Company) could not be acquired by the ministers of England without detriment to the constitution. But I am not convinced of the justice of this argument; for I think that additional safeguards might be provided by the wisdom of our *yet uncorrupted* legislature, as would meet the prospective evil, and if not obviate, would at least very much limit, its injurious tendency. For example, the appointment of persons to all posts in India might be made by act of Parliament to depend upon the qualifications, well defined, of the parties, who might be required to undergo previous instructions, of a given length, in preparatory studies, according to the nature of their future employment, civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, military, or naval. I think even such a regulation as this would divest the evil (for such I admit it to be) of much of its threatening character; for no man of mere mercenary disposition, looking for place only as an object to yield him emolument, would be inclined to devote himself to study and application, which he might turn to account in his native land, without encountering the risk which he must incur in the distant and unwholesome climate of India. Those who consented to such previous toil would earn their appointment.

My unwillingness to believe that the existing mode of governing India is the only one which can be adopted with advantage and security to both countries, is rendered somewhat obstinate by the conviction that this mode is

productive of inconveniences, not in the least attributable to the present governing authority, but from the nature of the system and that alone. Confined and manacled as the Company are, in many respects, they cannot possess that free range which a governing power should possess in order to provide for the good of its subjects. Even the restrictions on the expenditure of money is an evil which the Company must often feel when they would confer some benefit upon the people under their sway. It is admitted on all hands that a body like the Company ought to be controlled by the crown in order to counteract oppression, and prevent the mischiefs arising from maladministration, which may proceed from incapacity as well as intention; but a controlling power established to prevent evil, does not necessarily also possess the ability to originate good.

In Mr. Auber's lately published work, it is observed as follows:

The distance of India, the nature of its governments, and the peculiarity of its inhabitants, appear to demand the vigilance and control of a distinct and separate body, responsible to the public for their conduct, directed and controlled by legislative provisions, and subject on all political matters to the superintendence of the constitutional executive power of the country.

The existing system has been significantly called "a system of checks." It is certain that to none of the affairs of the country has more publicity been given than to those relating to the East-India Company, and to the measures connected with the government of the extensive empire committed to their charge.

An objection to the Court of Directors being entrusted with the administration of India has been urged, on the ground of their being directors of a commercial company. Had not the affairs of India been confided to a body constituted as the East-India Company is, possessing the joint character of sovereign and merchants, the British possessions in that quarter of the globe might have long ceased to occasion discussion as to the best mode of administering them; as nothing short of the funds drawn from the commercial branch of their affairs could have enabled the Court of Directors to meet demands consequent upon political measures which have been deemed essential to the preservation of our interests in India.

All this is very well; I agree cordially with Mr. Auber in the latter part of this quotation: but although the peculiar state and circumstances of British India have been hitherto such as it would have been folly to adapt by violence to any other system, so far as regards the security of our possession of it; my doubt is this, namely, whether the anomalous administration of the East-India Company, nominally supreme, but really subject to the control, as to its acts, of the sovereign authority at home, will not be, *in future*, disadvantageous to the country governed. I can readily imagine a multitude of instances in which the present Indian Government would be incapacitated from effecting great changes for the benefit of their subjects, and would rest contented with working the machine of government as it exists, from want of those large powers which can be exclusively exerted by a royal hand. I doubt whether the present form of government, whilst it may be without the vices and defects of another form, be not at the same time divested of the ability to effect good, which would afford a sort of counterpoise to its inseparable concomitants of evil.

Let me repeat that it is upon the nature of the system alone I found my hypothetical doubts of the policy of continuing the present mode of governing India. I should be otherwise one of the most strenuous advocates for its continuance, and would be prepared to say, *esto perpetua!*

My scruples as to the propriety of withdrawing the political functions altogether from the Company, are derived from a consideration which the writer in your journal did not think fit to touch upon; to wit, the injustice of the act. To say nothing of the prejudice which the Company's commercial concerns might sustain from the loss of the sovereign character, it would be a loss which no pecuniary or other indemnity could compensate. Sovereignty is a species of property which can be bartered for no equivalent. Its mere abstract name, the very shadow of royalty, has in it such divinity, that millions would offer to become purchasers of the unsubstantial object, were there any mart in which it could be acquired.

The point of question, whether the Company would remain lords of India after the cessation of the exclusive privileges granted by the Legislature, is a very complicated and difficult one. There can be no doubt that for the first century and a half of the existence of this corporation, their sovereign title to the territorial acquisitions they had made in India was undisputed. It was not until the year 1772, when the Company resolved to "stand forth as Dewan" of the Bengal provinces (an office conferred upon them in perpetuity by a firman from Delhi seven years before), and to employ their own servants in collecting the revenues, that a dispute arose at home respecting their territorial rights; and from that period the statutes passed for continuing to the Company their exclusive commercial privileges, have contained a clause reserving the rights of the Crown, without prejudice to those of the Company. If this clause be necessary to save the royal rights, it follows that the maxim put forth at the period referred to, in opposition to the Company's pretensions to sovereignty, cannot be a fundamental principle of the constitution, namely, that all conquests made by subjects necessarily belong to the Crown; and then it follows that the ancient possessions of the Company, at least, are their's in indefeasible sovereignty. That the omnipotence of Parliament can demolish their pretensions is indisputable; but this is no proof that they are not well-founded.

Perhaps a middle course may be discovered, whereby the ends of all may be secured. The Crown may be admitted to a more direct authority in the government of India than is now possessed, by which means all the advantages in the sole power of the supreme authority to afford may be conferred upon the natives of India; and the Company may, at the same time, retain their character of sovereign, and consequently much of their present political influence, the loss of which the writer in your last journal conceives perhaps with some justice) would be the prelude to a change in our representative system.

I am, Sir, &c.

A. B.

December 8th.

. In the article to which our correspondent refers several inaccuracies occur (owing to the MS. not having been revised by the writer), which we are desired to correct; viz. p. 629, line 4, for "possessions" read "empire;" p. 632, line 29, after "consistent" read "even;" p. 635, line 37, instead of "an oppressive and despotic system of government" read "any modification of despotism."

THE PROGRESS OF INQUIRY INTO THE LEARNING OF INDIA.*

THE *nyāya*, or logic, of the Hindus, has been hitherto but little investigated; we have the translation of one elementary work, the *Sūtras* of Gautama, in the second edition of Ward's account of the Hindus; and the elements of the science have been very recently set forth in English by the Director of the Royal Asiatic Society; but we are still merely upon the threshold of the investigation; and the objects of long and laborious study amongst the Hindus themselves, are considerably removed from the simple elements: we can easily conceive that the knowledge is not worth the acquisition, but the history of Hindu literature is incomplete whilst the subject is imperfectly explored, and we cannot institute that comparison between it and the philosophy of ancient and modern Europe, which is requisite for an entire view of the progress of human intellect.

Of the *mīmāṃsā*s there are two systems: it is usually said that one is applied to the explanation of the practical, and the other to the theoretical part of the *Vedas*; the former advocating the importance of ceremonial rites, and the latter discussing the great questions of matter and spirit, and the nature of God and man; the latter is better known by the name *vēdānta*; with the real character of the former, or *pūrva mīmāṃsā*s, we do not pretend to be acquainted: no account whatever of the system is to be found except in Ward's work, where a translation is given of the chief doctrines as found in the *Dharma Dipaka*, and other elementary treatises. With the *vēdānta* the public should be more familiar, as, besides the scattered notices to be found in the *Researches*, and in the works of various intelligent travellers, different sources of information have been laid before it. The work of Ward contains a list of eighty-eight books on the subject, and a translation of one of its principal elementary treatises, the *Vēdānta Sāra*: the *Prabodha Chāndrōdaya*, a metaphysical drama, translated and published by the late Dr. Taylor, advocates its tenets, and they are further illustrated by a tract published along with the drama, the *Ātmā Bodha*, or Knowledge of Spirit. The principal tracts published by Rammohun Roy within the last ten or twelve years, have also furnished ample illustration of this philosophy. The metaphysical part of the *Bhagavat Gita*, translated by Wilkins, in 1785, belongs to the *vēdānta* system; and in 1801 two thick quartos, entitled *Theologia Indica*, containing a Latin translation, by Anquetil du Perron, of Dara Shekoh's Persian version of the *Upanishads* of the *Vedas*, the basis of the *Vedānta* philosophy, was given to the learned world. The senator (now Count) Lanjuinais gave a popular form to the doctrine of the *Upanishads*, by publishing a summary in French about 1804. Is it credible that, in the teeth of this accumulated evidence, Mr. Mill denies the existence of the *Vedānta* philosophy as a *written system*? "The *Vedānta* doctrine," he observes, "which has caught the fancy of some of the admirers of Sanscrit, appears to be delivered *vivā voce*, and not in any other mode: no passage from any Sanscrit work has been quoted for it." What can we think after this of this historian's honesty or research? His ignorance of the existence of Sanscrit works treating of the *Vedānta* doctrine is inexcusable, if real; and if pretended, it is worse.

The last of the *upāṅgas* is law, and this, after grammar, is the branch of Hindu literature that has been most successfully cultivated. The laudable desire of the British Government to discharge its duties to its Hindu subjects

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* We extract this very able article from the *Quarterly Oriental Magazine* of Calcutta.

has ever disposed it to countenance the publication of legal authorities, both in the original text and translations; and the certainty of encouragement, the chance of distinction, and the prospect of pecuniary gain, have stimulated the industry of publishers and translators. In the original Sanscrit we have the *Menu Sanhitá*, the *Mitákshará*, the Vyavahára section of the *Víramitrodaya*, the *Dayabhága* of Jimútávahana, the works of Nanda Pundita and Devanda Bhatta on Adoption, and that of Crishna Terkalankára on the order of inheritance. The list, however, of useful works is still very far from complete. We want the original text of the eighteen inspired legislators which are perpetually quoted in the more modern works, and which we have no means of verifying; we want, also, the *Parásara Mádhaviya*, the comment of Mádhava, the ablest scholar of modern times, on the text of the sage Parásara; we want, likewise, the *Smriti Chandriká*, and the *Saraswati Vilás*, one or two of the *Mayúkkhas*, the *Viváda Chintámeni* for Mithila, and the text of the Digest, and two or three of Raghunandan's Tatwas for Bengal. These works are essential to complete a printed series, the only form in which authorities can be appealed to with satisfaction, of the body of Hindu law, applicable to the greater part, if not the whole of India.

In the shape of translation, we have the *Institutes of Menu*, by Sir Wm. Jones; the *Digest of Jagannát'ha*, by Mr. Colebrooke; and the *Dayabhága* of Jimútávahana, and the section of the *Mitákshará*, on Inheritance, by the same; the work on Adoption, by Mr. Sutherland, and the *Dayakrama*, by Mr. Wyuch; we have also an original work on Hindu law, as current in Bengal, by Sir F. Macnaghten. There still remains, however, much to be effected; humbler talent would be usefully employed in translating the whole of the Vyavahára portion of the *Mitákshará*, the *Parásara Mádhaviya*, and the *Smriti Chandriká*. But there is a splendid task for loftier pretensions; and he would deserve well of British India who, possessing a competent knowledge of general law, and having derived from the authorities we have named above familiarity with the principles of the Hindu law, as maintained in different provinces, as well as being conversant with the practice of the courts, should take a comprehensive view of the whole, in spirit, as well as in letter, and if not able to mould it into perfect consistency, should determine precisely in what it differs from itself, or from other systems. It is much to be regretted that the late Mr. Ellis did not live to effect some undertaking of this nature, to which the lectures he read before the Madras Society seem to have borne a tendency: we are quite satisfied that he would have succeeded.

Those systems of metaphysics which impugn the authority of the Vedas are excluded from the branches of true knowledge by the guide here followed by Sir Wm. Jones. The motive for their exclusion is obvious enough; but as far as the Sánkhya and Pátanjali schools are concerned, their interdiction is not universally recognized, and they are most usually classed with the orthodox systems. Except the view of the principles taken by Mr. Colebrooke, and the translation of the *Sánkhya Súra*, in Ward's account of the Hindus, we are without any knowledge of their tendency and character. Of the six schools considered heterodox as belonging to the followers of Budha, we are yet utterly ignorant.

The view of Hindu learning taken by the tract translated by Sir Wm. Jones, is confined to that which is considered sacred, and excludes all that literature which is most estimable in general opinion—the literature of poetry, and fiction, and profane history. Of these we yet know but little. The sacred poems, the *Rámáyana* and *Mahábhárat*, are not to be received as favourable specimens of Hindu fancy: imagination in them is subservient to superstition; they

they profess to record the actions of saints and gods, and necessarily lose, in marvellous and supernatural regard for the tamer probabilities of human life. But reject the legends, and they will be found to contain much beautiful imagery, animated description, and tender and natural feeling: in fact, neither of these works is yet well known, and nothing can be more unjust than the pictures which have been given of them; amongst other blemishes they have been charged with "metaphors perpetual, and these the most violent and strained, often the most unnatural and ridiculous;" than which nothing can be less true. It is not the genius of Sanscrit composition to delight in metaphor, and in this respect it furnishes a striking contrast to Arabic and Persian poetry. Modern writers may be sometimes charged with this vice, as they were taught to consider it a beauty by their Mohammedan masters; but the farther we go back into antiquity the simpler the style becomes. We know nothing in the literature of ancient or modern Europe which can be compared to the *Rāmāyana* for the absence of metaphorical ornament, or for the naked simplicity of its style. We are not sure whether the rash conceit of modern criticism be not more fatal to truth than the credulity of ignorance.

The poetical compositions of the Hindus, which do not bear a sacred character, are yet scarcely known to English literature. Notices of the most celebrated poems, and some interesting passages from them, are given by Mr. Colebrooke in his *Essay on Sanscrit and Prakrit prosody*, in the tenth volume of the *Researches*; but it was no part of his plan to take any detailed view of their merits, and we have but two entire translations to which we can appeal. These are the *Songs of Jaya Deva*, by Sir Wm. Jones, and the *Cloud Messenger*, by Mr. Wilson; the former exhibits great delicacy and tenderness of passion; the latter displays the same qualities combined with picturesque description; there is no abuse of metaphor nor turgidity of expression in either; they both suffer much by translation in point of style; the *Songs of Jaya Deva* are written in every variety of the lighter kinds of verse, and are inconceivably soft and melodious; the style of the *Cloud Messenger* is more uniform and stately, but is equally musical and polished.

Of the rhetoric of the Hindus we yet know absolutely nothing; and the specimens of their drama have been calculated to excite rather than to gratify curiosity. Even Mill, with all his prejudices against the Hindus, admits *Saccontala* to have many beautiful passages, and can contrive to say nothing more harsh of it than that in whatever constitutes its beauty it is rivalled by the song of Solomon. We do not admit the justice of the comparison, though backed by Voltaire's irreverent critique of the latter poem, but we do not think it detracts from the worth of *Saccontala*. *Saccontala*, however, is a mythological drama, founded on a marvellous and legendary tale: the story is therefore to be judged with an allowance for Hindu belief, which the uninitiated reader is not prepared to make, and in his eyes, therefore, the incidents detract from the dramatic truth of the composition. The Hindu theatre, however, is not confined to mythology for the plots of its pieces; and although there is that bias towards them, which the close connexion of the national creed and manners might lead us to expect, yet the dramas not unfrequently diverge from this association, and borrow their action from mere mortal life. *Saccontala*, consequently, does not enable us to pronounce an opinion upon the dramatic writings of the Hindus, and we must await that further development of them which we have been for some time led to expect. We understand that the secretary to the Asiatic Society has begun to submit his translations of select Hindu plays to the press.

We may take some credit to ourselves for having been the first to draw attention to the fictions of the Hindus, and prove how mistaken was the notion which restricted them to the apologues of the *Ritopadesa*. There is no language in which they more abound than in Sanscrit, and few in which they possess more merit. It is, however, to the history of fiction that they will most usefully contribute, and they will go farther than any collections yet known, to solve the problem which engaged the interest and research of Percy and Warton, and other writers, as eminent for learning as taste. We observe that the subject has found a place in a popular magazine at home,* and that not only our stories, but our approximations, have been cited to shew that *nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum sit prius*.

Mr. Mill states : " it is acknowledged on all hands that no historical composition whatever appears to have existed in the literature of the Hindus." This position, it may be observed, is of great importance to his theory, as he draws from it the inference " that they had not reached that point of intellectual maturity at which the record of the past, for the guidance of the future, begins to be understood." Unfortunately for his conclusion, his postulate is not true. This acknowledgment he cites as being made on all hands, is not so made, and he is obliged to qualify the *text* by a *note*, admitting that Sir William Jones had observed it was much to be regretted that no Hindu nation *but the Cashmirians* had left regular histories. To this Mr. Mill replies, " what he meant by excepting the Cashmirians we know not ; *no history of them has ever been seen*." By whom, we may ask ? By a Dr. Tennant, who states that, although " we have had recourse to the Sanscrit records at Benares for several years, no history of the country has been found which is the composition of a native." If, instead of wasting his time with Dr. Tennant, Mr. Mill had looked into the ninth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, he would have found that the History of Cashmir *had been seen* ; that it was in Mr. Colebrooke's possession ; that extracts from it were cited by that gentleman, and that he had announced an intention of giving a detailed account of the work. Again, in the tenth volume, he would have found that it was cited by Colonel Wilford, with whose dissertations he professes to be familiar. So much for the extent and accuracy of Mr. Mill's researches. But, not only did the Cashmirians possess a series of historical writings in Sanscrit, but they are far from unfrequent in other parts of India. In the Dekhin, local histories or cheritras are very common ; in the province of Orissa such records exist, and are cited by Mr. Stirling in the volume of the *Researches* just published, who remarks that " Mr. Mill's observation on Hindu history does not hold good with regard to Orissa, for the Hindus of this province do possess accounts which carry an appearance of truth, and which they themselves believe of their more modern kings and their actions. It is true these records are not of ancient date ; but they are still applicable as proofs of Mr. Mill's utter unacquaintance with the subject, for he is not satisfied with denying the existence of historical records *prior to the Mohammedan invasion* ; but adds, "*it is perhaps still more remarkable, that since that period no historical work has been produced by a Hindu*:" to this the works cited by Mr. Stirling are an unanswerable reply ; besides which, we have now before us an *Akbar Nama*, or history of the reign of that prince, in very classical Sanscrit. It is also well known that many Hindus about the courts of Mohammedan princes cultivated composition in Persian ; and we have likewise in our possession a *Tarikh i Hind*, and a *Tarikh i Cashmir*, both by Hindu authors ; whilst the

Leb

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxi., p. 189.

Leb al Tawarikh, a general and voluminous history of India, is the work of Bindraban, the son of Raja Bhara Mal, names undeniably Hindu. In this respect, therefore, as well as in regard to ancient histories, Mr. Mill has displayed a want of accuracy equalled only by his want of mistrust in himself, and by the imperfect diligence with which he had discharged the duties of a critical historian.

We have dwelt, perhaps, longer on this subject than may be thought necessary, but we have been happy to avail ourselves of the opportunity to offer some view of what has been really done in Sanscrit literature. An opinion generally prevails that we have penetrated into its inmost recesses, and are in possession of all that is valuable. With respect to what is valuable or worthless, opinions will differ; those who have studied the subject will not be inclined to under-rate their acquirements; and those who have not, will be disposed to condemn attainments they have not acquired. The truth will be probably, as usual, in the mean; nothing is valueless that contributes to illustrate the history of our species, although the absolute accession to actual knowledge may be less than partial anticipation expected. We are not, however, discussing the quality of Hindu literature, but our competence to value it; and here, we do not hesitate to say, that we are not yet qualified to appreciate it with justice. In fact very little has yet been done towards supplying materials for an estimate: individuals have done much, but how few are the labourers! Jones, Wilkins, and Colebrooke, are the only extensive contributors to Hindu literature, in whom we can confidently confide. Wilford, with great learning and equal industry, was always in pursuit of a phantasm, and for a time was shamefully misled. Ward had accumulated great, and, upon the whole, very correct information; but his notions are not rarely narrowed by his religious impressions, and his knowledge of India is very much restricted to Bengal only. There are other labourers of considerable estimation, but who prosecuted their Hindu studies only in specific directions; as Davis and Bentley in astronomy, Carey and Yates in grammar, and the translators of the works on law named above: others again seem to have shrunk from publication, and Hamilton, and Ellis, and Fell, have carried with them to the grave attainments of the highest class. The active cultivators of Hindu literature at present in the field are few indeed; we are afraid we could not point out above a solitary instance in India, and Mr. Colebrooke seems to stand alone in England: we have therefore scarcely more than a dozen names, in a literature of which Sir Wm. Jones observes, "wherever we direct our attention to it, the notion of infinity presents itself:" we have indeed but broke up the surface, followed a few straggling veins, and there is ample work before us to penetrate to the centre of the mine. Hitherto, however, what has been done has been done by Englishmen; for Paolino was a very superficial Sanscrit scholar, and Du Perron still less profound: in future they must expect competitors. The pages of the *Journal Asiatique* indicate a number of worthy rivals; and Schlegel, in his proposed translation of the whole of the *Rāmāyana*, takes a bold and fearful flight. Our own translators flagged in the second book; it is perhaps now too late for them to redeem their credit, and they must yield the palm to German perseverance. If, however, there be any feeling of national pride amongst us, it is to be most fervently hoped that neither the encouragement of Government, nor the energies of individuals, will be wanting to maintain that place in the cultivation of Sanscrit literature which Great Britain has assumed, and which, it is to be hoped, she will always continue to preserve, in every liberal aim of intellectual ambition.

[To be concluded next month.]

MESSRS. SAY AND SISMONDI.

AMONGST the modern writers who have attacked the existing system of government established in British India are two French economists, M. J. B. Say and M. I. C. L. S. de Sismondi. These gentlemen have published essays upon India, in a periodical work of Paris not remarkable for its accuracy on English topics, wherein they have committed the most egregious errors, partly occasioned by an unfortunate selection of authorities for the supply of *data*, and partly by precipitate reasoning upon principles, which more mature reflection and better information would have taught them to be inapplicable to the subject.

M. Say we believe to have been altogether misled, except in one remarkable particular (where he *adds* an assumed sum of twenty-five millions to the Indian debt, instead of *deducting* it, for the purpose of showing the *real* condition of our finances in India); but M. Sismondi's mistakes proceed, in our opinion, from an eager appetite for notoriety, which prompts him to write upon almost every subject, without deeming it necessary to waste much time in study and reflection: hence he is superficial, confident, and liable to become the easy victim of any misstatement which flatters his prejudices. Besides his dissertations upon Indian affairs, which amply confirm our remarks, he has, since his visit to this country, published treatises upon other subjects—for example, the corn question and the commercial distress of England—which discover very erroneous and hasty views, as well as a confident tone of argument, which is too often the concomitant of superficial knowledge.

His hypotheses on the last-mentioned subject, the commercial crisis of England, have called forth the strictures of M. Say himself, in an article which has appeared in a French periodical work. It is useful for those who, in this country, place reliance upon the theories of these writers, to find that they disagree, *toto calo*, with each other; and that the principles which they respectively lay down as immutably applicable to the science of political economy are so totally contradictory, that no confidence can safely be placed in those of either: at any rate, both cannot be right, and both may possibly be wrong.

The following is a translation of M. Say's remarks; the subject is one which cannot fail to be interesting to every English reader:

"M. de Sismondi has announced a new edition of his 'New Principles of Political Economy,' in which he attacks more violently than ever 'the learned of the present day who profess in so brilliant a manner the economical sciences.' We wait the appearance of the work to pass a judgment upon it; and we shall congratulate ourselves if M. de Sismondi shall be found to have multiplied therein those observations, pregnant with sense and refinement, which he scattered so plentifully throughout his first edition. But in the mean time we may be allowed to offer some remarks upon the pretended *new* principles promised in his article. Such discussions as these cannot be indifferent to the public, for they concern its interests.

"M. de Sismondi has visited England. He was struck with the commercial distress of that country. Its artizans 'perish by famine;' the Irish support themselves 'only upon potatoes;' their clothing is 'merely rags;' and M. de Sismondi lays all this to the account of the system which cries up production. Let us understand each other: M. de Sismondi surely possesses more sense than to pretend, that the more we augment provisions the less we have to eat; that the more raiment we make the less clothes we have; or that it is more

difficult to purchase these articles, when, by the progress of industry, we have succeeded in fixing them at a lower price. But he thinks that more is produced than can be consumed; and that those who wish to become consumers do not gain sufficient for that purpose. I have honestly endeavoured to reduce his complaints to their simplest expression. Let us now examine how far they are well founded, and whether the modern system of political economy ought to be answerable for them.

"There is an excess of production in England, says M. de Sismondi; but has he formed a sufficiently clear idea of what is understood by the term production? If it means the making of more hats than there are heads, his argument would have some force: but a man who writes upon political economy cannot be ignorant that production is only that which reimburses advances made. The manufacturer who expends to the value of twenty-five shillings in order to create a value of twenty shillings, does not produce—he destroys. True production yields value; an article cannot possess value unless it be in demand by a consumer; and the latter would not bear the expense of it unless he wished to consume it. True production, therefore, is followed by consumption. "Well, well, M. de Sismondi will say, if there have not been too many productions, too much merchandize has been fabricated; and 'it is your theories which have encouraged the producers to occasion this glut, the existing cause of the distress in the civilized world.'

"M. de Sismondi does us (the modern political economists) too much honour. Not a single speculator in England ever concerned himself about our labours when he projected a company, or extended his commercial transactions. All have been equally actuated by a desire to get money; and if they had consulted our work, they would have there seen that the only true industry is that, the produce of which is worth the expense which it has occasioned; moreover, that it is impossible to have too much of such industry, whatever M. de Sismondi may say upon the subject, since the undertaker derives thence a profit, and the labourers their wages. So far from our theories having been the cause of the glut referred to, it is owing to their not being adopted that the glut has taken place, and that the artisans have been plunged into misery. Why then take part against political economy? But a few years ago, there was a comedian at Paris who wished to place the end of his cane upon the safety-valve of a steam-machine. A philosopher said to him, 'you will occasion the vessel to explode.' The actor paid no regard to this caution; and he was killed. Was philosophy to blame for this?

"I am inclined to think that M. de Sismondi labours under much misapprehension with regard to the end of political economy. He wishes that it should control the very nature of things; but things will not submit to our government; all our ambition, it appears to me, ought to be confined to the well observing and well understanding them, and to classing them well, if we are able to do so. Herein the true science consists. It gives no other advice, than showing mankind the good or evil consequences of what they do: and what more solid counsel can be given them? At the period we have now reached, it can no longer be said that 'the increase of wealth adjusts itself to the increase of the population;' 'that the distribution of wealth is made in a certain ratio, and that consumption increases with population.'* The distribution of wealth, as well as consumption and population, proceeds in spite of us and our books. It would sometimes be very desirable that the wealth produced should distribute

* Some of the luminous maxims of M. de Sismondi.

bute itself otherwise than it does; but our wishes are not consulted. It is the antecedent actions of mankind which produce certain fruits, and not our wishes or our exhortations.

"Far from weakening the natural laws of political economy discovered by good writers, the late commercial crisis has amply confirmed them. It is explained upon the principles of Ricardo on money; the only part, probably, of the science upon which he has imparted to us any new and important truths. The spirit of speculation was excited in an extravagant manner by the banks which, throughout England, enjoyed the privilege of issuing notes payable to the bearer. Every man who wished to project a scheme, or who, dreaming of a fortune, wished to embark in a project already formed, had only to manufacture bills of exchange, which one or other of the numerous banks in England would discount. These banks gave in return (after deducting the discount) their own notes, payable to the bearer, which circulated like money. Hence projects could be undertaken without capital; and the bankers themselves could make advances to schemers without possessing any more capital than they. What was the consequence? The abundance of the instrument of circulation (money and bank-notes) caused its value to decline in relation to bullion; and from the instant that a piece of gold was no longer worth so much as the same weight of bullion, holders flocked to the bankers to change notes into gold coin, and the gold coin into bullion. As fast as the Bank caused sovereigns to be coined, they were melted down. I saw myself, at the Bank of England, cases filled with ingots of gold which had been imported at great loss, and which were of little service for the relief of commerce, and for the prevention of the crisis. The Government, at its own expense, converted these ingots into coin, which was melted down as soon as issued.

"The sequel of all this necessarily was, that the bankers, obliged to pay their notes, and being unable to re-issue them, were incapacitated from discounting fresh bills, which the projectors offered them, in order to raise the necessary funds to redeem those already discounted. The latter, forced to meet their engagements, and possessing no real capital, found themselves insolvent, after having converted every thing into money, and selling at a reduced price whatever merchantable commodities they had.*

"All the schemes which had been commenced were now at a stand; goods were sold far below prime cost; the manufacturers who had carried on business in the most prudent manner, were disabled from continuing their concerns; hence the mass of starving artisans; hence the proposal made by Government to reduce the duty upon the importation of corn; hence the complaints of the large landed proprietors, who cannot sustain the competition of foreign corn by reason of the taxes by which they are themselves pressed down.

"I may now be allowed to ask M. de Sismondi whether there be any thing in all this which weakens the principles established by good writers. Is it not obvious, on the contrary, that these principles, which are but the simple exposition of the nature of things, will suggest useful precautions against the recurrence of the same misfortunes? Is he justified in saying to us, 'Behold the result of your theories, in the very place where they have been put into practice?' Is there any necessity, as he pretends, 'to seek some new explanations of phenomena, so strange to the laws which we fancied we had established?'

* "Some merchants, in order to avoid, or rather retard their ruin, even purchased goods upon credit, and sold them at half-price for ready money."

blished ? Doubtless there are few subjects upon which people have wandered so much as political economy ; every one thinks he can write upon this topic without having fully studied it : one writer was about to publish a pamphlet recently, in which this commercial crisis was attributed to the Congress of Panama, which assembled a year afterwards :—

*Chacun à ce métier,
Peut perdre impunément de l'encre et du papier.*

“The picture drawn by M. de Sismondi of the situation of England, that rich country, in which the great majority of the natives are exposed to the severest privations, is full of truth. The deplorable prejudices of the English relative to entails, and the law of primogeniture, are, in part, the cause of this evil ; but we may reproach the good-natured writer whom I am obliged to combat, with being completely mistaken regarding many other causes equally powerful ; with intermeddling with the questions respecting capital and income, without having perhaps sufficiently studied the functions of the one and the source of the other. He pretends that, embarrassed in deciding ‘ what is capital and what is income, we have found it easier to retrench the latter altogether in our calculations.’ May I not justly reproach him with having forgotten, that in my *Traité d’Economie Politique*, I have devoted a quarter of a volume to the definition of the functions of capital, and a quarter of another volume to trace the source of our incomes, as well as the causes which augment or diminish them ? When he shall have demonstrated that I am deceived upon all these points, and that such things happen not in the manner I have described, I shall then receive with gratitude the new truths which he shall substitute for my errors.”

It is obvious that, when two writers upon a given subject, with views and principles so diametrically opposed, arrive at the same conclusion (as these two writers have done regarding India), there is reason to suspect some fallacy in their arguments.

EDUCATION OF CADETS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : In your last volume, p. 508, an intelligent correspondent is impressed with the indispensable necessity of giving a certain degree of military education to cadets of infantry and cavalry. He appears sensible that, independent of the fairness and justice of so desirable a measure, in reference to three branches of the service receiving the benefits of early culture, the prosperity and welfare of India must depend materially on imparting useful knowledge to those who at future periods will command armies in India. The pressure on the revenue, occasioned by the late war, has unavoidably prevented the Court of Directors from carrying into execution a plan that experiences general approbation, as certainly second in importance to no other public proceeding. Your correspondent recommends that these cadets should be educated at Sandhurst, if parents or relatives will bear the expense. This few would do ; and giving rank to the fortunate few who might be educated there, would give rise to jealousies, and disadvantageous consequences in future life, without adequate benefit to the service in India. The education given at Marlow, formerly, was not found to be precisely that best calculated for India ; and under this impression, and from the suggestions of experienced officers, joined

to my own observations in all parts of India, I sketched in former letters the description of military and scientific instruction absolutely necessary. It consists with the dignity of the East-India Company to have an establishment of their own for the essential purpose in view, and that ought to be near to, but distinct from, Addiscombe, in order that the cadets of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, might occasionally meet on one field of exercise with great benefit to general progress. At other times, the four lines would carry on their studies without intermixing. It is thought that two years and a half, from the age of fourteen to sixteen and a half, would suffice for acquiring all that has been stated requisite: the cadet might then be permitted to remain six months at home, to see a little of men and manners, and of his native country. This practical intercourse would be useful, and exclude a remark sometimes made:—*Bæotum in crasso jurares aëre natum*. I have known, Sir, many excellent men in India, who have feelingly lamented the want of a due degree of *early* education: they attempted study at too late a period, when no stable superstructure could be formed in the mind for want of foundation to sustain it. Such characters were numerous; and when they attained to command, no detriment arose where they had the good sense to be guided by able men on their staff. In early life, we resist the intrusion of thought that a more advanced age will force into the human mind. Waller has quaintly, but beautifully, expressed this reflection on defects rendered *more impressive by time*:

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lets in new light through chinks that time has made.

Let but the poor cadet receive the quantum of professional education imperiously demanded even by the public interest, and he will be spared the physical and moral pain of otherwise unavoidable reflection, independent of concomitant injury arising to the service. It is to be recollected, that the education alluded to will not cost to the parents more than they now lay out in giving more imperfect provincial instruction; and every year *lost* in delaying what is prevalent in the King's service, cannot but be highly detrimental to the best interests of the East-India Company.

Your's, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

*Summerlands, Exeter,
December 4th, 1826.*

P. S. At page 660 of your last volume, end of the first paragraph, *east* [no doubt a mistake of mine] should have been printed *west*. Philosophers, in their closets, place magnetic poles where navigators find none. Halley puts a pole in Baffin's Bay, and another near Spitsbergen. Euler situates one near to where Captain Parry wintered in 1819. Churchman places a magnetic pole on the west coast of America. Krufft situates one on the east coast of Greenland. Lately, Professor Hansteen puts down a couple of poles to the west of the real one discovered by Captain Parry. If five of these mere creatures of imagination existed, the west variation could not be even one-half of what is found. These facts occasioned the conclusion drawn at the end of the paragraph where *east* should have been *west*.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

THE following curious particulars respecting the trade and consumption of opium in China are given in the *Singapore Chronicle* of June 8.

STATEMENT RELATIVE TO THE CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

Season 1821-22.

The quantity of Patna and Benares opium sold this season was 2,910 chests, at an average of Drs. 2,075 per chest, the highest sale being made at Drs. 2,500, and the lowest at Drs. 1,650 per chest.....Drs. 6,038,250

The quantity of Malwa opium sold was 1,718 chests, at an average of Drs. 1,325 per chest; the highest price being Drs. 1,600, and the lowest Drs. 1,050 a chest..... 2,276,350

Amount of sales for the season Drs. 8,314,600

Season 1822-23.

The quantity of Patna and Benares opium sold this season was 1,822 chests, at an average of Drs. 2,315 per chest; the highest sales being made at Drs. 2,550, and the lowest at Drs. 2,080 per chest 2,828,930

The quantity of Malwa opium sold was 4,000 chests, at an average of Drs. 1,290 per chest; the highest sales being at Drs. 1,500, and the lowest at Drs. 1,080 per chest Drs. 5,160,000

Amount of sales for the season Drs. 7,988,930

Season 1823-24.

The quantity of Patna and Benares opium sold this season was 2,910 chests, at an average of Drs. 1,600 per chest; the highest sales being at Drs. 2,100, and the lowest at Drs. 1,100 per chest 4,656,000

The quantity of Malwa opium sold was 4,172 chests, at an average of Drs. 925 per chest, the highest sales being at Drs. 1,050, and the lowest at Drs. 800 per chest 3,859,100

Amount of sales for the season Drs. 8,515,100

Season 1824-25.

The quantity of Patna and Benares opium sold this season was 2,655 chests, at an average of Drs. 1,175 per chest; the highest sales being at Drs. 1,450, and the lowest at Drs. 900 per chest 3,119,625

The quantity of Malwa opium sold was 6,000 chests, at an average of Drs. 750 per chest; the highest sales being at Drs. 950, and the lowest at Drs. 550 per chest..... 4,500,000

Amount of sales for the season Drs. 7,619,625

Season 1825-26.

The quantity of Patna and Benares opium sold this season was 3,442 chests, at an average of Drs. 975 per chest; the highest sales being at Drs. 1,150, and the lowest at Drs. 800 per chest 3,355,950

The quantity of Malwa opium sold was 6,276 chests, at an average of Drs. 705 per chest; the highest sales being Drs. 850, and the lowest Drs. 560 per chest..... 4,403,430

Amount of sales for the season Drs. 7,759,380

RECAPITULATION.

	Consumption of Patna and Benares Opium.	Value of Patna and Benares, In Sp. Dollars.	Consumption of Malwa Opium.	Value of Malwa Opium, In Sp. Dollars.
1821-22	2,910	6,038,250	1,718	2,276,350
1822-23	1,822	2,828,930	4,000	5,160,000
1823-24	2,910	4,656,000	4,172	3,859,100
1824-25	2,655	3,119,625	6,000	4,500,000
1825-26	3,442	3,355,950	6,276	4,403,430
Total for } five years }	13,739	19,998,755	22,166	20,198,880

Average annual consumption of Malwa opium being in five years.....Chests 4,433

Ditto..... ditto..... of Patna and Benares.....ditto..... 2,747

Annual average value of consumption of Patna and Benares opium,
during five years.....Sp. Drs. 3,999,751

Ditto.....ditto..... of Malwa, for ditto..... 4,039,776

Total amount valueSp. Drs. 8,039,527

The first important fact which appears to be established by this statement is, that the sum expended by the Chinese in the consumption of opium within the period to which it refers, has been limited to about eight millions of dollars annually. And it seems as extraordinary as a matter of fact, as in unison with other points of character exhibited by this people, that during the space of five years, the aggregate amount of dollars laid out in this article has varied little more than five per cent. any one year, whether compared with the highest or lowest total amount of consumption.

The next important feature is the immense increase of consumption in point of quantity, which has been more than doubled during the same period, and that nearly the whole of this increase has been in the Malwa opium, which has risen from 1,718 to 6,276 chests. The decided preference for this description of opium may be accounted for (independently of its having always rated at a lower price) by the circumstance of its yielding a greater quantity of pure opium than can be extracted from an equal quantity of Patna or Benares. According to the estimate of the Chinese dealers at this place, Malwa opium yields 14·20, and Patna or Benares only 9·20 of pure opium. If this analysis be correct, there appears to be a substantial and permanent cause of preference which the one description possesses over the others.

It may be interesting to follow up the deductions which are to be drawn from the statement which we have given, and to endeavour to trace them in their application to the present state of the China market.

On the 1st of April last the stock of Malwa opium in China was...Chests 966
Estimated amount of this year's supply of the Company's Malwa 3,800
Dumaun, or smuggled opium, chiefly from the Portuguese settlements 1,600

Total supply for this season Chests 6,366

The consumption of last year has been shewn to have been 6,276 chests of Malwa; but as the price of this description of opium has this season advanced more than either Patna or Benares, we may rather infer a reduced consumption, which we shall estimate in round numbers at 6,000 chests, and at the price of Drs. 900 per chest.

The largest amount of sales effected in China within the last five years, and we might with equal safety add, ever effected, appears, on reference to the preceding statement, to be to the value of Drs. 8,515,100; from which amount, if the value of Malwa opium at an estimate be deducted, we shall have the following result:—

Value of the greatest consumptionDrs. 8,515,100.

Estimate of consumption of Malwa this season 5,400,000

There will remain a sum of Sp. Drs. 3,115,000 to be invested in Patna and Benares.

At the date of our last advices from China, the price of Patna was quoted at Drs. 1,050 per chest, with a confident expectation of its rising higher; but assuming the rate of this quotation for this year, the quantity which can be purchased by the above balance of Drs. 3,115,000 will be 2,966 chests.

The stock of this description in China at the 1st of April last, the same date at which we have taken the stock of Malwa, was ... Chests 1,645
Amount of the Company's sales for this season at Cal- } 3,800
cuttaChests }

Deduct for the consumption of the Archipelago..... 1,000
2,800

Total supply for ChinaChests 4,445

Making an excess of nearly 1,500 chests, which will remain on hand at the end of this season.

The scope of our observations we would incline to limit to a general result unfavourable to the expectations pretty confidently entertained of a rise in the price of opium in China, rather than to a decided opinion in favour of one description of opium, or further than may be established by the facts which we have adduced; and what we are most anxious to have noticed, is the almost unavoidable certainty of such an issue, unless the means of the consumers shall be increased beyond the experience of the last five years. Such of our readers as take an interest in the question, are much more able than we are to judge how far this is likely to occur, and what weight ought to be allowed to the extended range which the consumption has taken, and the consequent increased taste which has been created for this noxious drug.

With any other people but the Chinese, and any other article but opium, the conclusions to be drawn from such a state of circumstances would be of easy calculation.

E P I G R A M.

Πόλλ' ἔχει σιωπὴ καλὰ.

He who talks much, so says the ancient rule,
Must often babble like an empty fool.—

“I speak but little,” shallow Bufo cries:

In *that*, no doubt, the world would call him wise.

FIRST VISIT TO INDIA BY THE PORTUGUESE.

PURCHAS, in the second book of his "*Pilgrimes*," has given a curious account of the first visit of the Portuguese to India in the fifteenth century, under Vasco di Gama.

The immediate impulse given to the Portuguese to venture upon this difficult and dangerous expedition was the celebrated bull of Pope Alexander VI., in 1493, which contained the extraordinary grant of an immense portion of the world to the Catholic king, in the following comprehensive form of words, which is worthy of insertion, as a proof of the impudent pretensions submitted to by Europe in those days :

Et, ut tanti negotii provinciam Apostolicæ gratiæ largitate donati, liberius et audacius assumatis, motu proprio, non ad vestram vel alterius pro vobis super hoc nobis oblata petitionis instantiam, sed de nostrâ merâ liberalitate, et ex certâ scientiâ, ac de Apostolicæ potestatis plenitudine, omnes insulas et terras firmas inventas et inveniendas, detectas et detegendas, versus Occidentem et Meridiem, fabricando et construendo unam lineam a Polo Arctico, scilicet Septentrione, ad Polum Antarcticum, scilicet Meridiem, sive terræ firmæ et insulæ inventæ et inveniendæ sint, versus Indiam, aut versus aliam quancunque partem, quæ linea distet a qualibet insularum quæ vulgariter nuncupantur *de los Azores* et *Cabo Verde*, centum leucis, versus Occidentem et Meridiem. Itaque omnes insulæ et terræ firmæ repertæ et reperiendæ, detectæ et detegendæ, a præfatâ lineâ versus Occidentem et Meridiem, quæ per alium regem aut principem Christianum non fuerint actualiter possessæ usque ad diem Nativitatis Domini nostri Jesu Christi proximè præteritum, a quo incipit annus præsens 1493, quando fuerunt per nuncios et capitaneos vestros inventæ aliquæ prædictarum insularum, auctoritate Omnipotentis Dei nobis in beato Petro concessa, ac Vicariatûs Jesu Christi, quâ fungimur in terris, cum omnibus illarum dominiis, civitatibus, castris, locis, et villis, juribusque et jurisdictionibus ac pertinentiis universis, vobis, hæredibusque et successoribus vestris (*Castellæ* et *Legionis* regibus) in perpetuum tenore præsentium donamus, concedimus et assignamus.

The limitation which this instrument placed upon the discoveries of the Portuguese, modified as it was by subsequent arrangements, forced the maritime expeditions of that nation to the eastward. John, King of Portugal, accordingly prepared a fleet for prosecuting discovery beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on the African coast. But his death, in October 1495, put a temporary stop to the project.

His successor, Emanuel, adopted the same views as his predecessor ; but the Portuguese having, in their preceding voyages to the Cape, encountered severe storms on their approach to that promontory (whence it derived its first name of *Cabo Tormentoso*), the mariners conceived there was no doubling it, and some years elapsed before a fleet could be fitted out for that object. At length, in 1497, Vasco di Gama, who was superior to such prejudices, left Portugal with three ships and a victualler, having on board 160 men, bound for the countries beyond the Cape. He sailed on the 9th July, with "letters to the Indian kings," directing his course eastward ; and after meeting with dreadful tempests, which made the crews importune him to return, he doubled the formidable promontory on the 20th November. His resolute determination to proceed was the occasion of a mutiny in his fleet, the crews of which conspired his death ; "but" (to use the quaint language of Purchas), "by his brother Paul's relation forewarned, he forearmed himself with vigilant circumspection, and laying the masters in the bolts, became master himself."

He sailed along the eastern coast of Africa, close to the land, which appeared full of cattle, the inhabitants negroes, who "uttered their speech out of the throat, as it were sobbing." On the 8th December a storm drove them away from the land, which they regained sight of on the 10th January 1498, and had some communication with the natives, who told them, "in ill Arabic," that in a country not far from hence, ships like theirs used to come.

On the 1st March they fell in with seven small vessels, which approached the admiral, and saluted him with a loud cry in Arabic, accompanied with music. The men had garments of silk, with linen turbans wrought with gold, and falchions girded on their sides. They came on board the admiral's vessel, and informed him that the name of their island was Mosambique, which was subject to the King of Quiloa, and traded with Arabia, India, and other parts of the world.

Purchas states as follows :—"It is remarkable that these Moors used both compass and sea-cards, or plates; quadrants also, wherewith they observed the heights of places, the sun's declination and distance from the line; and were furnished with divers maritime mysteries, not much short of the Portuguese. They mistook the Christians for Mahometans of Barbary, and therefore used them so kindly."

Upon discovering that they were Christians, the natives devised sundry acts of treachery; and a pilot, sent by the governor, at the request of Gama, to carry them to Calicut, decoyed them to Mombaza (Mombas), where the Portuguese narrowly escaped destruction from the perfidy of the natives. From hence they sailed to Melinda, where they arrived on Easter-day. In this place the houses were of hewn stone, well built and stately; the country fruitful; the people black, with curled hair, naked from the navel upwards, clothed below with silks to the middle of the leg. Here they met with some "Christians of India" (Armenians?), who testified great joy at the sight of the Portuguese, gave them instructions for their voyage, and provided them with an Indian for a master, or pilot. They left this place April 22d, and on the 19th May came in sight of land, the mountains near Calicut, before which city they anchored on the same day.

Gama set on shore one of the criminals, of whom he took several from Portugal, whose lives had been forfeited, but who were pardoned on condition that they went upon these desperate adventures; he was almost pressed to death through the curiosity of the natives, who flocked in multitudes to see a man so uncouthly habited; and at length two merchants of Tunis saw him, and knowing the Spaniards, one of them asked him in Spanish from what part of Spain he came. The man replied that he was a Portuguese; the merchant invited him home, and after entertaining him, accompanied him on board Gama's ship, and told Gama that the king of Calicut (whose customs formed his chief revenue) would be glad of their visit. Gama, therefore, sent two of his company with this merchant, whose name was Monzaida, to inform the King that their sovereign, "moved by his worthy fame, had sent one of his captains thither to establish mutual love and amity." The King received them graciously, and recommended the admiral to bring the fleet to Pandarane (Paniani?), where he resided, because the road of Calicut was dangerous during that season, and sent a pilot to conduct them. Soon after the King sent an officer or magistrate, called a catwal (cutwal), to attend Vasco di Gama into his presence in a respectful manner.

They no sooner landed than they were each placed in a litter (palankeen), many soldiers, called nairos (Nairs), attending them on foot; and thus they were

were conveyed to a sumptuous temple, esteemed of great sanctity, which Gama at first supposed, from the structure, images, and other signs, and from having heard of Christians in these parts, to be a Christian temple. At the door four men met them, naked to the navel, covered thence to the knees with silk, having three threads (the Brahminical cord) from the right shoulder crossed to the left side, who sprinkled *holy water* upon them, and gave them sweet powders. The walls of the temple had many figures painted on them. In the midst was a round high *chapel*, with a narrow brazen door, having many steps to it; within was an image which the darkness would not allow them to distinguish, and which they were not suffered to approach, as none but the priests were allowed to enter; the latter advancing towards the image, with their finger pointing to it, twice called out "*Maria!*" (Mahadeo?) whereat the catval and his attendants fell flat upon the ground, but presently arose and said their prayers. The Portuguese thinking this to be some service of the Virgin, performed their worship in their accustomed manner. Thence they passed to another temple, equally magnificent; and from thence to the King's palace, trumpets and pipes sounding all the while. The throng was so great, that had not the guard, or nairas, made way with their swords, the procession could not have passed. At the gate they were met by certain nobles, called *Caimaes* (Swamis?); and when they approached the apartment in which the King was, an aged man, clad in silk from the shoulders to the ancles, came forth and embraced Gama: this was the chief of the Brahmins. The others entered first, and this Brahmin followed, holding Gama by the hand. The apartment was a large hall, with many benches, arranged one above another, in the form of a theatre. The floor was covered with silk; the walls were hung with curtains of silk embroidered with gold. The King lay on a rich bed (or couch); he had a tire (or head-dress) set with precious stones, and wrought with gold. His dress was of silk, with many gold clasps on his breast. Jewels of great value hung from his ears; and his fingers and toes were adorned with rings and gems. In person he was tall, comely, and majestic. Gama saluted him according to the custom of the country, and was placed on a seat near him; the other Portuguese were also seated. After water being brought to wash and cool their hands, and divers fruits had been set before them, the King inquired of Gama the object of his visit; he answered that it was not the custom of his country to discourse of these subjects in a public and promiscuous assembly, but to communicate with the King or his ministers in private; whereupon the King removed into a handsomer apartment, and there Gama announced to him that his master, King Emanuel, having heard of the renowned greatness of the King of Calicut, and of the rarities of India, out of desire of league and friendship had sent him to commence an intercourse, whence honour and profit might accrue to both parties, and had given him letters of credence. The King received the communication courteously, and promised to acknowledge the King of Portugal as his brother; he then gave orders to the catval to conduct Gama to the house appointed for his residence. Gama described the city as large, the houses not joining each other, but separated by orchards and gardens; they were meanly built, the King's alone being permitted to be constructed of stone. It is added that this king was chief of all the neighbouring princes in wealth and power.

After three days, Gama delivered the letter to the King, accompanied by a present: which the King seemed dissatisfied with; but it was explained to him that as the navigation was uncertain, they were ill provided, and moreover that no present was equal to the friendship of such a prince as the King of Portugal,

Portugal, from whom if profit was expected, it was to be gained by ships annually trading thither with merchandize. Gama requested that the King's letter might not be interpreted by Saracens (Mahometans), as he had intimation from Monzaida that they were hostile to him. The letter was accordingly translated by Monzaida himself, who was admonished by the King of the necessity of vigilance against the frauds of the Saracens. These Moors, plotting the ruin of the Portuguese, bribed the courtiers, and proclaimed Gama to be a pirate and a spy, in the character of a merchant. They were actuated in this, partly out of hatred to the Christian name, and partly through fear of losing their trade, by the intrusion of the Portuguese. The King, wearied by their importunities, fearing the loss of their customs, and intimidated by the example of the Moors and negroes in Africa, conquered by the Spaniards, and adverting to the beggary displayed in the contemptible present from the King of Portugal, and the poor merchandize brought by the ships; threatened also with the departure of the Moors to some other prince, and the removal of their trade, to his grievous injury; at length yielded, and sent the catval to persuade Gama, with professions of friendship, to bring his ships nearer, and deliver up his sails for security. Gama, who had written to his brother on board, that if he saw him long detained, he should sail homewards, after much contention agreed to send his merchandize on shore, with men to sell it; and thereupon he was dismissed to his ship. Gama, being dissatisfied with the catval's conduct, complained to the King; who gave him fair words, but directed his goods to be sent to Calicut, pretending there was a better market for them there.

Gama did not object: he sent every day two or three persons to observe the city, which gave no offence. He asked permission of the King to leave a factor at Calicut; this proposal was displeasing to the King, who returned an angry answer, and ordered two of Gama's men to be placed in custody, and the goods to be seized. Gama, not being able to recover his men by intreaty, attacked the next ship which arrived, and took out six of the principal men, and then put out farther to sea. The King sent to him, expressing his surprise that he should seize his servants, as he had detained the Portuguese only till he had written a letter to King Emanuel. Accordingly, next day, he sent them back with letters, but withheld the goods "for their factor, if he would send any, to dispose of." But Gama now declined leaving a factor, and told the King that he should keep the men till he had his goods again. The next day Monzaida came on board, and informed them he had been in danger of his life for their sake; he begged them to carry him to Portugal, which they agreed to. The King, subsequently, sent the goods in seven boats; but Gama refused to receive them, saying he would carry the Malabars to Portugal to testify how injuriously the King of Calicut had treated him; and he forthwith drove the boats away with his cannon.

Gama afterwards wrote a letter to the King, "with good words," from another port on the coast. He thence went to Anchediva. From this place he proceeded homewards, touching at Magadoxo, on the African coast, and at Melinda; and on the 27th Februry 1499, he arrived at Zanzibar. After refreshing at this island, the fleet doubled the Cape of Good Hope on the 27th April; and after being dispersed in a storm, arrived at Lisbon with the loss of 105 men out of 160, and one of the vessels, which Gama burnt as not being sea-worthy, and having too few mariners to man the whole. The vessels reached Lisbon at different periods in the year 1499.

Such was the unpromising and ominous commencement of the intercourse between

between India and the maritime people of modern Europe. The first individual of the first discoverers of this new route who set foot on the shore of India was a criminal; and the love and amity promised on one side, and accepted on the other, ended in fraud, treachery, and violence; although both parties were doubtless sincere in their conviction that a friendly commercial intercourse would serve their mutual interests.

GREEK AFFAIRS.

THE triumph which has been afforded to foreigners by the conduct of the "Friends of Greece" in this country is complete. It is impossible to read the contrast exhibited in the following extract from a review of Count Palma's pamphlet, which has appeared in a Parisian journal, without being constrained to acknowledge, mortifying as it is to do so, that the reproach it implies against this country is just:—

"When Frenchmen consider what has been done for Greece by the different nations of Christendom, they ought to exult at beholding their native country holding so high a rank amongst the most generous. It was France that first claimed the protection of Europe in favour of our brethren in the East; it was France that aided them in their early triumphs, and that still, even in their reverses, manifests most interest and most sympathy for them. Germany has had its subscriptions for the Greeks; Prussia gave concerts for their benefit; the Netherlands and Switzerland have added their gifts to those of other nations; but the services of France have been the most numerous, the most universal, the most popular. Every class joined in the work of benevolence. Illustrious citizens, occupying the first ranks of society, have sanctioned, by the authority of their name, the insurrection of Greece; our orators have afforded her the aid of their eloquence; our poets have electrified the soul in singing the exploits or depicting the misfortunes of her heroic soldiers; and our painters have either exhibited or sold their pictures for the benefit of the holy cause; to serve which even French ladies, doing violence to their timidity and modesty, have gone about seeking aid, in the palace of the rich and in the hovel of the artizan. Certain English capitalists *lent* their money to Greece; thousands of Frenchmen *gave* her theirs. Cochrane receives 935,000 francs to go and fight for her; Fabvier serves her for three years without any remuneration whatsoever. Finally, when the capture of Missolonghi seemed to have extinguished all the zeal of the London merchants, it redoubled the fervour and the enthusiasm of the Philhellenics of Paris. At the former place, the departure of the chief and the vessels which might have saved Greece was stopped; at the latter, on the contrary, the philanthropic contributions towards her deliverance were redoubled.

"The pamphlet before us, which has given rise to the preceding reflections, is as degrading to the Greek Committee of London, as it is honourable to that of Paris. By the latter every effort is made to wrest the Morea from the sword of the Musulman; the former, on the contrary, seconds, in a marvellous manner, by delays and dilapidations, the projects of Ibrahim Pacha. The contractor of the loan of 1825, the engineer entrusted with the construction of the steam-engines, the Philhellenics who directed the disposal of the funds, seem all to have united for the ruin of Greece."

THE HINDU DRAMA.

THE scanty and imperfect knowledge we possess respecting the dramatic compositions of the Hindus, which is fatal to an exact acquaintance with the ancient manners of that very peculiar people; has been often lamented; but till now no Sanscrit scholar has thought it an object worthy of his regard to exhibit in an European dress a regular series of, or selection from, the dramatic pieces extant in the original language of Hindustan. The very few specimens hitherto translated have been calculated to excite, rather than allay, the curiosity of Europe.

This much-wished for event has, however, at length taken place, and the person who has undertaken the office of translation is in every respect so admirably qualified for it, that we can hardly now regret the delay which has occurred, but for which, some less able instrument might have been employed. We refer to a work which has recently appeared at Calcutta, entitled "Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus," by H. H. Wilson, Esq., Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. This gentleman is not only an excellent Sanscrit scholar, but is deeply imbued with a taste for the drama.

We have been disappointed in our endeavours to procure a copy of the first number of this work, which contains an ancient Sanscrit play, entitled "*Mrichchakati*," or "The Toy-Cart," translated into English, partly in blank verse, and partly in colloquial prose. Judging, however, that our European readers must be most anxious for an early account of this literary curiosity, we have had recourse to the very copious details and extracts which appear in the different journals of Calcutta.*

According to the translator, the "*Mrichchakati*" was written in the second century of the Christian era, although tradition assigns to it a date nearly 300 years earlier. He argues that it must have been composed prior to the date of the Puranas from the fact that one of the characters, Samsthanika, a pedantic personage, affecting to be deeply versed in literature, quotes frequently from the *Rāmāyana* and *Mahabharata*, but never once from the Purana legends: whence Mr. Wilson fairly infers that they were not then in existence. The antiquity of the drama is also shewn, the translator observes, from the fact of its containing a panegyric on a person, on account of his voluntary cremation at an advanced age: an act prohibited in the *kale*, or present period of the world, and which therefore would scarcely have been praised as it is in "*The Toy Cart*," and by a Brahmin. But the most unequivocal mark of its antiquity, he says, is the accuracy with which Buddha observances are adverted to, and the flourishing state in which the sect is described. Mr. Wilson, indeed, considers the "*Mrichchakati*" as the only Sanscrit work in which the Buddha doctrines appear without disguise.

The author of the play was Sudraka, a monarch celebrated in Hindu history. In a prelude or preface to the drama, the following particulars are given of this personage, apparently by some Hindu critic or biographer.

There was a poet whose gait was that of an elephant, whose eyes resembled those of the chakora (Greek partridge), whose countenance was like the full moon, and who was of stately person, amiable manners, and profound veracity; of the Kshatriya caste, and distinguished by the appellation *Sudra* (the additional syllable *ka* is interpretative). He was well versed in the Rig and Sama Védas, in mathematical sciences, in the elegant

* Especially the *India Gazette* and the *John Bull*.

arts, and the management of elephants. By the aid of Siva he enjoyed eyes uninvaded by darkness, and beheld his son seated on the throne: after performing the exalted Aswamedha (sacrifice of a horse, one of the most solemn Hindu rites), having attained the age of an hundred years and ten days, he entered the fatal fire. Valiant was he in war, and ready to encounter with his single arm the elephant of his adversary; yet he was void of wrath; eminent amongst those skilled in the Védas, and affluent in piety: such a prince was Sudraka."

The title of the piece refers to some incident which is explained in the work itself, where every obscurity in the text or the allusions is cleared up by copious notes, evincing the learning, diligence, and research of the translator.

The play is distributed into ten acts, subdivided into scenes. The theatrical machinery of the period when it was written, the translator professes not to be able to explain; such as the entrance and departure of the actors, the change of scenes, &c. He conjectures that the moving of scenes was not attempted; that a description was given, and the rest left to the fancy of the spectators. He observes, however, that "in the spacious hall in which the piece was acted, one part of the stage was in all likelihood supposed to represent the exterior, and the other the interior of the dwelling." He adds, in another note, that perhaps the scenes might have consisted of curtains arranged after a certain manner.

The subject is thus briefly adverted to at the opening:—

"In Avanti (the modern Ougein) lived a young Brahman of distinguished rank, but of exceeding poverty; his name was Charudatta. Of the many excellencies of Charudatta, a courtesan, Vasantasena by name, became enamoured, and the story of their loves is the subject of King Sudraka's drama, which will exhibit the infamy of wickedness, the villany of law, the efficacy of virtue, and the triumph of faithful love."

Such is the simple report of the Hindu commentator; the plot, however, is rather complicated, and managed in a very artful though natural manner.

Charudatta, a brahman of rank, and famed for his generosity and goodness whilst in prosperity, falls into poverty; but is still faithfully attended by his friend Maitreya, a brahman, the *Gracioso* of the piece, a character compounded of shrewdness, simplicity, and affection. Charudatta is beloved by Vasantasena, a fair courtesan, who is plagued with the odious addresses of Samst'hanaka, the brother-in-law of the Rajah, an ignorant and pedantic, yet amusing coxcomb, though cruel.

Subordinate to these are many other characters.

The business of the plot begins with the pursuit of Vasantasena by her vehement admirer Samst'hanaka. She escapes the abhorred assiduity of her admirer, and in the obscurity of evening takes refuge in Charudatta's cottage. A recognition takes place between the lovers, which ends in Vasantasena's leaving her jewels in trust with Charudatta, upon the plea that she does not wish to have them about her person at such a late hour; but really to serve as a pretext for further intercourse with her lover.

Poor Maitreya appears to consider Vasantasena's jewels as fair prize; but for this he is duly rebuked by his virtuous friend; at length the hour of repose arrives, and after the golden casket has been delivered over in charge to Maitreya, he and Charudatta fall sound asleep. In the mean time, Servillaka, a dissipated, but not unkind-hearted brahman (reduced by his necessities, and his desire to obtain wealth that may procure him favour in the eyes of Madanika, the attendant slave of Vasantasena), breaks into the house, without being aware that it was Charudatta's, and escapes with the casket.

Charudatta is in great confusion on awaking, and faints on discovering the loss of the casket. The following dialogue then takes place:—

Maitreya. Revive, revive, sir; though the thief has stolen the deposit, why should he so seriously affect you?

Char. Alas! my friend, who will believe it stolen?

A general ordeal awaits me. In this world

Cold poverty is doomed to wake suspicion;

Alas, till now, my fortune only felt

The enmity of fate, but now its venom

Sheds a foul blight upon my dearer fame.

Mai. I tell you what, I will maintain that the casket was never entrusted to us. Who gave it, pray; who took it; where are your witnesses?

Char. Think you I can sanction thus a falsity?

No, no; I will beg alms, and so obtain

The value of the pledge, and quit its owner,

But cannot condescend to shame my soul

By utterance of a lie.

Charudatta's wife getting intimation of his misfortune, sends him a string of jewels, her own exclusive property. He reluctantly avails himself of this unlooked-for gift, and thus addresses his friend:—

Maitreya, hie thee to Vasantasena,

Tell her the casket, heedlessly impledged,

Was lost by me at play, but in its stead

I do beseech her to accept these jewels.

* Servillaka, who, as we have seen, got possession of Vasantasena's jewel-casket, proceeded without delay to offer it as a love-gift to Madanika. Vasantasena listens at the window above, and observing her attendant in conversation with a man, exclaims:—

They appear to understand each other. He woos her probably to be his companion; well, be it so; never be genuine affection thwarted!

Servillaka shews his mistress the casket of jewels which he took for the purpose of purchasing her freedom; but upon her questioning him somewhat closely respecting the mode in which he obtained possession of it, he replies:

I was informed then, that near the bazar resided the chief of his tribe, one Charudatta.

[*Vasantasena and Madanika both faint.*]

Servillaka. Madanika, revive; what ails the wench?

Her limbs are all unstrung, her looks are wild.

Why girl, is this your love? is then so terrible

The thought to share your destiny with mine?

Mad. Avoid me, wretch!—yet stay,—I dread to ask:—was no one hurt or murdered in that mansion?

Ser. I touch not one who trembles or who sleeps:
Unharm'd by me were all in that abode.

Mad. In truth?

Ser. In very truth.

Vas. (Above) Do I yet live?

Mad. This is indeed a blessing.

His mistress, after some persuasion, prevails upon Servillaka to deliver up the casket to Vasantasena, who, having listened to the conversation between the lovers, was therefore aware how Servillaka came by the casket. In presenting it to the lady he states:—

The respected Charudatta informs you, that as his house is very insecure, he is apprehensive this casket may be lost, and therefore begs you will take it back again.

Vasantasena behaves very generously on the occasion, and presents her handmaid to Servillaka. They quit her presence: but immediately afterwards Servillaka learns that his own friend Aryaka, a cowherd, had become an object of jealousy to Palaka, King of Ujayin, in consequence of a prophecy which foretold that Aryaka should ascend the throne.

Maitreya, who had been despatched with the jewels by Charudatta, reaches the splendid mansion of Vasantasena, and is ushered in with much pomp. He presents the jewels, but Vasantasena observes with a smile:—

How is this? do drops of nectar fall from the mango-tree, after it has shed its blossoms? My good friend, tell that sad gambler, Charudatta, I shall call upon him in the evening.

Mai. (*Apart.*) So, so—she intends to get more out of him, I suppose.—(*Aloud.*) I shall so inform him, madam.—(*Apart.*) I wish he was rid of this precious acquaintance. [*Exit.*]

The weather is rather unfavourable, and Maitreya, in reporting his visit to Charudatta, calculates that nothing but avarice could cause a visit from Vasantasena at such a time.

Mai. Now I hope you are satisfied; to come out in such weather! you can have no doubt what brings her.

Char. I do not feel quite confident.

Mai. Depend upon it I am right; the casket was worth more than the necklace, and she comes for the difference.

Vasantasena pays her visit, and as she is about to depart, a carriage sent by Samst'hanaka for a different purpose arrives at the postern door. Thinking it was the one intended for herself, she enters it, and is thus carried to the garden of Samst'hanaka, just as Aryaka arrives, and throws himself upon the protection of Charudatta. Vasantasena reaches at the garden, where she is met by Samst'hanaka, who, incensed at her scornful treatment of him, solicits his vita, or parasite, to murder her; but not succeeding, addresses Sthavaraka, his servant, to the same effect.

The sentiments expressed in this scene render it a very striking and effective one.

Sams. (*Aside*) The wrath that her disdainful treatment justly kindled is now more violent than ever:—to be spurned! I am resolved, she dies.—(*Aloud.*) Master, if you have any relish for a mantle, with a broad border and a hundred tassels; or any curiosity to taste a bit of delicate flesh, now is your time.

Vita. What mean you?

Sams. Will you oblige me?

Vita. In any thing not unreasonable.

Sams. There is no more flavour of unreasonableness than of she-devils in it.

Vita. Well, speak on.

Sams. Put Vasantasena to death.

Vita. (*Stopping his ears.*)

Murder a young and unoffending female,
Of courteous manners, and unrivalled beauty,

The pride of all Ujayin? Where shall I find,

Believe you, a fit raft to waft my soul,

Safe o'er the river of futurity?

Sams. I will have one made for you.—Come, come, what have you to fear? in this lowly place, who shall see you?

Vita. All nature: the surrounding realms of space,

The genii of these groves, the moon, the sun,
 The winds, the vault of heaven, the firm-set earth,
 Hell's awful ruler, and the conscious soul :
 These all bear witness to the good or ill
 That men perform, and these will see the deed.*

Sams. Throw a cloth over her, then, and hide her.

Vit. Fool, you are crazed.

Sams. You are an old good-for-nothing dastardly jackall:—very well, I shall find some one else. *Sthavaraka* shall do it.—Here, *Sthavaraka*, my lad, I will give you gold.

Stha. Thank your honour, I will take it.

Sams. You shall have a gold seat.

Stha. I will sit upon it.

Sams. You shall have every dainty dish from my table.

Stha. I will eat it, never fear me.

Sams. You shall be head over all my slaves.

Stha. I shall be a very great man.

Sams. But attend to what I order.

Stha. Depend upon me, in every thing, that may be done.

Sams. It may be done well enough.

Stha. Say on, sir.

Sams. Kill this *Vasantasena*.

Stha. Excuse me, Sir, I brought her here.

Sams. Why, you villain, am I not your master?

Stha. You are, sir; my body is yours, but not my innocence. I dare not obey you.

Sams. Of whom are you, my servant, to be afraid?

Stha. Futurity.

Sams. And who is Mr. Futurity, pray?

Stha. The requiter of our good and evil deeds.

Samst'hanaka, finding no one inclined to undertake the horrible deed, perpetrates the crime himself. His attendants being sent out of the way, he strangles *Vasantasena*. Anxious to remove the imputation of the crime from himself, he fixes the guilt of it on *Charudatta*. The latter is tried accordingly in open court for the murder; and partly from suspicious circumstances that make against him, and partly from his indignant feelings on the occasion preventing his condescending to make a detailed defence, he is found guilty and condemned to death.

Just as he is led away to execution, *Vasantasena*, who had been merely in a swoon, breaks in, and her beloved *Charadutta's* life is thus saved from an ignominious doom. The termination is made more happy and triumphant by the dethronement of King *Palaka* by *Aryaka*, the consequent degradation of *Samst'hanaka*, and the restoration of *Charadatta* to his full rank and honours.

This sketch, imperfect as it is, of the plot, shews that it affords abundant opportunity for the display of poetical pathos and picturesque scenes. We subjoin some passages of the dialogue from the very copious extracts before us.

In the following passage, *Vasantasena* and the attendant, or *vita*, vie with each other in giving a poetical description of the rainy season. This passage, which is much longer than it appears here, will give a very favourable idea of the translator's talents.

Vita. Like an invading prince, who holds his court
 Within the city of his humbled foe,

* This passage is, in fact, from *Menu*, with a slight deviation only in the order.

Yon mighty cloud, advancing with the wind,
With store of arrowy shower, with thundering drums,
And blazing streamers, marches to assail,
In his own heavens, the monarch of the night.

Vas. Nay, nay, not so, I rather read it thus:

The clouds that, like unwieldy elephants,
Roll their inflated masses grumbling on,
Or whiten with the migratory troop
Of hovering cranes, teach anguish to the hosom.
The stork's shrill cry sounds like the plaintive tabor
To her, who, while she wanders o'er its parchment,
Is lost in musings of her lord's return;
And every tone that hails the rainy season,
Falls on her heart, like brine upon a wound.

Vit. Behold, where yonder ponderous cloud assumes
The stature of the elephant—the storks
Entwine a fillet for his front, and waves
The lightning, like a chouri, o'er his head.

Vas. Observe, my friend, the day is swallowed up
By these deep shades, dark as the dripping leaf
Of the tamála tree, and like an elephant
That cowering shuns the battle's arrowy sleet,
So shrinks the scattering ant-hill from the shower.
The fickle lightning darts such brilliant rays
As gleam from golden lamps, in temples hung—
Whilst, like the consort of an humble lord,
The timid moonlight peeps amidst the clouds.

Vit. There, like a string of elephants, the clouds,
In regular file by lightning-fillets bound,
Move slowly at their potent God's commands.
The heavens let down a silver chain to earth;
The earth, that shines with buds and sheds sweet odours,
Is pierced with showers, like diamond-shafted darts
Launched from the rolling mass of deepest blue,
Which heaves before the breeze, and foams with flame:
Like ocean's dark waves by the tempest driven,
And tossing high their flashing surge to shore,

Vas. The stars are all extinct, as fades the memory
Of kindness in a bad man's heart. The heavens
Are shorn of all their radiance, as the wife
Her glory loses in her husband's absence.
In sooth I think the firmament dissolves:
Melted by Indra's scorching bolt it falls
In unexhausted torrents—now the cloud
Ascends—now stoops—now roars aloud in thunder—
Now sheds its streams—now frowns with deeper gloom,
Full of fantastic change, like one new raised
By fortune's fickle favours.

The effects of an elephant's breaking loose are thus ludicrously told:

Your ladyship's fierce elephant k'huntamoraka killed his keeper, and broke his chain; he then scoured off along the high road, making a terrible confusion. The people shouted and screamed "carry off the children, get up the trees, climb the walls, the elephant is coming!" Away went girdles and anklets, and pearls and diamonds were scattering about in all directions; there he was plunging about in Ujayin, and tearing every thing to pieces with his trunk, his feet, and his tusks, as if the city had

been;

been a large tank full of lotus flowers. All Ujayin, in a panic, like a boat ill-laden, was heaped on one spot.

The following sarcastic remark is from Maitreya :—

Now to me there are two things at which I cannot chuse but laugh ; a woman reading Sanscrit, and a man singing a song : the woman snuffles like a young cow when the rope is first passed through her nostrils, and the man wheezes like an old pundit, who has been repeating his bead-roll till the flowers of his chaplet are as dry as his throat : to my seeming it is vastly ridiculous.

As well as the following joke on a fat woman :—

A very portly dame indeed ! how did she contrive to get in here ? oh, I suppose she was first set up, as they do an unweildy Mahadeva, and then the walls were built round her.

Poverty is thus illustrated :—

How can that man be said to live, who lives
A pauper—and whose gratitude and wrath
Are barren both ! The bird whose wings are clipped,
The leafless tree—the dessicated pool—
The desolate mansion, and the toothless snake,
Are all meet emblems of the hapless wretch,
Whose festive hours no fond associates grace,
Whose brightest moments yield no fruit to others.

Charudatta, upon entering a court of justice, expresses himself thus :—

The prospect is but little pleasing ;
The court looks like a sea—its counsellors
Are deep engulfed in thought ; its tossing waves
Are wrangling advocates ; its brood of monsters
Are these wild animals, death's ministers ;
Attorneys skim, like wily snakes, the surface ;
Spies are the shell-fish cowering midst its weeds ;
And vile informers, like the hovering curlew,
Hang fluttering o'er, then pounce upon their prey :
The bench, that should be justice, is unsafe,
Rough, rude, and broken by oppression's storms.

When his friend is accused of murder, Maitreya bursts out into the following indignant appeal to the court :—

How, sirs ! what is all this ? Can he who has beautified our city with its chief ornaments ; who has filled Ujayin with gardens, and gates, and convents, and temples, and wells and fountains—can he, for the object of a few beggarly ornaments, have done such an iniquitous act ?—(*In Anger.*) And you, you reprobate, you king's brother-in-law, Samst'hanaka, you, who stop at nothing, and are a stuffed vessel of every thing offensive to mankind, you monkey, tricked out with golden toys, say again before me, that my friend, who never plucked a flower roughly in his life, who never pulled more than one at a time, and always left the young buds untouched, say that he has been guilty of a crime, detestable in both worlds, and I will break thy head into a thousand pieces with this staff, as knotty and crooked as thy own heart.

The following dissuasive from suicide is remarkable in a Hindu :—

Mait. Think not, my dear friend, that I intend to survive you.

Chor. My good Maitreya, the vital spark owes not

Obedience to our mortal will : beware

How you presume to cast that life away.

It is no time to give or to abandon.

Short passages and detached sentiments show but imperfectly the quality of the piece. We subjoin the scene where Servillaka purloins the casket :—

Scene—CHARUDATTA'S HOUSE. (*Inside and outside.*)

CHARUDATTA and MAITREYA asleep.

Enter SERVILAKA (outside.)

Creeping along the ground like a snake, crawling out of his old skin, I effect with sleight and strength a passage for my cowering frame. (*Looking up.*) The sovereign of the skies is in his decline : 'tis well : night, like a tender mother, shrouds, with her protecting darkness, those of her children whose prowess assails the dwellings of mankind, and shrinks from an encounter with the servants of the king. I have made a breach in the garden-wall, and have got into the midst of the garden. Now for the house. Men call this practice infamous, whose chief success is gained from the sleep of others, and whose booty is won by craft. If not heroism, it is at least independence, and preferable to the homage paid by slaves. As to nocturnal attacks, did not Aswaththâma long ago overpower in a night-onset his slumbering foes ? Where shall I make the breach ; what part is softened by recent damp ; where is it likely that no noise will be made by the falling fragments ; where is an opening, *secundem artem*, most practicable ; in what part of the wall are the bricks old, and corroded by saline exudations ; where can I penetrate without encountering women ; and where am I likely to light upon my booty ? (*Feels the wall.*) The ground here is softened by continual sprinkling with water and exposure to the sun, and is crusted with salt. Here is a rat-hole. The prize is sure : this is the first omen of success, the sons of Skanda have laid down. Let me see ; how shall I proceed ? The god of the golden spear teaches four modes of breaching a house : picking out burnt bricks, cutting through unbaked ones, throwing water on a mud wall, and boring through one of wood. This wall is of baked bricks ; they must be picked out : but I must give them a sample of my skill. Shall the breach be the lotus-blossom, the full sun, or the new moon, the lake, the swastika, or the water-jar ? it must be something to astonish the natives ; the water-jar looks best in a brick wall ; that shall be the shape. In other walls that I have breached by night, the neighbours have had occasion both to censure and approve my talents. Reverence to the prince Kârtikéya, the giver of all good ! reverence to the God of the Golden Spear ! to Brahmanya, the celestial champion of the celestials ; the Son of Fire ! Reverence to Yogâchârya, whose chief scholar I am, and by whom, well-pleased, was the magic unguent conferred upon me, anointed with which no eye beholds, nor weapon harms me ! Shame on me ! I have forgotten my measuring-line ; never mind, my brahminical thread will answer the purpose : this thread is a most useful appendage to a brahman, especially one of my complexion ; it serves to measure the depth and height of walls, and to withdraw ornaments from their position ; it opens a latch in a door as well as a key, and is an excellent ligature for the bite of a snake ; let us take measure, and go to work ; so, so (*extracting the bricks*) ; one brick alone remains—ha ! hang it ! I am bitten by a snake ! (*ties the finger with the cord*) 'tis well again ; I must get on. (*Looks in.*) How ! a lamp ! a light ! the golden ray streaming through the opening in the wall shows, amidst the exterior darkness, like the yellow streak of pure metal on the touchstone. The breach is perfect : now to enter. There is no one. Reverence to Kârtikéya ! (*Enters.*) Here are two men asleep ; let me set the outer door open to get off easily if there should be occasion : how it creaks ! It is stiff with age ; a little water will be of use. (*Sprinkles the door and sets it open.*) So far so well : now, are these true sleepers, or only counterfeits ? (*He tries them.*) They are sound ; the breathing is regular and not fluttered ; the eye is fast and firmly shut ; the body is all relaxed ; the joints are loose ; and the limbs protrude beyond the limits of the bed : if shamming sleep, they will not bear the gleam of the lamp upon their faces. (*Passes the lamp over their faces.*) All is safe. What have we here ? A drum, a tabor, a lute, pipes—and here are books : why, zounds ! have I got into the house of a dancer or a poet ? I took it for the dwelling of some man of consequence, or I should have left it alone. Is this poverty, or only the shew of poverty ? fear of thieves, or dread of the king ? Are the effects hid under ground ? Whatever is under ground is my property. Let us scatter the seed, whose sowing leaves nothing undiscernible, (*Throws about seeds.*) The man is an absolute pauper, and so I leave him. (*Going.*)

Mai.

Mai. (Dreaming.) Master, they are breaking into the house; I see the thief! Here, here, do you take care of the gold casket.

Sar. How! does he perceive me? does he mock me with his poverty? he dies. (*Approaching.*) Haply he dreams. (*Looking at Maitreya.*) Eh, sure enough; there is in the light of the lamp something like a casket, wrapped up in a ragged bathing-gown; that must be mine. No, no, it is cruel to ruin a worthy man, so miserably reduced already. I will even let it alone.

Mai. (Dreaming.) My friend, if you do not take the casket, may you incur the guilt of disappointing a cow, and of deceiving a brahman!

Sar. These invocations are irresistible; take it I must. Softly, the light will betray me; I have the fire-flapping insect to put it out. I must cast it into the lamp. (*Takes out the insect.*) Place and time requiring, let this insect fly. It hovers round the wick with the wind of its wings; the flame is extinguished. Shame on this total darkness! or rather shame on the darkness with which I have obscured the lustre of my race! How well it suits, that Sarvillaka, a brahman, the son of a brahman, learned in the four Védas, and above receiving donations from others, should now be engaged in such unworthy courses! and why? For the sake of a harlot; for the sake of Madiniká. Ah, well, I must even go on, and acknowledge the courtesy of this brahman.

Mai. (Half awake.) Eh, my good friend, how cold your hand is!

Sar. Blockhead! I had forgotten; I have chilled my hand by the water I touched; I will put it to my side. (*Chafes his left hand on his side, and takes the casket with it.*)

Mai. (Still only half awake.) Have you got it?

Sar. The civility of this brahman is exceeding;—I have it.

Mai. Now, like a pedlar that has sold all his wares, I shall go soundly to sleep. (*Sleeps.*)

Sar. Sleep, illustrious brahman; may you sleep a hundred years! Fie on this love, for whose dear sake I thus bring trouble on a brahman's dwelling! nay, rather call down shame upon myself, and fie, and fie upon this unmanly poverty, that urges me to deeds which I must needs condemn! Now to Vasantaséná, to redeem my beloved Madaniká with this night's booty. I hear footsteps; should it be the watch? what then? shall I stand here, like a post? no; let Servillaka be his own protection. Am I not a cat in climbing, a deer in running, a snake in twisting, a hawk in darting upon the prey, a dog in baying man, whether asleep or awake? in assuming various forms, am I not Mâyá herself, and Saraswati in the gift of tongues? A lamp in the night, a mule in a defile, a horse by land, a boat by water, a snake in motion, and a rock in stability? In hovering about, I compete with the king of birds; and in an eye to the ground, I am keener than the hare. Am I not like a wolf in seizing, and like a lion in strength?

A remarkable fact, and which affords a very powerful argument for the antiquity of this dramatic piece, is the simple and inartificial character of its style and the absence of that extravagant and bombastic embellishment which Europeans are apt to imagine belongs to Sanscrit composition. There is no turgidity in any part of it; and a reader (says one of our informants) who sits down in expectation of meeting oriental bombast and inflation, will be agreeably surprised by the absence of both, and charmed by the sustained and easy elegance of the dialogue. The same writer states that the piece possesses such interest, that no person who reads on till Vasantasena, the heroine, comes upon the stage, can lay down the book until he has read it out. He adds:—“The veil is, as it were, raised, and we see the Hindus as they are, or at least as they were; we behold them in their domestic and unsophisticated state, and the impression produced is highly favourable to them. Indeed, for our own part, we confess that the general tone and inferences of this drama have raised the Hindus in our estimation.”

Review of Books.

Materia Indica, or some Account of those Articles which are employed by the Hindoos and other Eastern Nations in their Medicine, Arts, and Agriculture, &c. &c. By WHITELAW AINSLIE, M.D., M.R.A.S. London, 1826, 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 654, 604.

Dr. AINSLIE's "*Materia Medica of Hindoostan*," printed in India, 1813, must be so well known, that a review of the present work, which is but an enlarged and improved edition of that very valuable publication, is scarcely necessary to afford the profession in India a knowledge of its character and contents. The general reader may, however, be ignorant that it is one of the most useful books of reference in this branch of science; from which circumstance, as well as from the number of curious and interesting facts it contains, the "*Materia Indica*" deserves a place in the library of every oriental scholar.

The object of Dr. Ainslie, in his first work, was to furnish a correct list of the different articles employed by the natives of Hindoostan in their arts, manufactures, and medicines. In the present edition he has altered the arrangement, and divided the work into distinct parts; the first comprehends such of our drugs as are found in the East, with some account of their uses, and of several articles of diet fit for the sick and delicate, supplying "a kind of combining link betwixt the materia medica of Europe and that of Asia;" the other part contains a description of those medicines which are almost exclusively employed by the Hindoos and other oriental nations, with an account of articles used in their arts and manufactures; and of a vast variety of vegetables used by them for food.

Dr. Ainslie's knowledge of the oriental tongues has enabled him to obtain all the information which the native medical writers and practitioners could communicate; as well as to rectify many errors, and clear up many obscurities, arising from want of that knowledge in preceding authorities.

The science of medicine is, comparatively speaking, in a degraded state in the East; amongst the Hindoos, medicine, in common with all the arts and sciences, is treated of in their sacred writings: "a circumstance," as Dr. Ainslie observes, "which has been hitherto an insurmountable obstacle to improvement." As to surgery, the practice of dissection and examination of the dead subject is contrary to the tenets of the brahminical system, so that conjecture is their chief guide to a knowledge of anatomy.

Their preparations and chemical operations are awkward to us, owing to their utter ignorance of chemistry: the methods by which they obtain the agents known in Europe are original, and often very singular. For example, the Tamool vyrians, or physicians, procure muriatic acid in the following manner: to eight pollums of common salt and six pollums of alum, well dried and pounded together, add eight pollums of cadalay poolinnon near an acid liquor wrung from cloths spread over Bengal gram, or *cicer arisianum* whilst growing, and exposed to night-dew); distil the ingredients till the whole of the muriatic acid is disengaged and condensed in the receiver. This mode of obtaining the acid is not, however, unlike that in use in the West, antecedent to Glauber's discovery of a better mode of distillation by means of sulphuric acid.

Dr. Ainslie has given a good account of the croton seeds, which are now introduced into European practice with great success as a powerful cathartic.

He subjoins an account received by him recently from India of the farther uses of this valuable drug. The seeds have proved, by experiment at Madras, to be in a singular manner emmenagogue; and in fifteen cases of *obstructio menses* they had the desired effect of bringing on the *catamenia*. The expressed oil of the seeds is considered a valuable external application in rheumatic affections. This oil is likely to prove a medicine of great value, he says, in apoplexy, convulsions, and mania, but great caution is requisite in exhibiting it; doses of one or two minims have excited the most frightful *hypercatharsis*.

Dr. Ainslie has shown that the native doctors of Lower India often confound dragon's-blood (the juice of the *calamus draco*) with kino, asserting the former to be an astringent, which it is not, though kino is. The two articles are often confounded in commerce.

There is a strange confusion amongst medical and scientific writers with respect to the tree which produces these two articles, so distinctly dissimilar in properties, uses, and external appearance. The plant whence kino is obtained is asserted in the *Remains* of Mungo Park, and proved by a specimen sent home, to be the *pterocarpus draco*, which grows in Africa, South America, and Java. The kino usually met with comes from New South Wales, where (under the name of *red gum*) it is obtained by means of incisions in the *eucalyptus resinifera*. Genuine kino, Dr. Ainslie says, is but partially known in India.

It is an opprobrium to science that the exact origin of many drugs very commonly met with is not yet ascertained. The galangals, bdellium, myrrh, gamboge, are all extremely common; but the plants which produce them are not yet accurately ascertained.

The want of correct information regarding the names and characters of drugs has produced some ludicrous absurdities in our custom statutes. For example, the article described by Dr. Ainslie under the title of *Sweet Flag* (the *acorus calamus*) was rated in the schedule of custom-duties under two denominations, *acorus* and *calamus aromaticus*, and was subject to different duties: namely, if entered as *acorus*, a duty of about 7d. per lb. was levied upon it; if as *calamus aromaticus*, it paid a duty of about 9d. per lb. The framers of the last customs' act have had the sense to put an end to this absurdity by expunging the latter term altogether.

Dr. Ainslie mentions a singular fact respecting this root: "It is a very favourite medicine of the Indian practitioners, and is reckoned so valuable in the indigestions, stomach-aches, and bowel-affections of children, that there is a penalty incurred by any druggist who will not open his door in the middle of the night and sell it if demanded."

The descriptions which Dr. Ainslie gives of the various articles, though necessarily brief, are often amusing to the general reader, being occasionally preceded by historical notices, which furnish particulars respecting their discovery, their early uses, and their imaginary virtues in the opinion of our ancestors. We may instance the articles "Sugar" (I, 407), "Tea" (I, 434), and "Wine" (I, 473). From the latter we extract the following as a specimen:—

The Hindoos never touch wine, except when it is prescribed to them medically. The Persians consider it as a most valuable stomachic and cordial, and place what they call *شراب میوها* *shérab meywaha*, which signifies all kinds of fruit wines, amongst their *adviyahkeezeh*.

Wines are much drank by such European inhabitants in India as can afford them, and are certainly more conducive to health than arrack, which, in former years, was but too liberally indulged in. Those chiefly brought to table are sherry, Madeira, port, claret,

claret, and Cape Madeira. The first has a degree of bitterness in it, and agrees better with delicate stomachs than Madeira, which is of all wines, in my opinion, the most liable to produce acidity in the first passages: a fact so well established, that of late years it is [has been] little drank [drunk] by the dyspeptic in India. Port, in that country, is apt to bind, and should be taken with caution. Where there is either general inflammation, as in simple fever, ardent fever; or organic inflammation, as in hepatitis, &c., wine is a poison. In cases of pure languor and debility, in India, the safest and most certain cordial is claret, which is at once antiseptic, gently stimulating, and aperient. It has appeared to me particularly indicated for such as are convalescent from typhus fever; in a great degree owing, perhaps, to its powerful anti-putrescent quality; and to prove how much nature herself seems to be in unison with this opinion, I may state that I knew an instance of a delicate lady, who, for several days together, after recovering from a nervous fever, took, while at dinner, and after it, a whole bottle of claret, without feeling in the slightest degree inebriated.

The Persians, by Sir John Malcolm's account, claim to themselves the discovery of wine, which, they say, was first made by the famous *Jemsheed*, one of the ancient kings of Persia; it has hence been called, in that country, *zêher-ekhoosh*, or delightful poison.

Dr. Ainslie is entitled to the thanks of the East-India Company for his liberal recommendation of their staple commodity, tea, which he thinks not only not prejudicial to the human constitution, but possessed of positive virtues; indeed, he goes beyond ordinary bounds in its praise: "To the sedentary and literary, tea is certainly a great blessing, as it enlivens without heating; nay, I should almost be inclined to go a *little* further, and partly ascribe to its prudent use some of that brilliancy of imagination and fineness of fancy, which so peculiarly distinguish the poets and novel-writers of our happy country, where so much is drank."

The second volume of this work contains an account of the medicines used in the East (which are thus kept apart from the drugs produced in India, and known in European practice, contained in the first volume); this part of the work is preceded by short but sensible preliminary observations upon the arts and sciences of the Hindoos; in the course of which Dr. Ainslie repels a rude attack of M. Sonnerat, upon the medical practitioners of India, who, so far from being "pretenders to some knowledge of medicine, and who had been washermen, weavers, or blacksmiths," as stated by the French traveller, our author says, are often doctors by descent, and are, generally speaking, acquainted with all the learning of the Hindoos.

We do not pretend (for the reason before stated) to give a detailed review of this work: we recommend it, however, as a valuable accession to science, and think it highly creditable to the research of the author.

We cannot quit the work without noticing the numerous typographical errors which it contains: proper names, for example, are disfigured strangely; Dr. Leyden's name is written Leydon and Leydan; the Abbé Rochon is also called Rochan and Rohan, not in a single instance, but repeatedly. We have Rhumphius, Colebroke, Fleeming, &c. &c. Such errors are sometimes unavoidable, in spite of the greatest care; but when so numerous, it proves negligence somewhere.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

December 2, 1826.—A general meeting of the Society was held this day at 8 o'clock; Andrew Macklew, Esq. (Member of Council) in the chair.

The following donations were presented:—

From Sir A. Johnston, Vice-President, two collections of dried plants; an anglo-meter; a chabuk; and a coïar rope for catching elephants.

From Capt. Melville Grindlay, Part II. of his work on the Scenery, &c. of Western India.

From Lieut. Col. C. J. Doyle, a sacred fish from Lake Manasarovara. The natives, it is said, believe that a fish of this kind will protect the possessor of it from all evil in this life, and secure to him eternal felicity in the next.

From John Fleming, Esq., the Oriental Miscellany.

From Mr. W. Huttman (Assist. Sec. R.A.S.), several Chinese curiosities.

The Rev. Geo. Keylock Rusden and Major John Smith, Madras N. C., were elected members of this Society.

Two papers by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, the first being an account of a Jain inscription (the remarks upon which, by Mr. Colebrooke, were read at the last meeting); and the second, an account of the Srawacs, or Jains, in the province of South Bihar, were read.

December 16.—The general meeting was held this day, at the usual hour; Andrew Macklew, Esq. took the chair.

The following donations were presented:—

From the Astronomical Society of London, Part II. of Vol. II. of their Transactions.

From W. Evans, Esq., R.N., through Dr. Lyall, specimens of the following minerals from New South Wales: iron-stone(2), carbonate of lime, granite, and sillex.

From Professor C. I. C. Reuvens, of Leyden, his *Verhandelinge over drie Javansche Beelden*, with plates.

From Lieut. Col. J. Monckton Coombs, *The Principles of Harrison's Time-Keepers* (printed, with plates); and an Account of the Observatory erected at Madras, by the late W. Petrie, Esq., MS.

From Lieut. Col. T. F. De Havilland, No. I. of a work now publishing by him, entitled *Delineations and Descriptions of Public Edifices in and near Madras*, &c.

The following foreign ambassadors were elected Foreign Members of the Society, viz. Prince Paul Esterhazy; Count Münster; Count St. Martin d'Agliè; Marquis Palmella; Baron de Cetto; Count Mandelslöh; M. de Falck; and also the following foreign professors: Professor G. H. Bernsteïn; Professor E. Rask; Professor Fræhn; and M. J. De Scherer.

The reading of Mr. Colebrooke's Fourth Essay on the Philosophy of the Hindus was commenced.

This paper forms the fourth of the valuable series of essays upon this subject, of which the two first have already been given to the public in the first part of the Society's *Transactions*; and the third will appear in the concluding part of the volume, which it is expected will be published early in the ensuing year.

The present paper is devoted to a consideration of the heterodox doctrines of Jaina or Buddha; and of various other sects of inferior note, as the *Parvatis*, *Champakas*, &c.

VARIETIES.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday the 5th July, the Hon. J. H. Harrington, Esq., the president of the Society, in the chair.

C. K. Robins, Esq., and Capt. Franklin were elected members.

Amongst the presents made to the museum and library on this occasion, were a statue of Santinath, the sixteenth Jina or Jaina pontiff of the present era, presented by G. Wellesley, Esq. The elements of Hindu law, presented by the author, Sir Thomas Strange, and various drawings of Bauddha shrines and temples in Nepal, of an interesting character, by — Hodgson, Esq.

The drawings of the Bauddha temples have been selected from several hundreds scattered through the valley of Nepal, and afford specimens of every variety of form: some are exclusively Buddhist, whilst others are partially or entirely Brahmanical, but adopted by the Buddhists, and consecrated to their inferior deities. The drawings are the work of a native artist, or chitrakar, one of a numerous and respectable class. The artists of Nepal commence their education at ten years of age, and hence acquire great manual dexterity, which is displayed in the minuteness and fidelity of their drawings. Their apparatus is of the simplest kind; for outlines, slightly shaded, a piece of charcoal, an iron style, and one small brush made of goat's hair, are all the implements employed, with which the artist seats himself on the ground, and without any support for his paper executes his drawings. The colours he uses are brilliant and durable; but as the study of natural tints is no part of the artist's training, it may be easily conceived that this is a branch of the art in which he does not particularly excel.

At this meeting various valuable papers were laid on the table, consisting of reports presented to Government which were transferred to the Society, in conformity to a resolution of Government to make over to the Asiatic Society, for publication, all documents of a description calculated to illustrate the geography, statistics, or history of India, and which are wholly of a literary or scientific character. The papers presented on this occasion were the following:—

A notice of the occurrence of gypsum in the Indo-Gangetic tract of the Himalaya mountains, by Capt. Herbert. This gypsum, of which several specimens were submitted, is found in the clay slate formation, which constitutes the northern boundary of the vallies that stretch along

the foot of the great mountain tract, and which, as it possesses none of the characters of a secondary rock, must be regarded either as transition or primary. The position of this gypsum seems, therefore, decisive of its claim to be regarded as a primitive rock, as one description of it is entitled by Werner, although doubted or denied by some of the principal writers of his school. The most extensive deposit of the Himalayan gypsum occurs in the bed of a stream, which leaves the hills immediately below the village of Nagul in the Dehra Doon. It is of the variety called foliated granular, of a snow white colour, of a lustre a little superior to that of white marble, and scarcely, if at all, translucent: the specific gravity is 2.24. A second deposit is about two miles up the bed of another stream which falls into the valley; and a third is on the ascent from the village of Rajpur, immediately below the hamlet of Juree Panee. In all these localities the rock in which it is imbedded develops, on fracture, a strong odour of sulphuretted hydrogen.

A second paper, by Capt. Herbert, contains notices of various metallic products of the Himalaya range: amongst these is magnetic iron-sand, disseminated very abundantly in mica slate. The grains are highly sensible to the magnet, and are readily separated after pounding from the matrix: their specific gravity is 4.81. This ore is smelted, and yields iron of a very superior quality. In the districts of Borela, Myyar, and Bhutnor, are lead mines, which have been long worked by the natives: the ore is in all three places a steel grey granular galena, having a specific gravity of 7.2. It is said that latterly these mines have been less productive than they formerly were, but this is possibly owing to the superficiality of the veins being exhausted, and the absence of adequate means to penetrate further into the rock.

An extract from the journal of Lieut. Trant, in his march across the Youmah mountains, which separate Ava from Arracan, describing the Kiccan or Kiayn tribes by whom the mountains are inhabited. These people, upon the skirts of the mountains, are subject to Burman; but in the less accessible districts have preserved their independence. According to their own traditions they are the aboriginal inhabitants of the Burma country, and were expelled by the present race, who were of a Tartar stock. They differ very widely in their habits and appearance from the Burmese, being inferior in form and stature to their neighbours. They have no chief, but in disputes amongst themselves appeal

appeal to a priest, who is reputed to be a descendant from the supreme pontiff: he is termed Passine, and acts as prophet, physician, and legislator. They have no written records, and a very rude form of faith; their chief homage being addressed to a particular tree, under which, at stated periods, they assemble and sacrifice cattle, on whom they subsequently feast. Another object of adoration is the aerolite, for which, after a thunder-storm, they make diligent search, and which, when found, they deliver to the priest, by whom it is preserved as an infallible remedy for every disease. Amongst their peculiar notions is that of estimating merit by animal appetite, and he is the man of most virtue who is the amplest feeder, and drinks to most excess. As connected with the ancient history of these regions, the mountain tribes are objects of considerable interest.

A paper on the geography and population of Asam, by Capt. Neufville, brings the progress of inquiry in that direction up to a certain point, and comprehends valuable accessions to our knowledge of the country. The course of the Brahmaputra is described to a considerable distance east from Seddeea: it has not yet been followed to its source. The greater size of the northern branch, the Dihong, and many peculiar circumstances relating to its course and passage, give this stream the strongest interest as connecting it with the northern origin of the Brahmaputra. The proper branch of the latter, or Lohit, is said to arise within the hills from the Brahmu Kund, and if this be correct, it cannot have any relation to the Sanpo, or river of Tibet; but the Dihong is said to come from a large river that runs at the back of the hills, called the Sri Lohit, in which, therefore, we have an approximation to the site of Sanpo of the Jesuits' charts. This river is said to rise from an upper and inaccessible Brahmu Kund. A circumstance that confirms its connexion with the Dihong is the sudden enlargement of the latter about half a century ago, when the whole country was inundated, and vast numbers of people and cattle swept away. The flood continued for about fifteen days, during which time various agricultural and household implements, elephant trappings, and numerous articles belonging to a race far advanced in civilization, were washed down: these were referred to the Kooltahs, or Kulitas, a powerful and independent nation, said to exist between the mountains bordering Asam and the districts of the Grand

tracts, are the most conspicuous. According to their own traditions they descended from heaven; but the plain truth seems to be that, about four or five centuries ago, they migrated from a mountainous region on the borders of China, gradually advanced to the mountains skirting Asam, and within the last forty years established themselves on the low lands which they at present occupy. They have little system of law or government, except being divided into tribes under different petty chiefs or gaums, equal in rank and authority. Their religion is that of Buddha, but intermixed with a variety of superstitious practices, the relics, probably, of their original creed. They offer a sort of worship to the spirits of those who die in battle, and to the elements and clouds. The Sinphos confine themselves chiefly to the practice of arms, and leave domestic occupations and the cultivation of the soil to their Asamese slaves, of whom they annually captured great numbers, to the gradual depopulation of the country. It is no unimportant consequence of British supremacy in Asam, that the natives are henceforth protected against all such aggression.—[Cal. Gov. Gaz.]

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The Society held its first meeting for the season on the 15th Nov.; there was a very full attendance.

An ingenious paper was read, communicated by Sir W. Ouseley. This paper consists of two parts; the former part being a discussion relating to several fabulous anecdotes respecting Alexander the Great, commonly considered as of eastern origin, but assigned by the present writer chiefly to Julius Valerius, author of the *Res Gestæ Alexandri Magni*, who is placed by the editor of that work, Signor Angelo Mai, in the third or fourth century of the Christian era. In the second part, Sir W. Ouseley reclaims, in favour of the oriental writers, a variety of popular fictions, such as Pope's January and May, Boccaccio's fourth story in the Decameron, Parnell's Hermit, the story of Santon Barsisa, several of the tales in the *Gesta Romanorum*, the story of Whittington and his Cat, the induction to Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," &c., the praise of inventing which has been long usurped by Europeans.

The first fasciculus of hieroglyphics, prepared under the Society's auspices, to facilitate the interpretation of these mystic symbols, was announced as ready for distribution: it is splendidly lithographed.

ERAS AMONGST THE MAHRATTAS.

There are at present four eras used in the Mahratta country besides the Christian, viz. 1st, the Shalivahan; 2d, the Sauran,

The northern and eastern districts of Asam have been for some years past wrested from the original possessors by fierce and barbarous tribes, amongst whom the Sinphos, who occupy the eastern

or Arabic year; 8d, the Fusslee year; and 4th, the Raj-Abishik, or from the date of Sevajee's ascending the throne. The era of Shalivahan commences with the accession of that prince to power in the year 77-78 of the Christian era. The Soorsun (generally written Shuhoorsun by Mahomedans) was introduced in the Mirg (or husbandman's year of the Hindoos) in the year of the Hejira 745, which corresponds with A.D. 1344-45. The Fusslee era commenced to the north of the Ner-buddah in the reign of Akber, and was introduced into the Deccan by his grandson, Shah Jehan, in the year of the Hejira 1047, or A.D. 1637-38. The Soorsun and Fusslee are merely solar years, setting out with the date of the year of the Hejira when they commenced, but without making allowance, in future reckoning, for the difference between the solar and lunar years; by which means they differ rather more than three years every century.—[*Duff's Hist. of the Mahrattas.*]

BORNEO ORE OF ANTIMONY.

This mineral is brought from two places in the island of Borneo; Sadang, and Sarawah, where it is found accumulated in large masses, or rather mountains, from which it is quarried, and not dug out of mines as in Europe. These are situated near the rivers, and are easily accessible by large boats, which carry the ore to the sea. From this it will appear that the supply of antimony from Borneo will only be limited by the demand; and as long as the price continues so high in England, the quantity required for this market will be considerable. We may add that we regard this as one of the most valuable discoveries which British energy and enterprize in this part of the world have ever brought into operation.—[*Sing. Chron., July 6.*]

Another number of this paper states that the Bornean traders were so well satisfied with the prices they obtained last season, that they have imported considerable quantities into Singapore; one prahu alone brought 1,000 peculs, which they offered at a dollar and a half per pecul (about 13d per lb.), which is one-half less than the price of last year.

THE GANGES.

So much is this river revered among the Hindoos, that many Brahmins will not look upon it, nor throw saliva into it, nor wash themselves nor their clothes in its waters. In one of their books, among many other forms of praise to be offered to Ganga, is the following:—"O Goddess! the owl, that lodges in the hollow of a tree on thy banks is exalted beyond measure, while the emperor, whose palace is far from thee, though he may possess a million of stately elephants, and may have

the wives of millions of conquered enemies to serve him, is nothing."

RUSSIAN VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

Another Russian voyage of discovery is now in progress. The ships of war *Moller* and *Seniavin*, commanded by Captains Stanjikowich and Litke, are under orders to survey the coasts belonging to Russia in the North Pacific: the former taking the north-west of America and the Aleutian islands; and the latter the eastern coast of Asia, Bearing's Straits, &c. The coast of Kamschatka, the Caroline islands, the sea of Otschosk, &c. &c. are all to be examined by the expedition, for the completion of which four years are allotted.

ON THE ORGAN OF BENEVOLENCE IN ANIMALS.

Dr. Paterson, of Calcutta, in a phrenological essay "on the Organ of Benevolence," has the following remarks in regard to the animal kingdom:—

"In the lower animals this feeling is manifested in very different degrees. Some species are very naturally good-tempered, others extremely wicked and ferocious. The chamois has not near such a peaceable disposition as the goat and sheep; the tiger is more cruel than the lion; the hyæna than the wolf; the wolf than the dog; the Angora cat is better natured than the common cat.

"In the race of apes, what mischievous creatures the baboons are, and what a softness of character has the orang-outang!"

"With birds we still are sensible of a like difference. The guinea-fowl is much more mischievous than the common fowl of our poultry yards. There are species of paroquets who cannot leave off a natural habit of biting every one who approaches them; there are other paroquets who are delighted in caressing and in being caressed. In the horse the organ of benevolence is situated in the middle of his forehead. When this region is hollow or flat, we then predicate of a horse that he is vicious, not safe, and disposed to bite. Good-tempered docile horses have this region full. Gall says he has made a thousand observations on this subject, and never found one exception.

"At Berlin, Drs. Spurzheim and Gall distinguished, out of forty cows that were kept in the stables of the minister of state there, the most wicked of them all."

"The Marquis of Boisgelin presented to Dr. Gall the head of a tame wolf, which, from its youngest years, had been distinguished for its good-nature. At the moment that it was put to death, it licked the hand of its master to express his pity, and the head of this wolf was fuller in this region than the generality of wolves' heads."

"If you compare the head of the Guinea-pig with the head of the mischievous hamster, you will find the latter is deprived of much brain in this part. Again, the brown bear has the head much more elevated than the white bear, which is excessively ferocious and savage. Amongst the pigeons the most wicked, *Columba nicobatica*, has the head at this region flatter than other species of pigeons.

"Moreover, crocodiles, fishes of prey, as the pike and shark; the eagle, the hawk, the chamois, have this region either plain or depressed: the sheep and the goat, on the contrary, have it full and prominent; and the same law prevails throughout all animal nature."—[*Bengal Weekly Mess.*

TIN MINES OF JOHORE.

Some members of the Singapore "Yacht Club" made an excursion, in June last, to Johore. On ascending the river, they discovered an ancient tomb of one of the Malay rajahs, formed by piling up large flat stones and filling up the centre with earth. Two stones were standing erect about a foot apart, three feet high, of the same form, very handsomely carved, and in a good state of preservation: they are of hard sandstone. They afterwards landed at the village of Gongong, to visit the tin mines formerly worked by the Chinese under the sultan. The hill from whence the ore was taken is about 200 feet in circumference, and 600 feet from the river side. The ore lies about twelve feet under the surface, in a stratum of coarse quarry sand mixed with white clay, and about a foot deep, under which is a bed of rolled pieces of quartz and beautifully white indurated clay, of different sizes, from a few ounces to several pounds in weight; some pieces of the clay, when broken, showed traces of iron about the centre, but the outside remained colourless. Above the coarse sand is a bed of fine white clay, about six feet thick; above it a yellowish clay, and on the surface a thin layer of vegetable mould, in which grows fern, coarse grass, and some stunted shrubs. There is another mine said to be of the same description, the ore of which appeared to be in small quantities; the natives said they could only earn six fanams a day by washing the sand and collecting the ore, but the work has hitherto been carried on on a very confined scale, and a further trial might bring a richer bed to light; this might cheaply and easily be effected by boring in different places. The ore is in the form of very fine sand, the same as it occurs in the rich mines of Bangka; the clay appears well suited for the finer kinds of pottery.

COMMERCE OF THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

The natural products of the Burman empire which are articles of exportation,

or likely to become so, are the following: rice, gram, cotton, indigo, cardamoms, black pepper, aloes, sugar, saltpetre, salt, teak timber, sticklac, kut'h, or terra japonica, areca nuts, dammer, fustic, sapan wood, earth oil, honey, bees'-wax, ivory, rubies, and sapphires. The mineral products are iron, copper, lead, gold, silver, antimony, white statuary marble, limestone, and coal.

The teak forests are described by persons who have visited them to be of the most extensive description, and fully equal to any possible demand, for a period beyond computation. The sugar is manufactured by Chinese, and is white, and of good quality: the exportation of it was prohibited; but if this were not the case, and encouragement were given to the manufacture, it might be carried to a great extent. The price of the clayed sugar at Ava was thirty to thirty-six rupees the 100 vis, or 365 lbs. avoirdupois.

The lower part of the Burman territory, the districts of Sarwah and Sarawadi especially, is considered as particularly adapted to the cultivation of indigo: the plant grows wild, and is also cultivated by the natives for domestic use; more than one factory was about to be established by Europeans when the war broke out.

The principal articles of import by sea into the Burman dominions, are Bengal, Madras, and British piece-goods, British woollens, iron, wrought and unwrought, copper for sheathing, lead, quicksilver, borax, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder, fire-arms, sugar, arrack, rum, and a little opium, earthen-ware, Chinese and English glass-ware, cocoa-nut and betel-nut. The trade in British piece-goods has, of late years, much increased, whilst that of Madras piece-goods has proportionately diminished.

On the northern frontier of the Burman dominions an active trade is carried on with China and other eastern states; the chief emporium is at a place called Banmo, on the Chinese frontier, and at Midai, four or five miles to the northward of Amerapura. Mahomedan and Burman merchants of Ava go to Banmo to meet the Chinese, part of whom, not unusually four or five thousand, come down to Midai. The Chinese import copper, opiment, quicksilver, vermilion, iron pans, silver, good rhubarb, tea, fine honey, raw silk, spirits, hams, musk, verdigris, dry and a few fresh fruits, with dogs and pheasants: the Chinese travel on small horses and mules, and are said to be two months on the road.

The tea brought by the Chinese is black, and made up in round cakes or balls; some of it is of very fine flavour, and it is all of a very different description from any that is sold in the market of Canton; the better qualities are well adapted for Europe;

Europe; the retail price is but one tikal, little more than a rupee, for one vis, or nearly four pounds. This tea is used by all who can afford it; but a cheaper sort, said to be the produce of some part of the Burman territory, is an article of great and general demand. It is eaten after meals with garlic and sesamum oil, and it is customary to offer it to guests and strangers as a token of welcome.

The returns of the trade with the Chinese are chiefly cotton, ivory, and bees'-wax, with a small quantity of British woollens, chiefly broad-cloth and carpets. The quantity of cotton is annually very considerable; it is estimated at not less than 70,000 bales of 300 lbs. each; the greater part of it is cleaned. The Ava cotton of the lower provinces is of short staple; but that of the upper long, and of a fine texture. The cotton of Pegu, it is said, is sent to Chittagong and Dacca, and is the material of the fine Dacca muslins.

Another line of traffic is that with the country of the Shans, or, as it is termed by Europeans, the kingdom of Lao. The Shan traders repair annually, in the dry season, to the Burman country, bringing with them sticklac, bees'-wax, a yellow dye wood, various drugs and gums, raw silk, lacquered ware, ready-made jackets stuffed with cotton, onions, garlic, turmeric, and a coarse sugar in cakes. The chief returns are dry fish, nappi, and salt. The chief fair at which the Shans attend is at Plek, six or eight miles south of Ava, on a small river which falls into the Irrawaddy under the walls of the capital: there are several small fairs along the east bank of the Irrawaddy, and one more considerable is annually held at the Dagon Pagoda, near Rangoon.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, July 3.

THE TALLIPOT TREE.

A leaf of this extraordinary tree has lately been brought over from the island of Ceylon, of which place it is a native, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Richard Fletcher, of Hampstead. The leaf is in a good state of preservation; it measures fully eleven feet in height, sixteen feet across its widest spread, and from thirty-eight to forty feet in circumference. If expanded as a canopy, it is sufficient to defend a dinner party of six from the rays of the sun, and in Ceylon is carried about by the natives for that purpose.

THE BEEJAPPOOR GUN.

This great cannon is called Mullik-i-Mydan, or "Sovereign of the plain;" but the natives of Beejapoor insist on calling it Moolk-i-Mydan, or "lion of the plain." Its muzzle is 4 ft. 8 in. in diameter; the calibre 2 ft. 4 in. It was cast at Ahmednugur, A. D. 1549, by a native of Constantinople. —[*Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXIII. No. 133.

nople, named Hoosein-khan. Aurungzebe put an inscription upon it to commemorate the conquest of Beejapoor in 1685, which has led to the mistake of supposing it to have been cast at that time. It is alike curious from its dimensions and its history. The Bombay Government in 1823 was particularly desirous of sending it to the King of England, and an engineer was sent to examine it for the purpose; but the present state of the roads renders the difficulty of transporting such a large mass of metal to the coast almost insuperable.—[*Duff's Hist. of Mahrattas.*

FOLLY OF IDOLATRY.

Terali, the father of Abraham, says tradition, was not only an idolator but manufacturer of idols, which he used to expose for public sale. Being obliged to go out one day upon particular business, he desired Abraham to superintend for him: Abraham obeyed reluctantly. "What is the price of that god?" asked an old man who had just entered the place of sale, pointing to an idol to which he took a fancy. "Old man," said Abraham, "may I permitted to ask thine age?"—"Three-score years," replied the age-stricken idolater. "Three-score years!" exclaimed Abraham, "and then thou wouldst worship a thing that has been fashioned by the hands of my father's slaves within the last twenty-four hours! Strange that a man of sixty should be willing to bow down his grey head to a creature of a day!" The man was overwhelmed with shame, and went away. After this there came a sedate and grave matron, carrying in her hand a large dish with flour. "Here," said she, "have I brought an offering to the gods; place it before them, Abraham, and bid them be propitious to me."—"Place it before them thyself, foolish woman," said Abraham, "thou wilt soon see how greedily they will devour it." She did so. In the mean time Abraham took a hammer, broke the idols in pieces, all excepting the largest, in whose hands he placed the instrument of destruction. Terali returned, and with the utmost surprise and consternation, beheld the havoc amongst his favourite gods. "What is all this, Abraham? what profane wretch has dared to use our gods in this manner?" exclaimed the infatuated and indignant Terali. "Why should I conceal any thing from my father?" replied the pious son. "During thine absence there came a woman with yonder offerings for the gods; she placed it before them. The younger gods who, as well may be supposed, had not tasted food for a long time, greedily stretched forth their hands and began to eat before the old god had given them permission. Enraged at their boldness, he rose, took the hammer, and punished them for their want of respect!" —[*Medrash Bereshith Rabah.*

Ava.—Bhurtpure.**GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.***Fort St. George, 13th June 1826.*

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the army the following letter from Brig. Gen. Cotton, on his retiring from the command of the Madras division of troops in Ava.

To David Hill, Esq., chief secretary to the Government at Fort St. George.

Sir: The command of the Madras troops in Ava, which I had the honour to hold during the greater part of the war, having terminated by the ratification of peace between the British Government and the King of Ava, it is impossible for me to take a final leave of the distinguished body with whom I have been associated without expressing to His Exc. the Hon. the Governor in Council my sense of the zeal, gallantry, and discipline which the troops from Fort St. George have displayed throughout a long course of arduous service.

2. It is not within the confined limits of a report possible to do justice to individual merit; but the exemplary conduct of every officer and soldier who has been employed, whether of H.M.'s regiments or of the H.C.'s European and native troops, has been so conspicuous as to preclude the necessity of selection, and to deserve that I should solicit to place my grateful acknowledgment of their services upon the records of government.

3. The fatigues of the various campaigns, and their uncommon privations, have been cheerfully shared by all indiscriminately; but the patient endurance by the native regiments of the vicissitudes of so novel a service, waving the prejudices of caste, and the customs by which they have been influenced by ages, are beyond the measured terms of praise, and evince how well they have deserved the truly paternal care and indulgence of an enlightened Government, which have been extended with equal liberality to the European and the native soldier.

4. The support which I have universally derived from Lieut. Col. Armstrong, C.B., Brodie, Pepper, Godwin, and Parlbry, has been only equalled by the gallantry with which they have led their brigades whenever opposed to the enemy, and I hope I may be permitted to pay the tribute of regret for the loss of Lieut. Col. Com. Macdowall, Lieut. Col. Conry, and the remaining brave officers and men who have fallen in the execution of their duty.

5. I have had repeatedly occasion to bring to the favourable notice of the Hon. the Governor in Council the zeal and ability with which their respective departments have been conducted by Capt. Hitchens, dep. adj. gen., and Capt. Steel, dep. quart. mast. gen.; and I beg to repeat that they have always deserved my confidence.

6. The indefatigable exertions which have been exemplified by Superintendent, Surg. Dr. Heward, and the subordinate medical officers; the regularity which has been preserved in the hospitals, and the professional skill which has been evinced, call for my best acknowledgments.

7. The Madras commissariat under Capt. Tulloch, assist. commis. gen., has been remarked for its efficiency in all emergencies; and I mention him to Government as an able and zealous officer.

8. To Major Stock, and subsequently to Capt. Tol, paymasters, I am indebted for the attention and regularity with which the duties of the pay departments have been carried on.

9. Lieut. Col. Hopkinson, commanding the artillery, and Lieut. Underwood, commanding engineer, having been always employed with the officer commanding the combined forces, the acknowledgment of their valuable services rests with higher authority.

10. Having gone through the pleasing duty of expressing my sentiments of the gallantry and meritorious exertions of the Madras division of troops, I beg respectfully to offer my sincere thanks to the Hon. the Governor in Council for the proud distinction of having been entrusted to so important a command; and to assure His Exc.

that the height of my ambition will be to find myself placed, upon any future occasion, in a post so flattering and so honourable.

I have, &c.

W. COTTON, Brig. Gen.

Calcutta. May 29th, 1826.

The Governor in Council deems it proper to repeat in G. O. the acknowledgments of Brig. Gen. Cotton's distinguished services in Ava, which have already been often conveyed to that officer. To zeal, judgment, and gallantry, and to the most active and unremitting attention to all the duties of his arduous and important command, Brig. Gen. Cotton has united, in a remarkable degree, the faculty of carrying other men's minds along with him, and has thus brought the division under his orders to act with one heart and hand. The Governor in Council is persuaded that the sentiments expressed in the foregoing letter will be peculiarly gratifying to every individual, both of the staff and in the line who served in that division.

The troops of this presidency who were engaged in foreign service against the dominions of the King of Ava have already been honoured by the approbation of the Governor-General in Council, and, although this Government is sensible that its praise cannot add any weight to that distinction, yet it is a grateful duty which it gladly discharges to follow the example of the Supreme Government in acknowledging the admirable military spirit displayed throughout the service in Ava and Arracan by every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, of H.M.'s and the H.C.'s troops, European and native.

The expedition to Ava has been distinguished from every former expedition sent from India, by its duration, by its great privations, by difficulties of every kind arising from the climate and the nature of the country, by its constant harassing duties, and by its frequent conflicts with the enemy. The European troops, in meeting and overcoming all these obstacles, have nobly sustained the character of the British army. The native troops have proved themselves worthy of fighting in the same ranks with European soldiers.

In many former instances the native troops of this presidency have cheerfully gone on foreign service; but in none has the spirit of enterprize been so high, and the devotion to the service so universal, as in the late war. No less than seventeen regiments (the 1st, 3d, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 22d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d, 34th, 36th, 38th, 43d), besides the head-quarters and two squadrons of the 1st L. Cav., detachment of Goulundauze and of gun-lascars, the head-quarters and four companies of the 35th N.I., and the head-quarters and seven companies of the 1st bat. pioneers, actually proceeded to Ava and Arracan. Two regiments more (the 24th and 31st), and the remainder of the 35th were in readiness to follow. The orders for foreign service were received by all of them with enthusiasm: whole regiments embarked without the deficiency of a man; and repeated instances occurred of extraordinary forced marches of parties absent from the head-quarters of a regiment about to embark. In order that they might not be left behind. Conduct so honourable to the native army, so gratifying to the government, does not cease to be of use with the occasion which called it forth; its influence will reach to future times, and it will long be regarded, both in India and in Europe, as a memorable example for imitation to the sepoys, and for emulation to the successors of those European officers who have made them what they are.

It is directed that this general order be translated and carefully explained to the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, of every native regiment in the service.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.
D. HILL, Chief Secretary.

Sir: Permit me, for the information of Maj. Gen. Nicolls, commanding the second division of the army, to give you a detail of the operations of the column which he did me the honour to place me at the head of on the morning of the 18th inst., for the assault of Bhurtpure, by the re-entering angle

angle formed by the long projecting gorge leading to the great bastion that was breached.

My column consisted of a company of pioneers with scaling-ladders, under Capt. Anderson, two companies of the H.C.'s 1st European regt., under Capt. Orchard, one company of the 35th regt. N.I., under Capt. Mercer, and one company of the 37th N.I., commanded by Capt. Herring.

So soon as it came to my turn (by the advance of H.M.'s 59th regt.) to quit the trenches, I moved short to the right and up the ditch to reach the point I was to attack. I suffered nothing till I reached the breach; but we now found ourselves exposed to a flanking fire from a bastion to our right; there was no time for hesitation, the word was given to advance, and I, Capt. Orchard and the men near scrambled up on our hands and feet, not delaying ourselves for the ladders, which however were there, and Capt. Anderson lost five men killed and wounded in placing them.

Having mounted the breach, our descent into the body of the place was quick and rapid: we now found ourselves along with the column of H.M.'s 59th regt.; as the column I commanded had a different purpose assigned it, I was anxious to prevent their intermixing, and in this I was greatly assisted by Capt. Orchard, and here the men of my party, who in the hurry of the storm had followed the 59th regt. instead of me, joined again.

The 59th passed on along the ramparts to the left; my object was to find the gate leading to Gopaul Ghur, under the wall of which I pushed along, driving the enemy before me, and much annoyed from the wall of Gopaul Ghur, whence, besides the usual missiles, we were assailed with bags and pots of powder and lighted matches attached.

At one time I made a demonstration of storming this wall, as no gate was to be seen on this face; but a party of the enemy shewing themselves close to us below, we charged on them, following them through the streets, and never giving them time to rally.

As they retreated to the left, we soon found ourselves again under the ramparts of the town, and here we came upon an enormous mass of the enemy descending from them, retiring, I presume, from before H.M.'s 59th regt.; this was close to the Muttra gate. The enemy were so numerous that they actually jammed *en masse*, in the street, under the ramparts leading past it; we were some minutes in destroying them. Just then seeing the enemy forcing into the town from the outside, by the wicket of the Muttra Gate, which alone was open, and thinking we had enough on our hands, with some difficulty and assistance I passed the heap of slain which choked up the street, made my way to the wicket, cut down the men who were entering, shut it, and ran to the top of the ramparts that we might the more easily destroy those that were shut out.

While in this act Col. Baddely came up, wishing to have the gate opened, I informed him from the ramparts what we were doing. I am ignorant when it was opened, for I now pressed on along the ramparts, accompanied by my brave associates, driving the enemy before us all the way, and taking bastion after bastion.

The seventh bastion counting from the Muttra Gate is connected, like others, by a neck or long gorge fifty-five yards in length; the enemy had turned a 9-p. under down this, and from it we had two discharges before we could carry the bastion; on the second discharge we rushed in, and Lieut. Maginnis, of the 1st European regt., closed with a Goudauze who was coming down, sword in hand, and destroyed him, assisted by one of our native officers and my staff; Lieut. Kelly killed also an-

other with his own hand. Those who did not escape by the embrasures, to which a rope was attached, were shot or bayoneted. In the next bastion to this I lost Capt. Herring with his company, as I understood that the Maj. Gen. wished that occasionally parties should be left in them.

From this there was no opposition, great bodies of the enemy flying by the Uttabund Gate, by the Neemdar Gate, over the walls, or dispersing in the town.

I now collected my party, as their ammunition was almost entirely expended; but seeing a body of the enemy's horse close assembled, as if not knowing which way to turn themselves, under Kurran Khan's bastion, I quickly moved thither and opened a fire on them; but perceiving a party of the 16th Lancers drawing near, ceased firing and cheered them on: the whole of the horsemen were made prisoners.

By the Maj. Gen.'s command I left sixty Europeans in this bastion with an officer, made over the remainder to Lieut. Col. Cartwright, on the ramparts, and the other companies to their respective officers, and so ended my command.

Where all deserved praise it is difficult to particularize any; but the Europeans being ever under my own eye, I can bear witness to their great gallantry and good conduct; the sepoy too did their duty. Of the officers I may distinguish Capt. Orchard, Lieut. Maginnis, and Lieut. Kelly, as being more immediately with me, their duty leading them to the head of the column; but to Capt. Anderson, of the pioneers, Capt. Herring of the 37th, Capt. Mercer, of the 35th, and Lieuts. Matthe and Jorden, of the 1st European regt., my warmest thanks are due for the devotion and willingness with which they performed their respective duties.

I am happy to say I lost no officer: the loss of the men, however, I am grieved has been rather heavy, it amounts to thirty-six killed and wounded; of these, twenty-six are Europeans and pioneers, the remainder sepoy.

I have to entreat the forgiveness of Maj. Gen. Nicolls for not sending this report sooner; but from the dispersed state of the army, it is only four days since I saw the division orders issued on the occasion of the assault, and it has taken me that period to collect the casualty returns. I am satisfied the Maj. Gen. will be pleased to know what actually the column performed which, with so much honour to me, he placed under my command; and I hope it is a pardonable effort, even at this late period, which I owed to the brave men under me.

I have, &c.

T. WILSON, Lieut. Col.
Camp, Bhurtpore, Jan. 31st 1826.

Adjutant-General's Office.

Sir: I have the honour, by directions of the Commander-in-chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 31st ult., transmitting a statement of the service performed by the column you placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Thomas Wilson on the morning of the 18th ult., and in reply, to request that you will acquaint Lieut. Col. Wilson that the service performed by the troops under his command is highly creditable to them, and that the share which he himself and his column had in the achievements of that day, is justly appreciated by His Exc.

I have, &c.

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen.

(A true copy.)

D. D. ANDERSON, Assist. Adj. Gen.

To Maj. Gen. Nicolls, C.B., commanding 2d infantry division, Camp.

College Examinations.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, December 1826.

ON Tuesday, the 5th Dec., a Deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the College Council of the result of the General Examination of the Students.

The Deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's Lodge, where they were received by him and all the Professors, and the Oriental Visitor.

At half-past twelve o'clock the Deputation attended at a confirmation of several of the Students at the Chapel, held by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, Visitor of the College.

At the conclusion of that rite, the Deputation, accompanied by the Right Rev. Prelate, the Principal, and other Members of the College Council, &c. &c. &c. proceeded to the Hall, where the following proceedings took place :—

The list of the Students who had gained prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read.

Mr. Philip Francis delivered an English essay on "*The immediate and subsequent effect of the taking of Constantinople by the Turks.*"

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

The Chairman then delivered the Prizes of Medals and Books according to the following list :

Report of Students who obtained Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions, at the Public Examination, December 1826.

Fourth Term.

Patrick Scott, medal in classics, medal in law, and medal in Sanscrit.

Robert Grote, medal in Persian, prize in Hindustani, prize in Bengali, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Bracken, medal in mathematics, medal in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Third Term.

Robert J. M. Muspratt, prize in law, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Eyles Irwin, prize in political economy, and prize in Bengali.

John Hugh Bainbridge, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Charles Allen, prize in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

Mathew McMahon, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Second Term.

Wm. Arthur Inglis, prize in mathematics, prize in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

Samuel S. Brown, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, prize in Persian, and prize in Hindustani.

Alexander Frederick Donnelly, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Wm. James Henry Money, prize in history, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Muir, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edmund Smith, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Philip Francis, prize for the English essay, and highly distinguished; also prize in Persian writing and in drawing.

John Thornton, prize for an English essay, and highly distinguished in other departments.

First Term.

Wm. Francis Thompson, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

George Sparks, prize in Sanscrit, prize in English composition, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Gordon, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Duncan McLeod, prize in mathematics.

Donald McLeod, prize in Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

John F. Bishop, prize in Persian.

The following Students, though they did

did not obtain prizes, were highly distinguished in the examination :—

4th Term.	Mr. Mytton, — Udney, — Martin.
3d Term.	— Cornish, — Todd, — Smyth, — James, — Lean, — Timins, — Fraser,
2d Term.	— Popham, and prize in drawing, — Willmot.
1st Term.	— Mackenzie.

And the following passed with great credit:

4th Term.	Mr. T. C. Scott, — Woodcock, — Deane.
3d Term.	— Bruce, — Harvey.
2d Term.	— Colvin, — Ewart, — Renny, — Quintin, — Lumsden, — Carnegie.
1st Term.	— J. Law, — Hallett, prize in Sanscrit writing. — Tyler, — Trench, prize in drawing.

The rank of the Students leaving the College was then read, it being previously announced that the certificates of the College Council were granted, with reference not only to industry and proficiency, but also to conduct; and that this latter consideration has always a decided effect in settling the order of rank.

Rank of Students finally leaving College, as settled by the College Council.

BENGAL.

1st Class.

4th Term.	Mr. Grote, — Bracken.
2d Term.	— Money.
1st Term.	— Francis.
	2d Class.
4th Term.	— Mytton, — Martin, — T. C. Scott, — Woodcock, — A. Udney,
3d Term.	— Allen, — McMahon, — James, — Bruce.
2d Term.	Mr. Quintin.

1st Term.	— Duncan McLeod, — McKenzie.
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3d Class.

4th Term.	— Deane, — Buller.
3d Term.	— Cunliffe.

MADRAS.

1st Class.

2d Term.	Mr. Inglis.
	2d Class.

3d Term.	— Smyth.
	3d Class.

4th Term.	— Dowdeswell.
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BOMBAY.

1st Class.

4th Term.	Mr. P. Scott.
3d Term.	— Muspratt.

2d Class.

3d Term.	— Bainbridge.
	3d Class.

4th Term.	— Stracey.
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It was then announced, that such rank would take effect only in the event of the Students proceeding to India within *three months* after they are so ranked; and "Should any Student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank among the Students classed at the last Examination previous to his departure for India, whether that Examination may have been held by the College Council or the London Board of Examining, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

It was also announced that the next Term would commence on Friday the 19th January, and that the Students were required to return to the College within the first four days of it, unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay; otherwise, the Term would be forfeited.

The Hon. Chairman (Sir G. A. Robinson) then addressed the Students, expressing his gratification at the highly favourable result of the Examination, as well as at the creditable and decorous demeanour of the general body of the Students; and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 10th, and Wednesday the 17th January, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions at the India House, for candidates for admission into the College, for the Term which will commence on Friday, the 19th January.

EAST-INDIA MILITARY COLLEGE.

On Friday the 15th December, the half-yearly public examination of the gentlemen cadets educated at this institution, took place.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Major-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, arrived at the college at 11 o'clock, and was received with the usual military honours by the company of gentlemen cadets drawn up under arms in front of the college. On alighting from his carriage, His Grace inspected the company, after which, having lodged arms, they were marched into the great hall, and the examination immediately commenced in presence of his Grace, the hon. the Chairman and members of the Court of Directors, and an assemblage of distinguished visitors.

The first class, consisting of thirty-two students, were examined in mathematics, fortification, and the oriental languages; in all which they acquitted themselves with great credit. The various specimens of well-executed fortification plans, military surveys, and different styles of civil drawing, which were exhibited on this occasion, were very much commended. Previous to quitting the hall his Grace was pleased to express his satisfaction with the appearance and performance of the gentlemen cadets; he adverted in short but very impressive terms to his own military career in India, and to the interest he felt in the welfare of the East-India Company; and retired, leaving all connected with the institution deeply impressed with the distinguished honour conferred upon it by his visit.

At the conclusion of the examination the prizes were distributed; after which the hon. Chairman (Sir George Robinson, Bart.) addressed the students in very kind terms, expressing his approbation of their general diligence in study, and their marked good conduct and gentlemanly behaviour. It was then announced that the following gentlemen were recommended for engineer service, *viz.*

1. Mr. Thomas Louis,
2. — William Baker,
3. — Charles Guthrie,
4. — Henry Lake,
5. — Henry Berthon,
6. — Frederick Dittmas,
7. — Hugh Fraser,
8. — William Garrard,
9. — Robert Napier,
10. — Henry Giberne,

and that the following gentlemen, who

were conspicuous in progress and talent, should be allowed to return for another term as candidates also for the engineer service, *viz.*

1. Mr. James Wells Robertson,
2. — James Cruickshank,
3. — Thomas Smythe,
4. — John Glassford,
5. — Robert Henderson,
6. — John Fraser,
7. — George Casement,
8. — John Anderson.

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Distribution of Prizes at the Public Examination, viz.

First Class.

Mr. Thomas Louis, second prize in mathematics; first prize in fortification; first prize in military drawing; second prize in civil drawing; first prize in classics; first prize in Hindustani; prize for Persian writing; and first prize (a sword) for general good conduct.

Mr. William Baker, first prize in mathematics; second prize in classics and in Hindustani.

Mr. Charles Guthrie, second prize for good conduct.

Mr. H. Berthon, second prize in fortification.

Mr. H. Lake, first prize in French.

Mr. R. Henderson, second ditto.

Mr. James Brind, first prize in civil drawing; second prize in military drawing.

Second Class.

Mr. R. Master, prize in mathematics; prize in classics; and prize for good conduct.

Mr. R. Forster, prize in fortification.

Mr. G. Mann, prize in civil drawing.

Mr. B. Bailey, prize in French and in Hindustani.

Third Class.

Mr. M. Birdwood, prize in mathematics; and prize in civil drawing.

Mr. J. Moore, prize in fortification; prize in classics; and prize for good conduct.

Mr. S. Turnbull, prize in French.

The hon. Chairman and visitors now repaired to the parade, where the gentlemen cadets were reviewed in the usual manner.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

EXAMINATION, June 1826.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following extracts from the Board's report of of Superintendence for the college of Fort St. George, dated 4th July, and from the orders of Government in reply to it.

Extract from the college report.

2d. " Our classification of the students is as follows:—

Admission.	Names.	Increased Allowances.
MAHRATTA.		
Sept. 1824	H. V. Conolly ...	{ Nov. 1824 { Aug. 1825
TAMIL.		
<i>1st Class.</i>		
Sept. 1824	R. Gardner ...	{ Nov. 1824 { Dec. 1825
Aug. 1825	E. B. Thomas ...	Oct. 1825
Jan. 1826	R. T. Porter ...	Jan. 1826
<i>2d Class.</i>		
Aug. 1825	A. Maitland.....	Oct. 1825
July 1824	H. F. Dumergue ...	Dec. 1824
Oct. 1825	R. B. Sheridan...	Dec. 1825
TELOOGOO.		
<i>1st Class.</i>		
Aug. 1825	A. Maitland.....	Oct. 1825
<i>2d Class.</i>		
Sept. 1823	E. P. Thompson ...	June 1824
Nov. 1825	W. C. Ogilvie ...	Dec. 1825
Aug. 1825	E. B. Thomas ...	Oct. 1825
Feb. 1825	A. Mellor.....	May 1825
Apr. 1825	W. Douglas.....	June 1825
Nov. 1825	H. C. Montgomery...	Dec. 1825
Oct. 1825	W. A. Morehead ...	Dec. 1825
<i>3d Class.</i>		
Oct. 1823	W. E. Underwood ...	June 1824
HINDOOSTANEE.		
<i>1st Class.</i>		
Sept. 1824	H. V. Conolly...	{ Nov. 1824 { Aug. 1825
Sept. 1824	R. Gardner ...	{ Nov. 1824 { Dec. 1825
Jan. 1826	R. T. Porter.....	Jan. 1826
<i>2d Class.</i>		
Nov. 1825	H. C. Montgomery...	Dec. 1825
July 1824	H. F. Dumergue ...	Dec. 1824
Apr. 1825	W. Douglas.....	June 1825
Feb. 1825	A. Mellor.....	May 1825
Sept. 1823	E. P. Thompson ...	June 1824
Oct. 1825	W. E. Underwood ...	June 1824
<i>3d Class.</i>		
Oct. 1825	W. A. Morehead ...	Dec. 1825
Oct. 1825	R. B. Sheridan...	Dec. 1825
CARNATAKA.		
Nov. 1825	W. C. Ogilvie ...	Dec. 1825

3d. " Several weeks previously to the examination, Mr. Conolly met with a

serious accident, which materially interrupted his studies, and was the occasion of his being examined under great disadvantage; the result has nevertheless been highly satisfactory.

4th. " In Mahratta, Mr. Conolly has attained a very high degree of proficiency: he is well acquainted with the idiom of the language, and with the principles of its construction, and possesses a very extensive knowledge of words, which he used with readiness, and applies with judgment and discrimination. Mr. Conolly's translation of a difficult Mahratta paper was remarkable for its fidelity; the meaning, not only of every sentence, but of every word of the original, with one single exception, being fully expressed. Mr. Conolly was equally successful in translating from English into Mahratta. In conversation he expresses himself with correctness and propriety, and with a good pronunciation. He is also acquainted with the style of familiar and official letters.

5th. " Mr. Conolly's proficiency in Hindoostanee is equal to that which he has attained in Mahratta; he executed translations of the most difficult exercises, both into and from the language, in a manner the most creditable. He converses on various subjects with fluency and propriety, and explained with ease an original urzee written in an obscure style.

6th. " Mr. Conolly has already obtained the highest allowances of the institution; and, as he is fully qualified for the transaction of public business in two languages, we recommend that he may now be employed on the active duties of the public service. We beg leave further to state our opinion, that his acquirements in Mahratta and Hindoostanee are of so high an order as to entitle him to the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees; and we have much pleasure in recommending that this distinction may accordingly be conferred upon him.

7th. " The Tamil paper given to Mr. Gardner was of the same difficulty as those usually selected for students of advanced attainments, and was translated with great correctness. His translation from English into Tamil was also well rendered. He read a cutchery paper with tolerable facility, and conversed in such a manner as to shew that he had a great knowledge of words. Mr. Gardner's acquaintance with Hindoostanee is also extensive; he read, and with few exceptions explained correctly, the urzee presented to Mr. Conolly; but his pronunciation is defective, and he still wants practice in the colloquial use of that tongue. We consider his proficiency in these two languages to be such as to qualify

qualify him for the discharge of public business, and we accordingly recommend that he be employed in the public service. He has already obtained the highest college allowances.

8th. "Mr. Porter was admitted into the college on the 31st of January last, when he obtained his first increase of allowances for his knowledge of Hindoostanee, which he has continued to study with success. His acquirements in that language are equal to Mr. Gardner's; for, though he has not so extensive a knowledge of words, his exercises display greater familiarity with its idiom. In Tamil he chose for translation a more easy paper than that given to Mr. Gardner and Mr. Thomas, who in that language rank above him, but it was rendered into English in such a manner as to prove his having a considerable knowledge of words, and great skill in the construction of sentences. His translation into Tamil exhibits an excellent knowledge of the idiom of the language, and he speaks in a manner very creditable to him considering the short period of his study. The rapid progress made by Mr. Porter in Tamil, which he has studied for little more than four months, together with his successful prosecution of the study of Hindoostanee, leads us to hope that he will at the next general examination hold a distinguished place in our report. At present we consider him, by his superior attainments in two languages, to have established his title to the highest college allowances, which we accordingly recommend may be granted to him.

9th. "Mr. Thomas performed the same exercises in Tamil as those given to Mr. Gardner, and his knowledge of this language is nearly equal to that gentleman's. He spoke with considerable fluency and with a good pronunciation. A comparison of Mr. Thomas's present exercises with those executed at his last examination exhibits great progress in Tamil. Mr. Thomas's examination in Teloofoo was also satisfactory, considering his short period of study,

10th. "Mr. Maitland is the only student whose acquirements in Teloofoo entitle him to rank in the first class. His translation of a difficult Teloofoo paper is well executed, and his translation into Teloofoo is also a creditable performance. He speaks this language with considerable ease, and read and explained part of a Teloofoo urzee with correctness. Mr. Maitland translated into English the same Tamil paper as that given to Mr. Porter, and rendered it extremely well.

11th. "The progress made by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Maitland in Tamil and Teloofoo is so highly satisfactory, that we have reason to believe they will soon establish their claim to the highest allowances

granted to successful exertion at the institution.

12th. "Mr. Dumergue's translation of the Tamil paper executed by Mr. Gardner and Mr. Thomas shews that he has diligently applied to the study of the language; but his translation from English was not equally successful. Mr. Dumergue read a cutcherry paper, and acquitted himself tolerably in the colloquial part of the examination. Mr. Dumergue's exercise from Hindoostanee is not free from error, but his translation into that language is intelligible; we are of opinion that he should cultivate the colloquial use of that tongue.

13th. "Mr. Thompson has made some progress in Teloofoo since his last examination, and his Hindoostanee exercises are tolerably executed, evincing a grammatical knowledge of the language. He explained with success some parts of an official Hindoostanee paper, but his colloquial use of the language is limited.

14th. "Although Mr. Montgomery has been only seven months attached to the College, he has, in Hindoostanee, placed himself above many of his seniors, and the attention to study which he has evinced, holds out the prospect of future excellence. His advancement in Teloofoo is satisfactory; he has a good knowledge of its grammar, and with some aid translates easy Teloofoo papers.

15th. "Mr. Ogilvie received for translation an easier Teloofoo paper than that given to Mr. Mellor and Mr. Douglas, who are ranked below him; but his translation, notwithstanding this, has more merit than those executed by them, because it is very nearly correct. He speaks the language tolerably, considering the short period that he has studied; he did not, however, attempt any translation from English into Teloofoo. Mr. Ogilvie has only recently commenced the study of Carnataca, in which his progress is satisfactory.

16th. "Mr. Mellor translated from Teloofoo the same paper as Mr. Maitland, but his translation is defective and contains errors; his translation into that language is tolerably executed; he read, and with great difficulty explained, some portions only of a Teloofoo urzee, but his colloquial use of the language is confined. This gentleman has also made some progress in Hindoostanee.

17th. "Mr. Douglas translated from Teloofoo the same paper as Mr. Mellor, but his translation is also defective, and in some passages erroneous. He understands imperfectly what is addressed to him, and has great difficulty in making himself understood. In Hindoostanee, nearly the same remarks apply to Mr. Douglas as to Mr. Dumergue.

18th. "We consider it due to Mr. Dumergue,

mergue, Mr. Mellor, and Mr. Douglas to state that their studies have been much interrupted by illness.

19th. "In Teloo goo, Mr. Morehead evinced a good knowledge of the grammar and general structure of that language, from which, with aid, he can translate easy tales. He has only recently commenced the study of Hindoostanee, and his progress in it is yet inconsiderable.

20th. "Mr. Underwood's knowledge, either of the written or colloquial use of Teloo goo, is still imperfect; but in Hindoostanee he expresses himself intelligibly on common subjects, and comprehends what is said. His study of that language does not appear to have been systematic, and his exercises evince a defective knowledge of its idiom.

21st. "Mr. Sheridan, with some assistance, translated a Tamil story into English pretty correctly. He has only lately directed his attention to the study of Hindoostanee, and his progress in it is inconsiderable."

Extract from the Orders of Government.

2. "The Hon. the Governor in Council has observed, with much satisfaction, that the general result of the examination lately held at the College is highly creditable to the students attached to that institution, and is pleased, agreeably to your recommendation, to confer on Mr. Conolly the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees for his proficiency in the Mahratta and Hindoostanee languages, and on Mr. Porter the highest rate of College allowances from the fourth instant.

3. "Mr. Conolly and Mr. Gardner will be permitted to enter on the duties of the public service."

(True extracts.)

H. CHAMIER,
Acting Sec. to Gov.

On Saturday, the 8th July, the Hon. the Governor visited the College. He was received in the usual form by the Board of Superintendence, and conducted to the hall, where he thus addressed the students who were assembled on the occasion.

"Gentlemen: No act of government, I believe, has ever had a more beneficial influence on the service than the establishing of the College. For, by rendering the knowledge of the country languages general among the civil servants, it has made them much fitter than they were when this knowledge was more limited, to discharge the duties of the various offices to which they must necessarily be called in the course of their service.

"In former times, the junior civil servants, on their first arrival in India, were usually sent to some one of the public
Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 133.

offices, where they seldom afterwards had an opportunity of gaining a competent knowledge of any of the country languages. There were, indeed, some distinguished exceptions; but they were too few to obviate the inconvenience which was experienced in the provinces, from the want of men qualified to hold direct communication with the people in their own language.

"Government, with a view to remove this evil, resolved to forego the benefit of the early employment of the younger civil servants, and to place them in the College, in order that by learning the languages, they might afterwards become more efficient servants of the state.

"The views of Government, however, cannot be accomplished, unless your proficiency on leaving college be such as, by qualifying you for immediate employment, shall compensate for the time you have spent here; but I am confident you will not disappoint the public expectation, and that you will by your fitness for public business, derived from your knowledge of the languages, amply make up for the time you have given to the College.

"Your studies, though intended solely for public objects, are likewise calculated to benefit yourselves no less than the public service; because, while they qualify you for office, they at the same time facilitate your promotion. They will also bring advantages of another kind; for by enabling you to converse with the natives on every subject which may attract your attention, connected with themselves or their country, they will open to you new sources of information and of rational amusement.

"The late examination, though it has not given so many students to the public service as some former examinations, has, on the whole, maintained the character of the College. Mr. Gardner has already obtained the highest rate of college allowances, and has now by his proficiency in Tamil and Hindoostanee, qualified himself to enter upon the active duties of the service; and Mr. Conolly's attainments in Mahratta and Hindoostanee are of so high an order as to have entitled him to the honorary reward. His example, I hope, will be successfully followed by many of you, when you have been longer in the College.

"I trust that you will at all times keep in mind that it is chiefly by the conduct of the civil servants, distributed over the country as judges, collectors, and magistrates, that the national character must be upheld; that this sacred duty must one day devolve upon you, and that your fitness to discharge it in a suitable manner must in a great measure depend upon your knowledge of the people and of their language."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DESERTION FUND.

Fort William, June 23, 1826.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that all arrears of pay due on the abstracts companies to deserters at the time of desertion, shall, on being realized, be retained with regiments in the manner of a general fund, which is to be appropriated towards the payment of all rewards claimable for the apprehension of deserters from the regiment. Should any surplus remain on the 1st of January of each succeeding year, it is to be remitted to the paymaster of the district, who will credit Government with the amount.

PUNISHMENT OF DESERTERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 30, 1826.—The following letter is published in General Orders for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

Horse Guards, Jan. 25, 1826.

Gen. Lord Combermere, G.C.B., &c. &c.

My Lord: it having been decided by his Majesty's government that the Royal African Colonial Corps shall not receive any more deserters or culprits, but shall, hereafter, be recruited on the west coast of Africa, it becomes impossible to carry into effect the provisions of the 6th section of the Mutiny Act, there being no corps now to which soldiers adjudged to general service can be attached.

It is expedient, therefore, that courts-martial should in future abstain from awarding sentences of "general service," and confine themselves to the other modes of punishment recognized in the army; and with this view I am to signify the Commander-in-chief's desire, that you will direct the attention of the members of every general court-martial assembled under your orders to the purport of this letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. TORRENS. Adj. Gen.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Fort William, July 14, 1826.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to abolish the appointment of deputy superintending surgeon, and to authorize an addition of three superintending surgeons to the medical establishment of this presidency, pending the pleasure of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

The superintendents here sanctioned are to be stationed respectively, as their head-quarters, at Agra, Allahabad, and Barrackpore.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue such instructions for distributing the stations within the medical circles of Cawnpore and Meerut as will equalize the duties of the four superintendents, and also give directions for relieving, by the presidency superintending surgeon, the third member of the Medical Board from such duties of superintendence as interfere with his higher functions.

These arrangements in the medical department, are to have effect from the 1st proximo.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

June 9. Mr. R. Hunter, senior commissioner in Arracan.

Mr. C. Paton, junior ditto in Arracan.

Capt. R. H. Phillips, 40th N.I., assistant to commissioners in Arracan.

July 7. Lieut. Chas. Chester, 23d N.I., assistant to envoy to Court of Ava.

21. Mr. W. A. Edmonstone, assistant to political agent and superintendent of Ajmere.

Territorial Department.

June 8. Mr. T. Richardson, deputy salt agent and collector of land revenue and customs of Chittagong.

29. Mr. H. Newnham, 2d member of Board of Revenue in western provinces.

Mr. M. Moore, collector of land revenue and customs at Furruckabad.

Mr. D. Scott, junior, collector of Burdwan.

Mr. W. H. Valpy, collector of northern division of Bundelcund.

Mr. Fraser, secretary to the Board of Revenue in western provinces.

Mr. J. Davidson, sub-secretary to ditto.

Mr. A. F. Lind, collector of Futtehpore.

Sir J. B. Stonehouse, Bart., collector of Rajeshahye.

Mr. J. P. Ward, collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. C. Pattenson, superintendent of salt golahs at Sulkea.

Mr. R. W. Maxwell, collector of Jessore, deputy salt agent, and superintendent of south-eastern chokies.

Mr. S. G. Palmer, 2d assistant to Board of Customs, salt and opium.

Mr. W. Dent, joint magistrate, and deputy collector at Balasore.

Mr. J. H. Patton, assistant to salt agent in southern division of Cuttack.

July 20. Mr. R. Torrens, assistant to collector and salt agent of 24-Pergunnahs.

Judicial Department.

July 6. Mr. C. J. Middleton, judge and magistrate of Furruckabad.

Mr. Abercrombie Dick, ditto ditto of Midnapore.

Mr. Wm. Crawford, assistant to magistrate and to collector of Seharaspore.

General Department.

July 13. The Rev. R. Ewing, district chaplain at Dum Dum.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, June 9, 1826.—Lieut. Col. Com. J. R. Lumley, to be designated brigadier whilst commanding Meywar field force.

June 16.—Capt. Colvin, of engineers, to officiate as superintendent of canals in Dehly territory during absence of Capt. Tickell on furlough.

Assist.surgs. appointed. R. N. Burnard to civil station of Benares, v. Watson prom. R. Rankine to ditto of Sarun, v. Smith prom. J. M. Gavesion to ditto of Meerut, v. Leslie prom. H. Guthrie to ditto of Allahabad, v. Corbyn prom. M. Nesbet to ditto of Shahjehanpore, v. Haley prom. J. Ronald to be attached to Board of Revenue in Central Provinces.

Head-Quarters, June 9, 1826.—Capt. Leadbeater, 53d N.I., to be 2d in command of Sirmoor Bat.

June 10.—3d Lt. Lieut. J. Christie to be adj., v. Drummond who has resigned adjutancy.

June 12.—Maj. Gen. Shuldham to command Cawnpore division of army.

Brig. Gen. Knox to command div. of army employed on Sirhind frontier.

Maj. Gen. Nicolls to be relieved from command of Agra div. on 1st July, when the command will devolve upon Brigadier Burnet.

Brigadier J. W. Adams to command eastern frontier.

Capt. and Dep. Assist. Adj. Gen. Shuldham removed from eastern div., and app. to Sirhind div. of army; and Capt. and Brig. Maj. Fell removed from Sirhind frontier to eastern frontier.

The designation of Capt. Anderson, now dep. assist. adj. gen. of Agra div., and of Capt. Fitzgerald, now deputy ditto of western div., to be changed to that of maj. of brigade.—Capt. Anderson posted to Muttra and Agra frontier, and Capt. Fitzgerald to Rajpootana field force.

Fort William, June 16.—Lieut. Col. Com. J. J. Aldin, 49th N.I., transf. to Invalid estab., and app. regulating officer of invalid Tannahs at Bhagulpore and Tirhoot.

June 23.—Corn. T. H. Pearson, H. M.'s 11th Drags., to be an extra aide-de-camp on Gov. General's staff.

Capt. J. Davies, 3d extra N.I., to officiate as fort adj. of Fort William during absence of Capt. Broughton.

Surg. J. N. Rind transf. to Inv. estab.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. E. Cartwright to be lieut. col. com., v. Aldin transf. to Inv. estab. Maj. R. C. Andre to be lieut. col., v. Cartwright, both dated 16th June.

7th N.I. Capt. W. R. C. Costly to be maj., Brev. Capt. and Lieut. S. Walker to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. J. McGeorge to be lieut., from 16th June, in suc. to Andree prom.

59th N.I. Lieut. J. E. Watson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. C. Gilmore to be lieut., from 10th June, v. Fitzgerald dec.

Assist.surg. J. Jeffreys to have med. charge of civil station of Furruckabad, v. Taylor; and *Assist.surg. W. Taylor* to have charge of med. depot at Cawnpore, v. Jeffreys.

Head-Quarters, June 13.—Assist.surg. J. Brown to afford med. aid to troops at Lohargong.

Lieut. Bamfield, 56th N.I., to act as adj. to Mhairwarrah Local Bat. as a temp. arrangement.

Fort William, June 30.—46th N.I. Lieut. J. Jones to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. H. W. Milford to be lieut., from 20th April, in suc. to Barnett dec.

Assist.surg. H. S. Mercer to be surg., v. Rind invalided.

Lieut. R. W. Wilson, 65th N.I., to be capt. by brevet, from 16th June.

Lieut. W. Brownlow, 48th N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on Gov. General's staff, v. Clayton.

Head-Quarters, June 22.—Lieut. P. C. Anderson, 64th N.I., app. to corps of pioneers.

June 23.—Assist.surg. Bowran and Offic. Assist. surg. Duncan to do duty with 2d Europ. regt. at Cheduba.

Fort William, July 7.—4th Extra N.I. Ens. St. G. D. Showers to be lieut., v. Campbell dec.

Assist.surg. Temple to have med. charge of salt agency at Jessore, v. Ronald.

Head-Quarters, June 30.—Capt. H. A. Newton, 60th N.I., to do duty with Kemaon Local Bat.

Ensigns appointed to do duty. T. Bennett with 57th N.I. at Dinapore; C. Brown with 53d do. at Bareilly; G. W. Stokes and J. R. Flower with 57th do. at Dinapore; W. Lamb with 51st do. at Jubulpore; J. H. Le Feuvre with 26th do. at Cawnpore.

July 3.—Superintendent. Surg. J. Browne re-appointed to Sirhind frontier div. of army.

Assist.surg. J. A. Lawrie to have med. charge of 3d or Blair's Local Horse.

Fort William, July 14.—Army Commissariat Department. Capt. W. W. Gairdner, supernum., to be a sub-assist. com. gen., and Lieut. B. W. Edhart, 10th N.I., to be a supernum. sub-assist. com. gen., in suc. to Chester, app. assist. to envoy to Ava.

Cavalry. Maj. T. Shubrick to be lieut. col. from 26th June, v. Gall dec.

1st Lt. Capt. W. Pattle to be maj., Lieut. H. L. Worrall to be capt. of a troop, and Corn. S. B. Good to be lieut., from 26th June, in suc. to Shubrick prom.

Head-Quarters, July 6.—Assist. Carr to do duty with H. M.'s 47th regt.

July 7.—Removals in Artillery. 1st-Lieut. P. B. Hurlton from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat. 1st-Lieut. J. H. M'Donald from 5th comp. 5th bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat. Lieut. J. D. Crommelin from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat. Lieut. A. Campbell from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat. Lieut. G. Twenlow from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat. 2d-Lieut. H. Sturrock from 15th comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.

Postings and Removals in Infantry. Lieut. Col. Com. W. Croxton from 34th to 3d N.I.; Lieut. Col. Com. W. Logie from 3d to 34th N.I.; Lieut. Col. Com. E. Cartwright (new prom.) to 1st Europ. regt. Maj. Gen. J. Cunningham from 1st Europ. regt. to 48th N.I. Lieut. Col. E. Simons from 5th extra to 48th N.I. Lieut. Col. J. Pester from 48th N.I. to 1st Europ. regt. Lieut. Col. C. Peach from 7th N.I. to 5th extra regt. Lieut. Col. R. C. Andree (new prom.) to 7th N.I.

July 8.—Cornets and Ensigns (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. Cornet Tweedie with 8th Lt. C. at Kurnal. J. S. G. Ryley, W. J. J. Fane, and W. B. Kelly, with 1st do., Benares. H. Voules and J. Hamilton with 9th do., Cawnpore. —Ensigns A. Methven, 41st N.I., Muttra. W. Mitchell, 42d do., Barrackpore. A. Macdougall, and P. J. Chiene, 42d do., Cawnpore. T. D. Martin, E. C. F. Beaumont, and J. G. A. Rice, 4th extra N.I., Mirzapore. J. T. Fergusson, 3d N.I., Lucknow; W. Mayhew, H. H. Lloyd, and J. Cooper, 49th do., Benares. E. Ironside and W. Dunlop, 62d do., Benares. H. C. Reynolds, 4th extra N.I., Mirzapore. M. J. Laurence, E. E. Davis, G. Borradaile, and G. Cecil, 46th do., Dinapore. P. Abbott and H. H. Say, 57th do., Dinapore. J. Ainslie, J. Lock, and C. Clark, 6th extra N.I., Dinapore. K. Hume, 16th N.I., Barrackpore. E. F. Smith, 28th N.I.

Fort William, July 21.—7th N.I. Lieut. W. Buttanshaw to be capt. of a comp., v. Costley prom. Ens. T. R. Dalrymple to be lieut., v. Walker dec., with rank from 16th June, v. Buttanshaw prom.—(The prom. of Brev. Capt. and Lieut. S. Walker on 23d June is cancelled.)

Assist.surg. J. Hardie to have med. charge of Oudepore Residency.

Mr. H. Donaldson admitted an assist.surg. and app. to do duty with 7th N.I. at Berhampore.

Head-Quarters, July 14.—Ens. F. Cooney (late)

(lately tried by court-martial) posted as Junlor Ens. to 26th N.I., at Cawnpore.

July 20.—Surg. J. Evans posted to 49th N.I.

Fort William, July 21.—Assist.surg. E. W. W. Raleigh, directed to accompany the Governor-general to the Upper Provinces.

July 26.—*Cadets admitted.* Messrs. T. N. Yule, T. M'Mahon, R. E. Jones, E. Marriott, and C. C. Dunbar, to inf., and prom. to ensigns.

Ens. R. S. T. Cunyningham, 25th N.I., permitted to resign service of Hon. Comp.

July 27.—*Acting Superintendent. Surge, to be Superintendent. Surge.* J. Ridges (dec.) from 21st Jan. 1826, v. Ogilvy app. member of med. board. R. Lironod, from 22d Jan., in suc. to Robinson on furl. to Europe. J. Langstaff, from 24th Jan., in suc. to M'Dowall ditto.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 16. Lieut. G. W. Bonham, 25th N.I., on private affairs,—July 13. Lieut. H. T. Wheeler, 45th N.I., for health.—July 14. Lieut. W. Hope, 57th N.I., for health.—Lieut. A. C. Scott, 3d extra N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. H. M. Lawrence, of artil., for health.—Lieut. J. Robertson, 2d extra N.I., for health.—26. 1st-Lieut. J. H. Middleton, of artil., for health.

To Singapore.—July 26. Capt. G. M. Cooke, maj. of brig. at Berhampore, for six months, for health.

To New South Wales.—June 15. Capt. G. Olliphant, 22d N.I., for twelve months, for health.—16. Lieut. F. C. Robb, 22d N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

To Europe.—June 12. Brev. Capt. Hamilton, 16th Lancers, for purpose of exch. on h. p.—Col. Macbean, 54th F., for health.—23. Capt. Eden and Ens. Curties, 6th F., on private affairs.—Lieut. Layard, 14th F., for health.—30. Lieut. Martin, 6th F., on private affairs.—July 15. Ens. Hayes, 13th F., for health.—July 17. Maj. Smith, 11th L. Dr., on private affairs (via Calcutta).—Capt. Tronson, 13th F., for health.—Lieut. Bednfield, 41st F., for health.

To China.—June 30. Lieut. Urmston, 38th F., for six months, on private affairs.—July 15. Capt. Taylor, 13th Drags., for six months, for health.

To Bombay.—July 7. Lieut. Wainwright, 47th F., for six months, on private affairs.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, June 15, 1826.

Jas. Minchin, Esq. was sworn in prothonotary and clerk of the crown.

The grand jury for the sessions were chosen this day, and were charged by the Hon. Sir John Franks. The learned judge adverted to three cases of assault which, he thought, would require the serious attention of the gentlemen of the jury; they concerned the subjects of the Emperor of China. In some of those cases, words were used which indicated the existence of a party spirit among that class of society, and a desire to criminate each other. It was impossible they could persist long in maintaining such a feeling, and the jury ought not to find a true bill unless they were convinced, after the most patient and scrutinizing inquiry, of the truth of the several charges.

July 10.

Amongst the prisoners brought up for sentence at the general gaol delivery this day was Rammohun Sircar, who was thus addressed by the Chief Justice:

"Rammohun Sircar: you have been found guilty of a conspiracy of a most malicious and audacious nature; you entered into that conspiracy with the object to oppress a private individual. As a means of effecting that object, it was necessary that you or one of you should commit perjury before one of the judges of this court, and pollute the sanctuary of justice. If there was any case which could excite the indignation of the judges, it is your's; but the court at present only notice that which interferes with the public safety: and, though they think that your punishment will be very inadequate to such a serious offence, yet, if they find that such offences are repeated, they will certainly be obliged to inflict some severer punishment. The sentence on you is, that you be imprisoned one year in the common gaol of Calcutta, and that you pay a fine of one thousand rupees to the king, and that you be imprisoned until such fine be paid."

After his Lordship had passed sentence upon this man, he observed that, in consequence of the many gross perjuries which had of late been committed for the purpose of procuring *capias*, the court found itself called upon to make an order, that whenever a party came in to swear to an affidavit for such a process, the attorney whom he employs should accompany him, and make a certificate that he has made inquiries, and has satisfied himself that the demand is just and legal. They had such an order in contemplation, and unless some valid objection was shewn against it, they should probably establish it on the last day of term.

[The Gov. Gaz. of July 20, contains the following paragraph in respect to the intimation at the close: on Monday last, we learn, it was made a rule of the Supreme Court, that no writ of *capias* should be henceforth issued, unless a certificate was tendered by one of the attorneys, stating that he had made personal inquiries into the case, and believed the debt to be a just one, and that the attorney of the plaintiff should attend personally to answer any questions put to him for the satisfaction of the court.]

July 19.

Baboo Gopeenauth v. Charles Maclean Pratt. This was an action on a bill of exchange, drawn by the defendant and his partner on Messrs. Palmer and Co. and indorsed to the plaintiff. The bill had been protested for non-acceptance. The defence set up was, that the defendant was not a British subject, and consequently not subject to the jurisdiction of the court. The plaintiff proved, however, that written applications had been made in February 1825 to Government, through the head of the judicial department

ment, by the defendant, who had represented himself as an Englishman born; and on the other hand there were his own verbal declarations to two different witnesses that he was an American citizen, and these witnesses also expressed their own belief that he was an American; that belief however was chiefly founded on his own declarations, and on his associating with Americans.

The Chief Justice ruled, that the jurisdiction was sufficiently proved on two grounds:—1st. That though any admission of a party was evidence against himself, yet it was clear that his own declarations could not be made evidence for himself.—2d. That upon grounds of public policy, a person should not be allowed to set up his own fraud and falsehood as a defence. It was clear that he had been permitted to go up the country on his own representation that he was a subject of Great Britain, and he should not be permitted now to deny the fact he had then asserted, for the purpose of defeating a clear claim. It was not besides a light matter, for if this person were now permitted to prove himself an American citizen, he would not be subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as the law now stood, since he was not a resident of Calcutta, and it might be a matter of doubt whether he would be subject to the jurisdiction of the Mofussil Courts: and thus the most serious inconveniences might arise, and it was no doubt a sense of this that made the government of this country cautious how they admitted foreigners up the country.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* has the following remarks on this trial. "The course of defence in this case, we may be permitted to observe, was much more according to to law than morality. It is not often that we see, even in courts of justice, a man relying, as a defence, upon the proof that he has asserted a deliberate untruth, and we briefly report the case for the public information, and not without the hope that it may attract that notice in the proper quarter to which it seems richly entitled. We are no friends to narrow systems of exclusion; but, with regard to foreigners, some restriction is clearly necessary, and the government of the country cannot well be too cautious in admitting men who, while they receive here all the protection, and enjoy all, nay more than all, the privileges which Britons enjoy, are as it would seem a kind of wholesale outlaws, with unlimited power to commit unpunishable mischief, unpunishable at least except by transmission."

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRACTS FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

The Punjab.—Maharaja Runjit Singh

left Lahore on the 14th of April, and proceeded to Amritser; he remained there until the 19th, when his tents were carried to Pind Pindareh, where the vakeel of the hakem of Pind arrived with suitable presents.* The agent at Ludhiana had paid a visit to the residence of the ex-King of Cabul, Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk.—[*Jami Jehan Numa*.

On the 26th April, Maharaja Runjit Singh marched from Amritser, and had his tents pitched at the garden of Raghu-nath Singh, ten coss from that city; here he received an envoy from Yar Mohammed Khan, who had a private audience, the subject of which is supposed to have been the insurrection of the Chief of Derreh Khyber. The vakeel of Sirpureh brought word, that the Prince Gorakh Singh, having reached the district of Khoshab, and put to death about fifty or sixty persons, had levied on the district of Gondi about forty lacs of rupees in money and effects: the zemindars of the parts adjacent had come in and paid their dues.—[*Ibid*.

Maharaja Runjit Singh was at Dina Nagar on the 3d of May. On the 1st, letters from Peshawer were received, which stated Lal Mohammed Khan had sent word to Yar Mohammed Khan, hakem of Peshawer, that Purdil Khan had collected a force in Kandahar, and was levying contributions; his objects were to send an army against Dost Mohammed Khan whilst he himself marched to Cabul. The Maharaja, having held a council, gave orders that preparations should be every where made for war.—[*Ibid*.

Maharaja Runjit Singh continued at Dinanagar to the 10th of May. On the 5th the envoys of Yar Mohammed Khan, ruler of Peshawer, reported that the Prince Gorakh Singh was in the mountains of Kashmir, and marching upon Cabul; they also stated that an action had taken place between the troops of Purdil Khan and the chiefs in the service of Dost Mohammed Khan, and that the people of Cabul were in the interest of the latter. On the 7th, advices were received from the governor of Kashmir, stating that he had placed people in charge of the house of the late Mr. Moorcroft. An application had been received from Dost Mohammed Khan for reinforcements, in consequence of his being attacked in Cabul by Purdil Khan.—[*Ibid*.

On the 20th May, the Maharaja marched from Lahore ten coss, and pitched his tents at the foot of the mountain Kondi. The French officers reported, upon the authority of mercantile letters, that in the direction of Cabul some encounters had taken place between the Uzbeks and the Kandaharis. On the 27th, letters were received from the Prince Ayub and the chief of Bhawalpur, and the vakeel of the

the Sindh chief stated that Shuja ul Mulk had quitted his master's districts for those of the Maharaja. On the 29th the army marched sixteen coss. Orders were despatched on the 10th to the governors of Rawul Pindi and Atek to provide supplies.—[*Ibid.*

Yar Mohammed Khan is said to have sent off troops to protect the districts threatened by the forces of Maharaja Runjit Singh. Dost Mohammed Khan, before marching from Cabul to his aid, had sent his despatches to the other brother Purdil Khan, with whom he had been previously engaged in hostilities.

On the 6th June the Maharaja advanced eight coss from Amritser, and in the evening alighted in the Ram Bagh. From the 1st to the 5th he was occupied in transacting business with his chiefs; the troops of the district of Derbend had moved towards Peshawer; a battalion, under Hijiun Singh, was ordered to Ake. On the 7th, the agent of Khoshal Singh reported that Yar Mohammed Khan having summoned Hakem Pund Dadar Khan to his presence, he had answered, that he was master of what was proper to be sent to the Serkar, on which a force had been sent from Peshawer against him; orders were accordingly given that a letter should be sent to him to desire him to be of good courage, and to remain in his post, and call for such reinforcements as he might require from the governor of Atek.—[*Ibid.*

Runjit Singh was at Amritser on the 14th of June; advices from the chief of Sindh were communicated by his envoy, that the army was stationed in the districts of Peshawer. The purveyors were directed, after carefully supplying the troops, to dispose of the surplus daily in the bazar. Information was received from the governor of Khairabad, that the people of Baluzian Gerh were prepared to point out where some treasure was hidden, but that he could not dig it up without orders; he was desired, in reply, to await the arrival of Siwai Singh, the brother of the governor of Atek. The envoy of Yar Mohammed Khan, the ruler of Peshawer, produced a letter to his address from his master, requiring to know why he had received no reply to his former address to the Maharaja. His Highness replied, that as his master had been so far misled by his advisers as to collect forces and make preparations for war, it was unnecessary to send him any reply. On the 12th June Nunhal Singh, the son of Prince Gorakh Singh, was presented with complimentary gifts, and the French officers submitted two thousand flints for sale by a merchant. The envoy of the chief of Rohas Gerh took leave, and besides an honorary dress for himself, received an English-made writing-desk for his master. On the 14th, arms were

distributed on occasion of the approach of the Dasahara.—[*Ibid.*

Our extracts from the native papers leave no doubt that the Punjab is again the scene of military operations, and that Runjit Singh has resumed his purpose of attempting to extend his dominions at the expense of the Afghans: the distracted state of that country is highly favourable to his views. The rival kings, Mahmood and Shuja, are equally fugitives; the former, with his son Kamran, being in inconsiderable force at Herat, and the latter living privately within the British territory, or at least till lately. The country is divided between the sons of Fateh Khan, who are always at variance with each other, and who have no hereditary nor personal claim to the allegiance of the Afghan tribes. At the same time religious differences, and a spirit of independence, are likely to animate the Afghans against the Sikhs, and may supply the place of a legitimate and consolidated government. Possibly Shuja's recent departure from Ludhiana, if correctly reported, may have been the work of Runjit Singh, whose policy it obviously is to offer to the Afghans a king whom they have obeyed, and to whom they were as much attached as their capricious and lawless character permitted them to be to any ruler. For reinstating him in part of his possessions, the eastern portion, or Peshawer, and its dependencies, may be the price, and they will be more easily purchased, we should think, in this manner than by a hostile collision with the whole body of the Afghans.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. July 3.*

Scindia's Territories.—On the 30th March Ramzan Khan arrived from Hyderabad, and on the next day had the honour of performing before the Maharaja, he and his assistants singing Hindi songs, suited to the Holi, the composition of Nawab Foulad Jung Behadur; also some quatrains, written by Raja Chundoo Lall, and various Dekhni airs. The Maharaja was much pleased, and, presenting him with 200 rupees and a shawl, offered to retain him: but Ramzan Khan respectfully declined it, being only on leave of absence for a year on a pilgrimage to the shrines of Ajmeer. On the 4th April advices were received of an action between a body of the Maharaja's troops and the followers of a refractory Talookdar near Oujein.—[*Jami Jehan Numa.*

On the 4th of May, a messenger arrived from Jikem Sahib, stating that Mohen Singh Subahdar, with two hundred of his men, having advanced to assault the fort of Aleng, the zemindars of that place came to his encounter, and an engagement ensued, in which twenty were killed and wounded; amongst the latter was Mohen

Mohen Sinh himself. The zemindars of the surrounding country were flocking to the assistance of the besieged; a battalion with guns was accordingly ordered off against the place. On the 9th advices were received from Mohen Sinh, stating that he had occupied Sinhari, after killing eighty of the insurgents and putting the rest to flight.—[*Ibid.*

Hydrabad.—Many houses have been injured in this city by an earthquake. A disciple of the Nawab having paid a visit of compliment to Raja Chundoo Lall, was presented with valuable gifts; the Raja also distributed property to the value of about 25,000 rupees in alms to the indigent.—[*Ibid.*

Bharatpur.—The chief people have addressed, through the Rani, a petition to the Resident to be allowed to repair their houses which were injured in the late siege, no order to that effect having yet been issued.—[*Ibid.*

TAVOY.

We have seen letters from Tavoy of the 10th May. They speak of our officers being on the whole well pleased with the place, and having plenty of rain every day. The commissioner, Mr. Maingy, is spoken of in high terms for his attention and civility. The natives at Tavoy will not believe that we have beaten the Burmese; they say we have been driven from Ava, and consider our countrymen at Tavoy regular victims, and many of them are removing their families to Pinang. Several plots among the Burmese at Tavoy had been discovered, and our troops were busy building a small brick fort.—[*Cal. John Bull, June 30.*

Penang papers mention, as a proof of the value of the settlement at Tavoy, that the *Carnatic* was loading there for Pinang with upwards of 5,000 bags of rice.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. July 17.*

WEATHER IN THE MOFUSSIL.

We hear of nothing from the Mofussil, but the deluges of rain that have fallen in Jessore and other districts, and the rapidly rising state of the rivers. Letters from Cawnpore and that part of India pour out their complaints against the drought and the hot winds that have again set in; and speak of the season in that part of India as most unseasonable.—[*Ibid. July 12.*

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

The sixth report of this institution contains the following passage:—"The committee would embrace this early opportunity of stating, that they contemplate the creation of a body of native fellows and tutors from among the Christian students of the college, who will be required to reside in its immediate vicinity, and will

undertake the tuition of the students in the various branches of study. Of these, three or four will superintend the Sungskrita studies of the youth, and gradually supersede the necessity of employing any instructors for this purpose beside those trained up in the college itself. Two of the fellows, one junior and one senior, will be attached to the department of chemistry; two to that of general history; two to that of divinity; while others will occupy other departments of literature and science. In this manner the committee propose to create eight senior and ten junior fellows and tutors; and to allow to the former about thirty, to the latter about twenty rupees monthly, together with the occupation of a house and divers privileges; the advantages of this arrangement are obvious. Unless the college be able to retain within its establishment a portion of that talent which it may produce, the professors will be perpetually fettered with the labour of giving elementary instruction to every fresh succession of students. From this labour the fellows will relieve them; and, as their attention will be directed almost exclusively to that particular branch of study with which their fellowship is associated, it may be hoped that, in a series of years, their proficiency will qualify them to supply *pro tempore* the place of any professor, who may be removed by death or constrained to travel for his health. This body of learned fellows will serve to strengthen the college, while the prospect of rising to this dignity will act as a stimulus to the zeal and industry of the students in no ordinary degree. If the emoluments of these situations be inferior to those which men thus qualified may reasonably expect to enjoy in secular situations, it may still be hoped that many will prefer a life of literary leisure and retirement, to the temptations of ambition and the accumulation of wealth; and that not a few will acquire such collegiate habits as to be satisfied with an honourable residence to the end of life in an academy, with which their feelings and affections will have become identified.

"It is highly desirable, however, that these fellowships, so important to the permanent utility of the college, should be independent of the fluctuation of subscriptions. The committee hope to be able to assist in the endowment of a certain number of them, when the heavy expense of completing the buildings shall cease to press on their private funds; and they would respectfully solicit the aid of gentlemen, both in India and Europe, towards the accomplishment of the design. The late excellent Mr. Grant, one of the directors of the Hon. East-India Company, having bequeathed to them, as the Serampore missionaries, 2,000 rupees, they have determined to devote this sum to the fundation

dation of a fellowship, to be denominated 'The Grant Divinity Fellowship.' This sum will be permitted at present to accumulate at interest, and, with the aid of a donation from themselves, will in about ten years be equal to the perpetual maintenance of one individual."

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

We understand that the annual disputations of the college of Fort William will not take place this year: there is less occasion for this ceremony now than formerly, when the writers who were qualified left college only upon the anniversary of the examination. The examinations are now held whenever a candidate presents himself, and the young men who undergo the ordeal successfully, quit the college at all seasons of the year. They are for the most part, therefore, absent from the presidency when the disputations and distribution of prizes should take place.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* July 27.

BURMESE WAR.

We understand that a work is in course of preparation which, we have no doubt, will be highly acceptable to the public, and particularly to such officers as have taken a part in the late campaigns. A collection of documents, official or demi-official, illustrative of the Burman war, preceded by a brief summary of events, and comprehending, as an appendix, a selection of interesting papers hitherto unpublished. The work will form a quarto volume, and will be published by subscription. The novelty as well as the intrinsic interest of the incidents of the war, and the accumulation of statistical and geographical details with regard to the entire seat of it, from Assam to Tavai, will give to this compilation a value of a diversified description, and it may be expected to be as serviceable to science as to history.—[*Ibid.*

BANKRUPT LAWS.

A question of very great importance has been receiving notice from several of our cotemporaries, viz. whether the bankrupt laws of England extend to British India. It does seem very singular to us that, at this time of day, even the shadow of a doubt should hang over this subject. In the very great number of Europeans who have suffered in the most severe and cruel manner under the operation of the law as it affects debtor and creditor in this country, some one would surely have been found to try a point in which so many have so near an interest; and we can only account for the absence of every thing like a judicial decision on the point, to unanimity of legal opinion as to the bankrupt laws not applying to British

India. Legal opinion, worthy of the greatest respect, is now however referred to, as finding the bankrupt laws to extend and apply to India; and as our own is grounded solely on the absence of any attempt to establish their operation, when surely all will admit their necessity, if they can be extended, with a regard to vested interest and rights, we should be much pleased to see the grounds more at large on which it is now contended that it is at least a doubtful point, whether these laws embrace British India or not. Our cotemporaries have mooted the question—certainly highly important; but they have done nothing more.—[*Cal. John Bull*, June 19.

DURBAR.

A durbar was held by the Right Hon. the Governor General on the 19th May; on this occasion the following persons received honorary dresses:

Moulavee Mohummud Khullil-Ood-Deen Khan, on the occasion of his appointment as vakeel of his majesty the King of Oude.

Rajah Shib Chunder Raee, on the occasion of his receiving the titles of rajah and bahadur.

Rajah Nursing Chunder Raee, on the same occasion as the preceding.

Roy Girdharee Loll, on the occasion of the marriage of his highness the Nuwab Nazim.

Mirza Mohummud Kaamil Khan, on the same occasion as the preceding.

Kriparam Pundit, on his appointment as vakeel of the Nuwab Fyze Mohummud Khan.

Deby Pershaud Tewary, on his first introduction.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, May 22.

THE INDIANA.

We are glad to hear that Government has awarded Captain Walker, of the *Macqueen*, and the officers and men of the *Macqueen*, and the other ships—the *Berwickshire* and *Thames*—one-third of the value of the government property saved on the *Indiana*, as a mark of the sense entertained of their zealous exertions on that occasion.—[*Cal. John Bull*, July 11.

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE.

On Friday evening the comedy of "The Way to Get Married" was performed at the Chowringhee Theatre; the house was respectably filled. The Governor-General was not present, his health not permitting him to venture to the theatre; the Commander-in-chief was amongst the audience.

The comic characters of the play were very ably and amusingly represented; Tangent was elegant and spirited throughout; and his scene in the prison, where he

is embarrassed between the double application of his pocket-handkerchief to dry his tears and hide his fetters, very divertingly managed. The testiness of Caustic, and his fluctuation between resentment at his nephew's extravagancies, and the feelings of his natural affection, were forcibly given; we look upon the part as one of this amateur's happiest efforts.

Dashall introduced a new member of the corps dramatique, who is no inconsiderable addition to its strength; the felicity with which he assumed the cool effrontery and vulgar gentility of the character, evinced theatrical powers of a more than ordinary cast. Toby Allspice was as amusing as usual, particularly in the first scene with Dashall, and in exhibiting the effects of the 'little bottle.' The other characters of the piece were all very respectably sustained—we must not omit to specify the Shopman, who made the most of his part, and extracted humour out of very unpromising materials. From the inefficiency of the female characters much could not be expected from their representatives, and it is sufficient to say that they did full justice to the author.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, June 26.

On the 13th July, a meeting of the proprietors of this theatre was held at the Town-hall, Mr. Richardson in the chair; when a report of the committee of management was submitted, of which the following are extracts:—

"The total receipts of the year, exclusive of money drawn upon account, amount to 8,442 rupees, the total expenses to 8,356. 9; leaving a balance therefore in favour of the year of 85. 15. 4. On the other hand, we have the interest account with Alexander and Co., at 8 per cent., amounting to 881. 2. 10, and the net expense of the year to the proprietors is therefore 795. 5. 6, making the debt due by the house 10,122, which, as an interval of two years has elapsed without a call upon the proprietors, it may be now as well to discharge.

"Besides the debts due to the theatre for admission, of which an inconsiderable portion will be realized, there is a considerable sum still due upon the contributions of 1824, of 3,700 rupees. The managers have made several attempts to procure payment of such of these as offered a prospect of recovery, but without success; and it now remains with the proprietors to determine how those shares are to be disposed of; a list of the defaulters is submitted. The most regular course will be to sell them for as much beyond the amount of the contribution, with interest, as they will realize; the surplus being carried to the credit of the proprietors in arrears. As far as the amount of the contribution and interest on it extend the theatre should become the purchaser, and

cancel the shares, by which the value of the remaining shares will be enhanced."

Upon the report being read, the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

That the debt due by the theatre, amounting to 10,122 rupees, be forthwith discharged.

That, although it appears that there are expected assets to the extent of about 5,000 rupees, yet, as the recovery is remote, and in the course of a short time the amount may be required for unavoidable expenses connected with the repairs of the theatre, &c., it is not desirable to consider the above sum as a deduction from the net amount of the debt to be discharged by the preceding resolution.

That, to meet the amount of the debt, 10,150 rupees shall be levied from the proprietors, in the proportion of 100 rupees for each single share, and 50 rupees for each share more than one.

That notice shall be given to the proprietors who are or who may be in arrears, or to their representatives, agents, and assigns, agreeably to the 13th clause of the original agreement; and in failure of their discharging the arrears on the contribution of 1824, and the contribution now voted, their shares be sold by auction, the proceeds to be carried to the credit of the house, as far as the amount of the contribution and charges, and any surplus to be paid to the defaulters or their estates.

That the present arrangement with Mr. Linton be continued for the ensuing year, subject to the following modification.

The free admission of the proprietors shall be relinquished for two performances, at such seasons as Mr. Linton may select in the course of the year, on condition of his paying to the proprietors the annual sum of 1,600 rupees.

That Mr. W. Prinsep be requested to take the entire management of the pecuniary interests of the theatre up to the present date.

That the thanks of the proprietors be presented to the amateurs who have kindly lent their aid to the theatre during the past year.

That the thanks of the proprietors be presented to the managers of the past year.

That the managers be re-elected.

That the thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. Richardson, for his able conduct in the chair.

LOSS OF THE "EAST INDIAN."

We are sorry to have to announce the total loss of the transport ship *East-Indian*, Captain Peter Roy, on the morning of the 26th inst., on Saugor Sand. This vessel, we understand, left Masulipatam on the 11th, and, after a very boisterous passage, took a pilot on board on the tail of the western reef. It was blowing at the time

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a fresh breeze from the eastward, which increased on the following day to a gale, occasioning the ship to drive with a whole chain cable veered out. The pilot, after being induced by the appearance of the weather to slip and put to sea, again made Point Palmiras, and crossed the eastern reef, at about half-past three on the 25th, bringing up shortly before sunset in six fathoms water abreast of the spit-buoy with fifty fathoms of chain. In about two hours the chain unfortunately parted close to the anchor, and the pilot was under the necessity of bringing up with a coir-cable and the last anchor on board. This too parting almost immediately, the only alternative left was to endeavour to beat against a flood-tide, but in the attempt the ship struck twice on the middle ground, before the pilot could get her into six fathom water, where however she remained during that night. On the 26th the ship again struck on the Saugor Sand, and continued driving until ten P. M., at which time no probability existed of her being saved, the rudder having been knocked to pieces, and other severe damage sustained. The long boat and cutter were accordingly hauled out, the captain taking charge of the former, and Mr. Wamer of the latter. No land was at that time visible from the ship, but Edmonstone's Island was shortly afterwards descried, and the captain succeeded in landing all the people in his boat in safety, not however without having encountered some dreadful breakers, in which the cutter, we lament to state, was swamped. Of those in her, only Mr. Wamer and the poop tindal were saved, after having been in the water upwards of an hour. The ship is now stationary within a mile of the island, with all sail set, and her poop just discernible above water. Captain Roy proposes to remain on the island for two or three days, with a view to save what he can from the wreck for the benefit of those concerned.—[*Cal. John Bull*, July 29.

EDUCATION OF CADETS.

The *Calcutta Government Gazette* contains the following observations upon the debate at the East-India House on the 25th January last :

The mistakes and misrepresentations which occur at home on subjects connected with this country, would be highly amusing, if they were not calculated to do mischief and to mislead the public mind from a just appreciation of the merits of any case in which India is concerned, particularly as they are apt to pass without contradiction or comment. The debate at the India House, on the education of cadets, furnishes ample illustration of this assertion, and statements were advanced by almost every speaker that evinced great want of acquaintance with the real state

of things in this country. It must be confessed that Mr. Hume was pre-eminent in inaccuracy, and we cannot avoid noticing one of his misprisions, as it was so deliberately and palpably made.

Colonel Lushington, in reply to the necessity of a cadet's acquiring Hindoostanee before joining his regiment, states that this by no means existed, as there was not a single corps in the service in which there were not native sepoys well acquainted with the English language, and capable of giving instruction in their own. He also observes, that he considers there never was a period when knowledge of the native languages was more generally diffused, particularly among the junior branches of the army. To this Mr. Hume replies, that such might be the case with regard to the officers of the Bengal establishment, between whom and the officers of the other presidencies there was a great difference as to the knowledge of the native language; in this respect the officers of the Bengal establishment had the superiority. Instead of this, however, if Colonel Lushington's statement require no qualification, the very reverse is the case, and the *Madras* officers must claim the superiority. There can be no question as to the establishment to which the gallant officer's remarks apply, for Mr. Hume himself, so long in the Bengal army, ought to have known that the Bengal sepoys have never acquired, and are never likely to acquire, a familiar knowledge of the English language. It is only in the *Madras* army that this qualification is to be found: and Mr. Hume's admission of its effects, as it respects the army of Bengal, is therefore altogether a mistake.

In like manner, Colonel Lushington's expression, "not a single corps in the service," was evidently calculated to mislead the Court of Proprietors, most of whom look upon the Indian army as one, and are not aware of the characteristic peculiarities of the forces of the different presidencies. His remark can apply only to the *Madras* army, in which, too, so far from contributing to promote the study of native languages, it rather tends to beget a notion—a very mistaken one it is true—that the study is the less essential. Such an impression is counteracted perhaps by the active interest taken in the subject by the local government, by the half-yearly reports sent in by the officers commanding corps, reporting the proficiency of individual officers in the Hindoostanee and other native languages, and by the regulation which directs, that no officer shall hold any staff situation in his corps without undergoing an examination, before three competent persons, as to his familiarity with the language of the country. These of course are strong inducements to study, and

and may have promoted that extensive cultivation of it which Colonel Lushington describes. We quite agree with him however as to the efficacy of a regulation, formerly in force, encouraging proficiency by a pecuniary remuneration: for, as he observes, however fond military men may be of glory, they are not, on that account, to look to glory as their only reward.

Mr. Randle Jackson seems to have formed an amusing idea of the office of interpreter in the Bengal army, when he supposed that he was to be liable to be employed on all occasions of communication between the officers of a corps and the natives; this duty would be rather embarrassing, and would require at least as many interpreters as officers.

As to Mr. Hume's discovery, that the late war took place because the magistrate could not speak Burmese, it has the merit of novelty at least to recommend it.

ACCIDENT.

A distressing accident happened a few evenings ago, which shews the necessity of taking every possible precaution with vicious horses, especially in taking them along public roads.

An animal of this kind, in going along the Ballygunge road, threw and killed his rider, and rushed furiously against a buggy that was proceeding in the path, in which sat a lady and a gentleman. In the most ferocious manner the brute laid hold of the buggy horse by the lip, and tore, bit, and lacerated him in the most dreadful manner, until he succeeded in driving the buggy and the horse into a tank close by. The lady and gentleman were precipitated into the tank before they could possibly extricate themselves, and were for some minutes in a most alarming state, especially the lady, who became insensible. The infuriated horse followed the animal that drew the buggy into the water, and killed him. Fortunately some natives, who witnessed the dreadful situation of the lady and the gentleman (who were beyond their depth in the tank), by their prompt and humane efforts succeeded in saving them. The lady has been seriously indisposed ever since the accident.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, June 26.

BENGALIE GRAMMAR.

A grammar of the Bengalee language has just been published by Rammohun Roy. It is a work that indicates much philological acuteness and philosophical research, and is, so far as we can comprehend, every way highly creditable to the celebrated and worthy author.—[*Ibid.*

TREASURE AT BHURTPORE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Morris, a native of Aylesbury,

staff serjeant in the horse artillery, to a friend in that town, dated Meerut, May 1, 1826:—"The 14th Regiment found an immense treasure, and helped themselves to as many gold moirs (a coin worth about sixteen rupees) as they could carry; and several that I know have diamonds of great value. *** ***** got five diamonds, and one of them of great value; but, I am sorry to say, he has fooled the whole of them away. The large one he sold the other day for 300 rupees, which was worth some thousands of pounds, and I do not believe that he has a farthing of the money left. I told him all I could to make him keep them, but it was of no use—he would not take my advice; he is too fond of the bottle. He was one of the men who got into the place where the money was found. The way they discovered it was as follows:—a shot or shell had penetrated the wall of the building where this treasure was found, and the men began to make the hole larger with their bayonets until a man could get in; they then discovered the gold moirs in large boxes, and they commenced helping themselves, and began by putting the gold into the flap of their trowsers by handfuls, but as fast as they put it in it ran out at the bottom of the legs! I often laugh at the idea of the thing. Artillery and cavalry stand but a poor chance of getting any thing at the storming of a town; infantry are the only men likely to get any thing.—[*Herts Mercury*.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE AT CALCUTTA.

Yesterday evening Captain Guy, of the H. C.'s marine, reached town from Chittagong, which place he left in a pin-nace on the 2d instant, with five lacs and a half of specie on board (packed in chests), for the use of the Supreme Government. The treasure was safely landed in course of yesterday.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, June 17.

We have to report the arrival of the *Enterprise* with 5,15,000 rupees, from Akyab the 22d instant.—[*Cal. John Bull*, June 26.

Treasure to the amount, as stated to us, of seventy lacs of rupees, arrived at Calcutta from Bhurtpore on Sunday, afternoon, under a strong escort, and was landed on Monday morning.

Fifty lacs from Lucknow are also, we understand, daily expected. This supply, in addition to the ten lacs which have arrived from Chittagong and Arracan, and the twenty-five that may be daily expected from Rangoon, must effectually relieve the money market, already indeed in a recruiting state.—[*Ibid.*, July 3.

TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We hear preparations are making on a grand scale for his Lordship's tour; and several of the public departments with their

their heads, are to accompany the Governor General. We have not learned whether his Lordship's tour has in view any great political ends, or is merely one of those visitations of the Upper Provinces, which almost every Governor General during his administration is expected to undertake.—[*Cal. John Bull*, July 17.

The Right Hon. the Governor General left the presidency on Saturday, for Barrackpore, whence he will proceed, it is expected, on Wednesday morning. We understand that his Lordship purposes returning to the presidency at the end of the next rains, and will at the latest be here about October or November.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, July 31.

CATASTROPHE ON THE RIVER.

To the Editor of the *India Gazette*.

Allahabad, 25th June 1826.—Mr. Editor: The following is an account of a melancholy catastrophe, which I beg leave to make you acquainted with.

“On the 7th instant, the 1st company of European Invalids left Chunar, pursuant to a general order, directing it to proceed to Allahabad to be permanently stationed at that place.

“The company arrived at a place called Jusey, within sight of its destination, on the forenoon of the 22d, without any thing particular happening to it, and in consequence of the high winds were obliged to put to for that night and most part of the next day. About five o'clock on the evening of the 23d, the wind falling a little, the boats ventured to put out with a view of gaining the fort; but had scarcely hoisted sail when a strong squall arose, which tossed them about with such violence that we expected every moment they would have been driven to the bottom. The men on board the several boats immediately commenced pulling down the sails, but so awkwardly were they set up, it took nearly ten minutes before they could effect their purpose.

“The winds continued to blow with increased violence, and although the most of the boats were fortunate enough in getting their sails down, yet they were in as much danger as ever. Several of them took in a great quantity of water over the gunnels, so that we dreaded being swamped every moment. The stoutest hearts on board the fleet became now appalled, and those who could not swim and such as were disabled looked upon death as their certain fate. Every one crowded upon the top of the choppers, which increased the danger, as the boats thereby became top-heavy, and consequently more liable to be upset.

“We had only been out about ten minutes, when one of the boats filled full of water and immediately after sunk, leaving only the thatched covering, or chopper,

afloat, on which a few poor souls were seen to hold fast: this was an awful moment; the sight of the wreck struck terror to the heart of every one present. The circumstances of the family that was on the wreck made the sight peculiarly distressing. Walker was so far reduced by sickness that he was unable to hold himself on; he was supported by his poor wife, who had an infant hanging at her breast; while two children more, one a beautiful boy of about eleven years of age, and the other a little girl of about three, were clinging to her clothes, with the waters breaking over them every moment, and they descending at the rate of more than three miles an hour with the current. It was impossible to afford the unfortunate sufferers the smallest relief; several Europeans and natives ran down the bank after them, while the rest of the boats endeavoured to reach the nearest land. Happily they all succeeded in gaining the shore, some on one side and some on the other, having their rudders broke, sails cut away, and such like damages.

“Next morning the Europeans returned who followed the wreck, and brought us the melancholy news of the death of the whole family. They followed along the shore until ten o'clock, eagerly watching for an opportunity for relieving the poor souls, when the chopper was carried towards the off shore by a strong current, which from the darkness of the night caused them to lose sight of it. The woman and children were heard to scream violently; but all in a moment the cry ceased, and no more was either heard or seen of the sufferers. We arrived the next day at the fort, and, thank God, are now out of danger.”—[*Ind. Gaz.*

OPIMUM SALE.

At the sale of the Hon. Company's Malwa opium, which took place on the 15th July, at the Exchange Rooms, 1,500 chests were disposed of; the average price was Rs. 1,418, the highest being 1,515, the lowest 1,355.

INDIGO CROP.

A correspondent in the *John Bull*, dating from near Comercolly, July 5, says:—“It will be useful to speculators in indigo, both in this country and England, to learn in time the almost total failure of the indigo crop in Bengal. A great portion of the plant that had survived the drought has now been swept away by the flood, and the rain, which we needed so much a short time since, is falling in such quantities, as to render the little plant remaining almost unfit for the purpose of manufacturing. In general, the factories commanding the range of the river from Baugwangolah to Dacca, had a fair prospect

pect of doing well. They cannot now be expected to produce one-half of what the owners a month ago anticipated. The prospect of the planters on the Maluhangah and Jellinghy, always bad, are just *in statu quo*. All circumstances considered, the produce of the present cannot exceed a third part of the quantity manufactured last season. It is very well known that the land cultivated for indigo in Bengal this year falls short by upwards of a third of last year, on account of the high price of seed and want of rain, and no person acquainted with the facts will accuse me of exceeding, when I state that more than one-half of the crop has been destroyed one way or other by the unpropitiousness of the season.

The prospects of the indigo planters in Bengal continues gloomy and unpromising. The accounts from the upper provinces are more favourable, much rain has fallen about Mirzapore, but not enough to injure the crop.—[*Cal. John Bull*, July 22.

The following comparative statement of indigo, made last year in the different districts with what is expected this, may be relied on as correct as far as at present can be ascertained:—

	1825. Maunds.	1826. Maunds.
Bengal Proper	80,000	28,000
Tirhoot and neighbouring districts ...	29,000	13,000
Benares and ditto ...	12,000	13,000
Oude	22,000	28,000

Mds. 143,000 Mds. 82,000
[*Ibid.*, July 26.

LOSS OF THE "BOMBAY MERCHANT."

We regret to notice the loss, in the Bengal river, of the brig Bombay Merchant, Capt. Hughes. It appears by recent accounts from Calcutta, that 35 persons perished on this melancholy occasion—27 only having been saved.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

June 23. *Earl of Balcarres*, Cameron, and *George the Fourth*, Barrow, both from London.—25. *Cut-dry*, Noyes, from N. S. Wales.—26. *Prince of Wales*, Darc, from Bombay and Madras.—27. *Sir David Scott*, McTaggart, from London.—28. *Sherburne*, White, from the Mauritius.—30. *Georgiana*, Haylett, from London and Madras.—July 5. *Lady Melville*, Clifford, from London.—12. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, from London.—14. *Clydesdale*, Rose, from London and Madras, and *North Briton*, Richmond, from Liverpool.—27. *Dunira*, Hamilton, from London.—29. *Euphrates*, Scott, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

June 14. *Mediterranean*, Stephen, for Ceylon.—24. *Princess Charlotte*, M'Kean, for Liverpool.—July 12. *William Young*, Morrison, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 23. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Alex. Murray, H.M.'s 59th regt., of a daughter.
28. At Agra, the lady of P. Cortlandt Ander son, 64th regt., of a son.
31. At Bareilly, the lady of Lieut. W. Beckett, 9th N.I., of a daughter.
June 1. At Agra, the lady of H. G. Burnet, Esq., of a son.
2. At Goruckpore, the lady of R. W. Bird, Esq., of a daughter.
7. At Cawnpore, the lady of the late Dr. H. Smith, M.D., of twins, a boy and girl, the latter since dead.
8. At Benares, the lady of Capt. R. Home, of a son.
9. At Tipperah, the lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq., of a son.
11. At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. J. Smallpage, major of Brigade, of a daughter.
15. At Burrisol, the lady of James Shaw, Esq., civil service, of a son.
22. The lady of Alex. Colvyn, Esq., of a son.
23. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. H. B. Henderson, of a daughter.
25. At Balasore, the lady of W. Blunt, Esq., of a son.
27. The lady of L. Clarke, Esq., barrister at law, of a son.
28. The lady of Capt. G. M. Greville, 16th or Queen's Lancers, of a son.
— The lady of Capt. D. Kitchener, of a son.
— The lady of Capt. Maddock, secretary to the Clothing Board, of a son.
— The lady of Lieut. Col. D. Bryant, judge advocate general, of a son.
30. On board his pinnace, near Peerpalny, the lady of Capt. Reynolds, 63d regt., of a son.
— At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Col. John Delzmain, 58th N.I., of a son.
July 1. At Sylhet, the lady of E. J. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— The lady of the Rev. A. F. La Croix, of a daughter.
— At Sulkea, Mrs. J. Mackey, of a son.
3. The lady of Quart. Mast. Bailes, of H.M.'s 47th regt., of a daughter.
5. At Dacca, the lady of Lane Magniac, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Almorah, the lady of Capt. J. S. Jones, 5th N.I., of a daughter.
6. At Lucknow, the lady of Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq., of a son.
7. At Dacca, the lady of Capt. Shulham, dep. assist. adj. gen., of a daughter.
— At Allipore, the wife of Mr. J. Burridge, H. C.'s Bengal marine, of a son.
— At Lollunge, Singha, the lady of H. Fitzgerald, Esq., of a daughter.
8. At Mullye, in Tirhoot, the lady of W. Hawes, Esq., of a son.
— The lady of E. Hickman, Esq., assist. surg., of a daughter.
9. Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry, of a daughter.
11. At Dacca, the lady of G. G. Wiguelin, Esq., of a daughter.
— The lady of Mr. J. Cox, of a son.
12. Mrs. John Moore, of a son.
— At Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. A. Marr, gardener to the Governor General, of a son.
14. The lady of M. Petrie, Esq., of a son.
15. At Allipore, the lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq., of a son.
18. Mrs. David Staig, of a son.
21. The lady of R. Fleming, Esq., of a son.
22. Mrs. M. Siret, of a son.
23. At Chittagong, Mrs. J. C. Fink, of a daughter.
24. The lady of E. S. Ellis, Esq., of a daughter.
— The wife of Mr. T. Barfoot, of a daughter.
— At Serampore, Mrs. G. Surlita, of a son.
27. The wife of Mr. C. Boyce, H.C.'s marine, of a daughter.
28. The lady of Maj. Streetfield, H.M.'s 87th regt., of a daughter.
— The lady of J. Drew, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
Late. In Fort William, the lady of Dr. Mouat, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

May 29. At Kurnaul, Mr. J. Higgins, of the 12th division of public works; to Matilda Foylett, daughter of Mr. M. F. Wren, riding master, 7th regt. L.C.

30. At Kurnaul, Lieut. Nicholl, Bengal Horse Artillery, to Ann, youngest daughter of J. Satterthwaite, Esq., late of Woodside, Devon.

June 10. At St. John's Cathedral, Dr. H. H. Miller, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. M. Lyons.

15. F. W. Hands, Esq., of the 38th Madras regt., and under the Resident at Nagpore, to Miss Agnes Leech.

20. At the Cathedral, Mr. John Browne, of the Military Board Office, to Catherine, daughter of the late Lieut. Paterson, H.C.'s service.

26. At the Cathedral, Capt. Gillespie, aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. the Governor General, to Miss Casement.

— At Chandernagore, L. Cheron, Esq., to Mademoiselle Aménalde D'Embrun D'Arbelles.

— At Futteghur, E. Dudman, Esq., agent to Messrs. Mercer and Co., Chipranow Factory, to Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late C. Tetley, Esq., Indigo planter.

27. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Stark, of the General Post-Office, to Miss E. Mackintosh.

July 1. At McCurt, J. Jeffreys, Esq., of the H.C.'s Medical establishment, to Ellen, second daughter of J. Dougan, Esq., of London.

3. At the Cathedral, H. Stainforth, Esq., of the civil service, to Isabella, daughter of Lieut. Col. Fraser, formerly of the Bengal Cavalry.

10. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. G. H. Nash, of the 62d N.I., to Mary Anne, daughter of Maj. Costley, commanding Calcutta native militia.

— Mr. A. Pratt, to Mrs. A. Desmond, widow.

12. Francis William, youngest son of Dr. Durand, Dean of Guernsey, to Elizabeth Theresa, fifth daughter of J. A. Savi, Esq., of Moisingunge, Kishnaghur.

13. At the Delhi Residency, T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., of the civil service, to Miss Browne, eldest daughter of J. Browne, Esq., superintending surgeon.

14. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Rabeholm, to Miss Sarah Ruff.

18. At the Cathedral, the Rev. J. C. Proby, H. C. Chaplain, to Lydia Martyn, fifth daughter of the late Rev. D. Brown, senior chaplain of Calcutta.

28. At St. John's Cathedral, J. T. Field, Esq., to Miss Arabella Nash.

DEATHS.

May 15. At Agra, Eliza Maria Louisa, infant daughter of Maj. Brown, 1st Europ. regt.

21. At Cawnpore, Charlotte Matilda, infant daughter of Mr. C. Jones.

3. At Delhi, Richard Wells, Esq., of the civil service, aged 25.

8. Bridget Maria, wife of Mr. J. A. Sandon, H. C.'s marine.

— At Bauleah, George Robert Bohen, son of R. B. Berncy, Esq., of the civil service, aged 14 months.

— At Patna, Mr. J. F. Le Vasche.

9. At Goruckpore, Jane Penelope, infant daughter of R. M. Bird, Esq.

— At Patna, of the cholera, Peter, eldest son of Mr. J. Elly.

10. At Lucknow, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. H. Bowen, 14th regt.

11. At Coolbarriah Factory, John Henry, infant son of J. H. Savi, Esq.

— At Patna, of the cholera, Mrs. R. Rebeiro, mother of Mrs. J. Elly.

13. At Alipore, Sarah, wife of Mr. Bowser, head master Lower Orphan School, aged 25.

14. In Fort William, Eliza Mary, daughter of Lieut. G. H. Cox, aged 10 months.

— At Patna, George, youngest son of Mr. J. Radcliffe.

20. John Mackean, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Boyd, Beaby, and Co., aged 27.

22. Cecilia, youngest daughter of Lewis Betts, Esq., aged 8 months.

25. William Augustus, son of Mr. F. Rodrigues.

26. Of fever, at Kurnaul, Lieut. Col. Gall, 8th Bengal L.C.

— Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, son of Mr. A. Rodrigues, assistant at the General Post-Office.

26. Maria, third daughter of Mr. W. Smith, of the Political Department, aged 19.

— Miss M. A. Debreit, aged 33.

27. At Sulkea, Mr. G. Fairweather, ship-builder, aged 29.

28. At Allahabad, Emma, infant daughter of F. Corbyn, B.M.S.

22. At Behar, Gya, Charles, infant son of Mr. J. Vallente.

— At Sulkea, Master John Tomkyns.

30. Matilda Caroline, infant daughter of Mr. J. F. Swaine.

— Master R. Baine.

July 3. Capt. R. S. Fielder, of the country service, aged 34.

4. Mrs. Mary Carraplet, an Armenian lady, aged 57.

5. At Benares, Henry Cox, infant son of John Row, Esq., assistant surgeon.

6. At Sulkea, the daughter of Mr. G. Chlene, ship-builder, aged 3 years.

7. Mrs. C. L. Savage, aged 40.

8. Anne, daughter of the late Capt. James Hill, of the country service, aged 2 years.

— At Boolunsheher, E. Bradford, Esq., of the civil service, aged 25.

11. Mary, infant daughter of the Rev. James Hill, of the Union Chapel.

14. At Howrah, John Mackenzie, son of the late Capt. T. Ross, of the country service, aged 17.

16. Of the Arracan fever, Mr. J. Pereira, aged 26.

18. At Dacca, D. Elias, Esq., merchant, aged 65.

20. T. Asken, Esq., merchant and agent, aged 52.

— Mrs. Louisa Harding, relict of the late T. B. Harding, Esq.

21. At Chittagong, of consumption, Capt. James Purvis, aged 34.

— At Rampore Bowleah, Alex. Falconer, Esq., of Benaberry.

21. At Berhampore, G. Richardson, Esq., of the civil service, commercial resident at Rungpore.

24. At Chandernagore, Mrs. J. L. Vaughan, wife of C. M. Vaughan, Esq.

28. R. Halsey, Esq., owner of the ship Arethusa, aged 54.

Lastly. On the river Hooghly, on his way to the presidency, Mr. W. Forth.

— Drowned at sea, whilst proceeding to Arracan, Lieut. M. Richardson, 2d Gren. Bat.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS' HOUSE-RENT.

Fort St. George, May 12, 1826.—Referring to the General Orders of the 13th May 1825, by which officers drawing travelling or full batta on account of temporary detached duty were exempted from the forfeit of house-rent, the hon. the Governor in Council desires it may be understood, that such exemption is only considered applicable when the officers are to return to the stations from which they may be detached, as in such cases it is supposed they remain subject to the expense of house-rent; but when drawing batta on account of removal to another corps or station, or when proceeding to the field, or to a field station, house rent is to cease from the date of their departure, and to recommence on their arrival at the new station to which they may be removed.

KING'S PAY.

Fort St. George, June 2, 1826.—The hon. the Governor in Council deems it expedient

expedient to direct, that the practice of charging King's pay in advance to the 24th of the month shall be discontinued, and that all regiments of his Majesty's service shall in future draw pay (subsistence) for all ranks, in advance for the entire month, as prescribed for the Company's army, which will place the two services precisely on the same footing in regard to periodical payments.

The military auditor general is accordingly directed to issue the requisite subsidiary instructions for giving effect to this regulation, and the musters of his Majesty's troops will in future take place on the 1st, in place of 24th of each month.

NEW DOOLY CORPS.

Fort St. George, June 16, 1826.—The hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the enlistment of recruits for the Dooly corps shall cease, and that another corps, the strength of which will be determined hereafter, shall be gradually formed under the regulations issued this day to the army.

OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, July 21, 1826.—The hon. the Governor in Council considering it improper that any officer serving regimentally should, under any circumstances, be entitled to higher personal allowances (on account of regimental duties) than those which are attached to the command of his corps; it is directed, that when an adjutant, or quarter-master, may become senior officer, and entitled to the command allowance, he shall temporarily transfer his regimental staff duties to the next senior or other officer who may be regimentally present with the corps at the same station; but, if it should happen that no other officer is available, the personal staff allowances are not to be drawn in addition to the command allowances by the same officer; he is however permitted, in such cases, to receive the office allowance of his staff appointment, in order to defray the charges of writers and stationery incidental to the vacant staff office.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 1. Capt. H. Harkness, 25th N.I., secretary to Committee of Public Instruction.

20. Sir James Home, Bart., head assistant to accountant general.

Mr. W. A. Neave, head assistant to principal collector and magistrate in northern division of Arcot.

July 8. Mr. G. A. Smith, head assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

Mr. E. B. Glass, assistant to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

20. Mr. H. V. Conolly, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. R. Gardner, assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. W. F. Underwood, assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntoor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 9, 1826.—Infantry. Sen. Maj. A. Balmah, from 7th N.I. to be lieut. col., v. Nixon, dec.; date 11th April.

7th N.I. Sen. Capt. G. Spinks to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) B. H. Hitchens to be capt., and Sen. Ens. D. Scotland to be lieut., in suc. to Balmah prom.; date 11th April.

1st N.I. Sen. Ens. J. R. Graham to be lieut., v. Babington, dec.; date 3d April.

May 16.—Cornet J. G. Ogilvie, H. M.'s 13th Drags., to be an extra aid-de-camp to Hon. the Governor.

Assist. surg. W. Browne, acting gar. assist. surg. of Fort St. George also attached to Gen. Hosp. at Presidency.

Head-Quarters, May 3, 1826.—Ens. J. St. V. M. Cameron removed from 1st Europ. Regt. to 8th N.I.

May 17.—Capt. A. Derville, 31st or T.L.I. posted to Rifle Corps.

Lieut. T. E. Geils removed from 2d to 1st brig. Horse Artil., and Lieut. J. Matland from 1st to 2d brig. ditto.

Lieut. G. J. Richardson, 31st or T.L.I., to rejoin 2d bat. Pioneers, to which he stands appointed.

Lieut. W. H. Budd removed from 1st to 2d bat. Pioneers.

Ens. E. J. Gascolgne removed from 2d to 1st bat. Pioneers.

May 19.—Assist. surg. J. G. Coleman posted to 1st Brigade Horse Artil., and will join B. troop at Jaulnah, v. Alexander.

May 20. *Cornets (recently prom.) posted to Regts.* H. F. Lord to 5th L.C.; W. R. Strange to 2d do.; J. K. Whistler to 8th do.; H. Eraser to 4th do. J. K. Macdonald to 5th do. P. T. Cherry to 6th do.

Ensigns (recently prom.) posted to Regts. J. Nixon to 7th N.I.; G. G. MacDonell to 27th do.; B. M. Giraud to 22d do.; W. T. Furlonge to 34th C.L.I.; T. W. Jones to 11th N.I.; T. Stacpoole to 40th do.; J. S. Mathews to 2d Eur. Regt.; H. C. Barrow to 26th N.I.; J. H. Kennedy to 47th do.; S. Marshall to 1st Eur. Regt.; W. K. Babington to 30th N.I.; S. Talmant to 1st do.; W. H. Welch to 28th do.; C. T. Hill to 29th do.; C. S. Babington to 15th do.; A. Wallace to 38th do.; J. A. Stoddart to 5th do.; T. M. Christie to 18th do.; D. Bayley to 43d do.; F. Kayvett to 31st T.L.I.; H. S. O. Smith to 42d N.I.; C. Davie to 7th do.; E. Ussher to 17th do.; T. P. Walsh to 16th do.; C. H. Frith to 21st do.; J. Millar to 27th do.; C. Mackenzie to 48th do.; A. C. Wight to 8th do.; J. A. Church to 20th do.; F. Russell to 22d do.; F. R. Trewhinn to 13th do.; A. Brooks to 14th do.; W. Pennecfather to 46th do.; D. MacD. Macleod to 50th do.; G. Broadfoot to 34th or C.L.I.; F. B. Macleod to 12th N.I.; W. O. Pellowe to 10th do.; W. H. Yarde to 11th do.; C. W. Burdett 40th do.; J. Bower to 44th do.; H. Harriott to 2d Eur. Regt.; J. A. Macartney to 35th N.I.; A. Barker to 25th do.

May 22.—2d Lieut. W. Ward removed from 3d bat. to 1st brigade of Horse Artillery.

Ens. E. Ussher removed from 17th to 49th N.I.

Fort St. George, May 16.—Assist. surg. J. R. Alexander to afford medical aid to collectorate of Coimbatore on Neilgherry Hills, v. Coleman.

May 19.—Capt. L. McDowall, 23d or W. L. I., to be paymast. in Malabar and Canara, v. Spinks prom.

Lieut. F. W. Hands, 38th N.I., permitted again to place his services at disposal of resident at Nagpore.

Lieut. H. E. Kenny, 10th N.I., re-admitted on estab., from 10th Feb. last.

May 23.—Lieut. D. Flyter, 41st N.I., to be adj. to Seringapatam Local Batt., v. Mitchell resigned.

7th N.I. Sen. Ens. H. C. Goaling to be lieut. in suc. to Balmah prom.; date 11th April.

40th N.I. Sen. Ens. R. B. Dickinson to be lieut., v. Bennet, dec.; date 7th May.

May 30.—1st N.I. Lieut. J. Bisset to be adj., v. Babington, dec.

7th N.I. Lieut. H. C. Gooling to be quart. mast., interp., and paymast., v. James, dec.

June 2.—Capt. H. C. Cotton, of Engineers, to act as superintend. engineer in Malabar and Canara, and as civil engineer in western division.

Lieut. A. T. Cotton, of Engineers, to act as civil engineer in centre division.

Lieut. Col. F. P. Stewart, 46th N.I., to be paymaster of stipends at Vellore, v. Andrews proceeded to Europe.

June 6.—Assist.surg. J. Dalmahoy to be assist. assay master, v. Hyne, dec.

Assist.surg. J. Brown to afford medical aid to residency of Travancore, v. Dalmahoy.

Head-Quarters, June 2.—Lieut. Col. A. Balmain, (recently prom.) posted to 1st N.I., v. Nixon, dec.

Fort St. George, June 13.—Lieut. T. B. Forster, 8th N.I., to be mil. secretary to His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, v. Cosby, dec.

Capt. G. Norman, 9th N.I., to resume his app. of Persian interpreter to officer commanding Hyderabad subsid. force.

June 16.—Surg. W. Peyton, first member of Medical Board, permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service, in compliance with his request.

June 20.—Medical Board. Surg. C. Stirling, 2d member, to be first member, v. Peyton resigned. Surg. W. Prichard, third member, to be second member, v. Stirling. Surg. S. Howard to be third member, v. Prichard.

Capt. W. J. Bradford, 35th N.I., to be aid-de-camp to His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, v. Forster.

Capt. H. White, 7th N.I., to resume his situation of dep. assist. quart. mast. gen. in centre division of army.

Capt. G. Jones, 32d N.I., to resume his app. of major of brigade in northern div. of army.

36th N.I. Sen. Ens. W. H. Simpson to be lieut., v. Hart, dec.; date 1st May.

Mr. P. T. Cherry admitted to cav. and prom. to cornet.—Messrs. C. H. Frith, J. A. Macartney, A. Barker, H. Harriott, and J. Bower admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. W. G. Maxwell admitted an assist.surg., and app. to do duty under gen. surg. at Fort St. George.

Head-Quarters, June 19.—1st-Lieut. J. T. Ashton removed from 1st to 3d bat. artill., and 1st-Lieut. H. Newman from 3d to 1st bat. ditto.

June 22.—Lieut. Col. C. Hopkinson, 2d bat. artill., to command artillery with Hyderabad subsid. force.

Removals and Postings in Artillery. Capt. T. T. Paske from 2d to 1st Horse Brigade; Capt. J. N. Abby from 3d to 2d bat.; Capt. D. H. Mackenzie from 1st to 2d bat.; Capt. E. Bond from 2d to 3d bat.; Capt. J. Dickinson from 2d to 1st bat.; Capt. R. S. Seton from 1st to 2d Horse Brigade; Lieut. G. W. Y. Simpson, and Lieut. D. A. Campbell to 2d bat.

Assist.surg. D. B. Birch directed to join 3d or Palamcottah Light Inf.

Cornet F. F. French (recently prom.) appointed to do duty with 3d L. C. at Arcot.

Ensigns (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. D. Birley with 10th N.I.; J. H. Hobbey with 16th do.; W. Buckley with 18th do.; J. W. Nixon with 10th do.; G. A. Tulloch with 33d do.; H. Wilson with 18th do.; J. Y. Wilkinson with 10th do.; C. A. Butler with 18th do.; P. Penny with 10th do.; T. J. Ryves with 18th do.; W. Fyfe and H. O. Marshall with 20th do.

Fort St. George, June 27. Lieut. A. Mackworth, H.M. 49th regt., to be aid-de-camp to His Exc. the Com.-in-chief, from 3d March last.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. T. Stewart, 32d N.I., to be lieut. col. com. v. Hewitt dec.; Sen. Maj. G. M. Stewart, from 17th N.I., to be lieut. col. in suc. to Stewart prom.; both dated 17th April.

17th N.I. Sen. Capt. G. Ogilvie to be maj.; Sen.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Thullier to be capt. and Sen. Ens. A. R. Horne to be lieut., in suc. to Stewart prom.; date 17th April.

Assist.surg. C. Jameson permitted to remain attached to service of his Highness the Nizam.

Memorandum. The following officers are entitled to shares of off-reckonings in consequence of the death of Maj. Gen. Hewitt.—Infantry. Col. R. Scot, a half share from gen. treasury from 17th April 1824; Lieut. Cols. Cum. C. Deacon and J. Welsh, each a half-share from off-reckoning fund from same date.

Sen. Assist.surg. C. Desormeaux prom. to rank of surg., v. Peyton ret.; date 17th June.

Assist.surg. T. Bond app. to sillah of Chicacole, v. Desormeaux prom. Assist.surg. C. Price to act at Chicacole during absence of Assist.surg. Bond.

June 30.—Capt. J. Kitson, 23d L. Inf., to be assist. adj. gen. to light field div. of Hyderabad subsid. force, v. Bradford.

8th N.I. Lieut. T. D. Rippon to be adj., v. Bird dec.

Lieut. C. W. Nepean, 7th N.I., to resume duties of cantonment adj. at Wallajahabad.

17th N.I. Sen. Maj. M. Cubbon, from 16th N.I., to be lieut. col. from 16th Apr., in suc. to Stewart prom.

16th N.I. Sen. Capt. J. Anderson to be maj., and Sen. Lieut. F. B. White to be capt., in suc. to Cubbon prom.; date 17th April.

8th N.I. Sen. Ens. W. Tudor to be lieut., v. Bird dec.; date 15th June.

Lieut. W. Watkins, 36th N.I., prom. to rank of brev. capt., from 27th June.

Assist.surgs. D. Archer and D. Vertue permitted to place their services at disposal of Resident of Hyderabad.

July 4.—Capt. H. P. Kelghly, 3d. L.C., to be judge adv. gen. of army, from 1st July, v. Nixon dec.; and to continue to act as assist. adj. gen. of army until further orders.

Capt. J. R. Godfrey, 1st N.I., to be dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. in ceded districts, v. Jackson dec.

16th N.I. Lieut. S. A. Grant to be adj., v. White prom.

Acting Superintendent. Surg. S. Dyer to be a superintend. surg., in suc. to Howard, to complete estab. Superintendent. Surg. McCabe to continue to act in presidency division. Superintendent. Surg. Dyer, to continue to act in centre division during absence of Superintendent. Surg. McCabe.

12th N.I. Sen. Ens. R. T. Cox to be lieut., v. R. D. Napier ret.; date 31 Aug. 1824.

14th N.I. Sen. Ens. H. Walker to be lieut., v. Jackson dec.

Head-Quarters, June 24.—Lieut. R. Lambert posted to 16th N.I., in which regt. he will rank between Lieuts. O. F. Sturt and E. Peppercorne.

June 25.—Ens. A. Barker removed from 25th N. I., to 2d Europ. Regt.

June 30.—Cornets and Ensigns (recently prom.) appointed to do duty. Cornets J. M. McDonald and C. Ferrers with 3d L.C.—Ensigns H. J. Whilum with 16th N.I.; N. Spence with 10th do.; E. L. Durant with 10th do.; W. H. Pigott with 10th do.; J. Wright with 16th do.; B. Pogon with 18th do.; J. M. Madden with 10th do.; H. R. Dardis with 18th do.; W. N. Fortesque with 10th do.; J. Camnan with 16th do.; J. S. Greenwell with 18th do.; A. B. Johnstone with 16th do.; H. A. Kennedy with 3d or P.L.I.; H. Pritchard with 16th N.I.

July 4.—Ens. W. K. Babington removed from 39th to 17th N.I.

July 5.—Lieut. G. H. Milnes, 31st or Trichinopoly L.I., app. to 2d bat. pioneers, v. Clenden. Surg. C. Desormeaux (late prom.) posted to 50th N.I.

July 6.—Capt. T. T. Paske removed from 1st horse brigade to 1st bat. artill., and Capt. J. Dickinson from latter to former.

Fort St. George, July 7.—Capt. R. L. Highmore, 5th L.C., to be a dep. judge adv. gen., v. Kelghly.

Lieut. C. G. Otley, 39th N.I., to be adj. to 2d extra N.I., v. Diamond permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. W. J. Sen. Ens. T. Dale to be Lieut., v. Clendon dec.; date 27th June.

Messrs. M. B. Pollock and J. Mack admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and app. to do duty under gar. surg. at Poonamallee and Fort St. George respectively.

Lieut. P. A. Reynolds, 36th N.I., permitted again to place his services at disposal of resident at Hyderabad, with a view to his resumption of his app. in service of H. H. the Nizam.

July 11.—33d N.I. Sen. Ens. H. P. Clay to be Lieut. in suc. to Lambert rem. to 16th N.I.; date 25th June.

July 14.—Lieut. G. A. Underwood, of engineers, to be 1st assist. to chief engineer, from date of Lieut. Lake's departure for Penang.

Lieut. G. A. Underwood, of engineers, to act as civil engineer in southern division.

Capt. J. J. Underwood to resume his situation of superintend. engineer in southern division.

Capt. Purton and Capt. Drewry, of engineers, relieved from their superintendence over Lieut. W. G. Nugent, acting superintend. engineers in Mysore, and Lieut. C. E. Faher ditto at Jaulnah, and those officers will conduct the duties of their respective situations on their own responsibility.

2d Europ. Regt. Sen. Lieut. J. E. Puget to be capt., and Sen. Ens. R. T. Welbank to be Lieut., v. Brown dec.; date 7th July.

July 18.—43d N.I. Sen. Lieut. T. M. Claridge to be capt., and Sen. Ens. G. Grantham to be Lieut., v. Crowe dec.; date 10th July.

Mr. W. Poole admitted as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under surg. of 3d bat. artill.

July 21.—Lieut. W. Shairp, 8th L.C., transferred to Invalid estab.

28th N.I. Sen. Ens. H. T. Yarde to be Lieut., v. Currie dec.; date 21st June.

Head-Quarters, July 26.—*Ensigns (recently prom.) appointed to do duty.* J. E. Hughes, T. W. Cooke, W. G. Yarde, J. Martyr, A. R. Rose, R. Taylor, and J. E. Glynn, with 7th N.I.; J. Wilkinson, T. M'Goun, T. H. Hull and T. L. Place with 16th do.; C. H. Warren and F. Hamilton with 33d do.

Surg. T. Owen removed from 2d to 15th N.I., and Surg. R. Nelson from latter to former; Assist. surg. J. Trail removed from 2d to 15th ditto.

July 23.—Assist. surg. T. Bond removed from 34th or Chicacole L.I., and posted to 1st Europ. regt.

July 31.—Ens. J. W. Nixon, removed from doing duty with 10th N.I., to do duty with 27th.

Aug. 1.—Ens. J. Millar removed from 27th to 43d N.I., and will rank next below Ens. D. Bayley.

Aug. 3.—*Removals in Artillery.* Lieut. Col. C. Hopkinson from 2d to 4th bat. Lieut. Col. S. Cleveland from 4th to 2d bat. Capt. J. Ketchen from 4th to 2d bat. Capt. T. T. Paske from 1st to 4th bat. Capt. J. N. Abdy from 2d to 1st bat. Capt. T. H. J. Hockley from 1st to 2d bat. Capt. F. Bond from 3d to 1st bat. Capt. F. Blundell from 2d to 3d bat. Lieut. J. C. M'Nair from 1st to 2d bat.

Capt. J. Ketchen, of 2d bat. artill., to command artill. with Hyderabad subd. force.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 16. Capt. R. J. Marr, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., for health.—June 2. Lieut. Col. A. Andrews, 45th N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. M. Beauchamp, 2d N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. H. Goold, 36th N.I.—30. Capt. G. Story, 37th N.I., for health (via Calcutta).—Lieut. P. Chambers, 1st Europ. Regt., for health.—Ens. W. S. Mitchell, 22d N.I., for health.—July 7. Capt. W. H. Rowley, 11th N. L.—Lieut. M. Stephenson, 36th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. Hamond, 50th N.I., for health.—11. Lieut. W. Gray, 21st N.I., for health.—14. Lieut. E. W. Holland, 9th N.I., for one year.—18. Capt. J. Tucker, 11th N.I., for health.—21. Lieut. F. A. Reid, 6th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. H. Trollope, 42d N.I., for one year (via Bombay).—23. Lieut. F. W. Hoffman, 10th N.I., for health.

To Calcutta.—July 21. Lieut. G. M. Floyer, 2d L.C., for six months.

To Bombay.—July 18. Capt. J. Luard, 16th N. I., for six months, for health.

Asiatic Journ. VOL. XXIII. No. 133.

To Sea.—May 26. Capt. W. J. Bradford, assist. adj. gen. to light field div. Hyderabad subd. force, for nine months, for health (eventually to Cape of Good Hope).—July 7. Capt. J. Gorton, 5th L.C., for six months, for health.—18. Capt. R. J. H. Vivian, 18th N.I., ditto, ditto.

To Penang.—Capt. J. K. Chibley, 3d L.C., for six months, for health.

Cancelled.—Lieut. O. St. John, 31st N.I., to sea.—Lieut. E. J. Dusatoy, 49th N.I., to Europe.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 17.

The sessions commenced this day; Mr. Justice Comyn delivered an elaborate charge to the grand jury, who, after having gone through the business before them, made a presentment to the court consisting of the following heads:—

1. They presented certain brick-kilns, lately established near the Spur Tank, as a nuisance.

2. That the crime of burglary had very much increased at Madras lately; that many cases, within their personal knowledge, had not been brought before them for investigation, and consequently they feared the offenders had escaped the police and justice; and they alluded to a very daring case which occurred at a house occupied by Captain Keighly, near the Spur Tank, where the robbers compelled the inhabitant to flee from his house and to take shelter under a neighbour's roof.

3. They presented the danger and impropriety of foot-passengers, palankeens, &c. keeping in the middle of the roads, and expressed their hope that this would be remedied.

4. They next presented what is in all countries a popular grievance, namely, the expense of law proceedings.

Lastly, they presented the great extent to which the crime of perjury had arisen, and the evil consequences thereof; and as the best remedy they could suggest of putting a stop to it, they expressed their anxious hope that the very excellent charge delivered to them by Mr. Justice Comyn might be published.

[The *Madras Courier* has the following remarks upon the last head:—"Perhaps we shall not be considered very presumptuous in stating that, according to our view of things, the grand jury have been a little officious, and have rather outstepped their office, in presenting the whole body of lawyers as excessive in their charges; at all events, if such is part of their duty, they ought to have gone farther and have stated that the servants of the Honourable Company, the houses of agency and shopkeepers, in fact all Europeans in India, were extravagantly paid; for we will venture to affirm, that in proportion to labour performed, the gentlemen of the law are not half so well paid as agents and those in the public service; but we will not be invidious; all we say

is, let the grand jury compare law expenses with the salaries of all public servants in India, and with the profits of houses of agency or of shopkeepers, and they will find they have not increased in nearly so great a degree as others. To remedy the evil, we advise all men to be honest and plain dealing and to pay their debts without being litigious, which will be the surest way of knocking up the trade complained of."]

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURE.

Dr. Paterson delivered a lecture at this presidency, April 18, on the science of phrenology, which was attended by many of the first characters in the settlement, with no inconsiderable number of the fair sex.

The professor, after some introductory remarks upon the foundation of the science and its origin (namely the discovery by Dr. Gall, whilst a schoolboy, of the relation between the memory of words and the development of that portion of the brain subjacent to the eye), proceeded to general and individual demonstrations.

The heads (busts) of Shakespeare and Joseph Hume, M. P., were then measured, demonstrated, and compared, and the great development of the organ of ideality in the former, and its smallness in the latter, shewn as proving that the characters of these individuals corresponded with their organization.

The head (skull) of a Burmese, the late sanguinary governor of Assam, and the head (skull) of a Hindoo were measured, compared, and demonstrated; the skull of the latter was extremely small in all its parts and proportions; having, when compared with the former, a larger proportion of the intellectual and less of the animal regions; but varying from negation and imbecility to an irregular elliptic sphere, expressive of mental activity.

The skull of the Burman was considered as possessing much development in the animal region; the phrenological deductions of character, which have been made from such organization, again being justified and borne out by the national as well as the individual character of the sanguinary monster whose skull was exhibited.

The skull of the passive Hindoo was demonstrated, as being an approximation to the animal organization of the herbivorous tribe of animals.

The heads (busts) of Dr. Dodd and Mr. Airy* were next compared, measur-

ed, and demonstrated; in the bust of Mr. Airy, a great mathematician and profound lover of truth, the organ of conscientiousness forms a striking feature, being remarkably developed at the upper or rather lateral and back part of the head, or in the posterior part of the intellectual region; whereas, in the bust of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, it seems to be quite wanting; the head at that part sloping off so much that even to an uninitiated eye and an ignorant manipulator it would give the impression of a something wanting.

The phrenological method of valuing a head was then shewn, and the head (bust) of the Rev. Mr. Martin demonstrated; in this gentleman and in his bust the organ of acquisitiveness is much developed. He was remarkable for a peculiar care of his property; a few years before his death he became insane, and the hallucination consisted in the reverse of his former propensity, or a marked disposition to squander away his property. After death his brain was examined, and the organ of acquisitiveness found to be the seat of organic disease; the brain was examined by the celebrated surgeon, Mr. Chevalier, at that time an antiphrenologist, but since then a convert to its doctrines and science.

The heads of the brute creation were next past in review; the organization of several, as the dog, the fox, the ape, were noticed, and the superior magnitude and additional portion of the cerebral organ in man pointed out.

The learned professor then proceeded to the more immediate, or first object of phrenology, requiring the student's attention; namely, organology, or the site, magnitude, and functions of the different organs.

The professor, in speaking of the organ of adhesiveness, characterized it as the organ of attachment, and attempted to shew that the female of man is destined by this organization not to be a mere slave, and that if this organ were cultivated women might become intelligent companions, but that at adult age woman is rarely capable of supporting permanent friendship!

PORT OF TELlichERRY.

The following notice is important to traders:—

Public Department.—Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, in virtue of the power vested in them by the act of the 4th of Geo. IV., cap. 80, sec. 8, have been pleased to declare that the port of Tellicherry, in the province of Malabar, shall be considered, for the purposes of the said act of parliament only,

only,

* A native of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, who, at a very early age, has recently been chosen to fill the chair of the Great Newton, at Cambridge.—*Edo*

only as one of the principal settlements of the said Company.

H. CHAMIER, Act. Sec. to Govt.
Fort St. George, 30th June 1826.

THEATRICALS.

We are extremely happy to understand that the revival of amateur theatricals at the presidency is again in contemplation. Often as we have been disappointed in our anticipations on this subject, we cannot but consider them very likely to be realized on the present occasion. The general wish of the society of Madras is decidedly favourable to the measure contemplated; and the circumstance of several up-country amateurs being now at Madras holds out a prospect of the attempt being made with considerable success.

We understand the principal obstacle to the speedy realization of the wishes of the amateurs is found in the present dilapidated state of our Madras Drury: but when we recollect the many pleasant evenings we have passed in it, we sincerely hope that fine building will neither be suffered to decay nor be devoted permanently to meaner purposes than those for which it was originally intended and for which it is so admirably adapted. We beg to suggest to the lovers of the drama that a meeting be immediately convened to consider of the most feasible plan for reviving the theatre at Madras.—[*Mad. Cour.*, April 25.

BISHOP HEBER'S MONUMENT.

The total amount of subscriptions, on July 27, was Rupees 28,946. 8. 8.

BISHOP HEBER'S LETTER TO THE HEAD OF THE SYRIAN CHURCH OF MALABAR.

The *Missionary Register*, last month, contains a letter addressed by the late Bishop to Mar Athanasius, metropolitan of the Syrian church, dated in December 1825, of which the following is an extract:—"Moreover, I beseech thee, brother, to beware of the emissaries of the Bishop of Rome, whose hands have been dipped in the blood of the saints, from whose tyranny our Church in England hath been long freed by the blessing of God, and we hope to continue in that freedom for ever: of whom are they of Goa, Cranganor, and Verapoli; who have, in time past, done the Indian Church much evil. I pray that those of thy Churches in Malabar who are yet subject to these men, may arouse themselves and be delivered from their hands. Howbeit, the Lord desireth not the death of a sinner, but his mercies are over all His works, and He is found of them that sought Him not."

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 19. *Castle Huntly*, Drummond, from London.—24. *Marquess of Huntly*, Fraser, from London.—July 2. *Ann*, Worthington, from the Mauritius.—12. *General Palmer*, Truscott, from London.—13. *Euphrates*, Scott, from London.—22. H. M. S. *Volage*, Dundas, from London.—23. *Juliana*, Innes, from London.—30. *Venus*, Hogue, from London.

Departures.

June 22. *Georgiana*, Haylett, for Calcutta.—30. *Clydevale*, Rose, for Calcutta.—July 5. *Ann*, Worthington, for Rangoon.—6. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for Calcutta.—19. *Euphrates*, Scott, for Calcutta.—27. *Juliana*, Innes, for Calcutta.—30. *General Palmer*, Truscott, for London.—Aug. 4. *Castle Huntly*, Drummond, for Penang and China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 9. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Hunter, dep. adj. gen. of the Nagpore Subsid. Force, of a daughter.

10. At Bolarum, Hyderabad, the lady of R. R. Rickets, Esq., 48th N.I., of a son.

12. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Thompson, H.M.'s 30th regt., of a son.

15. The lady of Capt. W. Strahan, assist. qu. mast. gen. of the army, of a son, still-born.

17. Mrs. W. W. Wilkins, of a daughter.

18. At the presidency, the lady of John Dent, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

23. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Poulton, 5th N.I., of a son.

24. At Tranquebar, the lady of Capt. J. Smith, 4th N.V.B., of a son.

— At Tellicherry, the lady of F. Lascelles, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Jaulnah, the lady of G. Sandys, Esq., 6th cavalry, of a son.

26. At Kamptee, Elizabeth, the wife of First Dresser Henry Eason, horse brigade, of a daughter.

27. At Aurangabad, the lady of D. S. Young, Esq., Madras Medical Establishment, of a son.

29. At Cottayam, Mrs. Fenn, of a son.

July 2. Mrs. J. Bacon, of a son.

4. At Woodville, on the Neilgherry Hills, the lady of J. C. Morris, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

11. At Bellary, the wife of Mr. David Ross, revenue surveyor, of a daughter.

9. The wife of Mr. J. S. Harvey, of a son.

11. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of F. Gulham, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Tranquebar, the lady of Capt. G. Hutchinson, Trichinopoly light infantry, of a son.

14. At Palamcottah, Mrs. Ithenius, of a son.

— Mrs. Thomas Barker, of a daughter.

21. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. E. G. Albany, of a daughter.

22. The wife of Mr. J. E. Childs, of a son.

23. The wife of Mr. John Nagle, first dresser, of a son.

24. The lady of G. E. Russell, Esq., of a son.

25. The lady of H. Byrne, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of J. Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.

28. In Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Naylor, 89th regt., of a daughter.

Aug. 2. At Arcot, the lady of Capt. Purton, engineers, of a daughter.

— At Bellary, Mrs. C. Sharlieb, of a daughter.

6. At Chittoor, the lady of W. Harrington, Esq., of the civil service, of a son.

7. At Kilpauk, Mrs. C. P. Gordon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. At Secunderabad, James Berwell, Esq., 46th Madras Inf., to Margaret, eldest daughter of Col. Limond, Madras artillery.

June 17. At Vellore, Lieut. Col. G. Maunsell to Charlotte Barclay, third daughter of the late J. D. White, Esq., of the Medical Board of this establishment.

22. At St. Mary's Church, Lieut. Henry Lee, 11th N.I., to Miss Jones.

23. At St. George's Church, Lieut. J. C. Colebrook, 43d N.I., to Miss J. M. Balfour.

24. At St. George's Church, Lieut. P. J. Reagle, 2d bat. of artillery to Charlotte Ward, youngest daughter of the late R. H. Morphet, Esq., of Malabar, in the county of Cork.

25. At Trichinopoly, Capt. E. A. McCurdy to Eliza, second daughter of Maj. Gen. H. Hall, commanding the southern division of the army.

26. At the Black-Town Chapel, Mr. W. Kelly to Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. C. L. Battle.

27. At St. Thomé, Lieut. J. Campbell, 33d N.I., to Barbara Adair, fourth daughter of the Rev. A. Laurie, D.D., minister of the parish of London, Ayrshire.

28. At St. Thomé, Lieut. W. S. Mitchell, 22d N.I., son of the late Dr. Mitchell, A.M., and H. P., naturalist and botanist of this establishment, to Eliza, daughter of the late G. Barnes, Esq., of Armagh, Ireland.

29. At Cuddalore, Lieut. Col. J. S. Fraser, to Miss Henrietta Stevenson.

30. At St. George's Church, Lieut. Prendergast, H.M.'s 89th regt. and his H.R.N. service, to Miss Maria Arata, daughter of the late Major Arata, H.M.'s Royal Rangers.

31. At Vepery, Mr. R. Green, Medical Department, to Miss F. Dashwood, eldest daughter of the late Capt. R. Dashwood, H.M.'s 89th foot.

32. At Tranquebar, Miss Augusta Maria, eldest daughter of the late Capt. F. Wickeds, of the Danish service, to Capt. F. Plowden, 20th N.I.

33. At Black Town, Mr. John Piellow to Aurora, eldest daughter of Mr. John Cabau, senior.

34. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. C. H. Græme, 5th L.C., to Sarah, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. R. Brice, Madras establishment.

35. At St. George's Church, Capt. F. F. Whinnyates, horse brigade, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of J. Campbell, Esq., of Ormisdale, Argyshire.

36. At St. George's Church, Miss Read, daughter of Lieut. Col. Read, dep. quart. master, to H.M.'s forces in India, to Major Perry, 31st N. regt.

DEATHS.

April 20. At Nundy cantonment, Amherst, Lieut. G. Hart, 36th N.I.

May 4. At Trichinopoly, Robert Septimus, infant son of John Bird, Esq.

June 12. Capt. Phillips Cosby, military secretary to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, aged 27.

14. Camp at Jaulnah, Lieut. and Adj. R. J. Bird, 8th N.I., of cholera.

George William Frederick, second son of Capt. Moberly, dep. sec. mil. board.

15. At Belgaum, the infant son of Capt. J. Wallace, 46th regt. N.I., post-master, Dooab field force.

16. Laura, the eldest daughter of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., in her sixth year.

23. John Parry, only son of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq., in his fifth year.

25. At Belgaum, Lieut. T. Clendon, 41st regt. N.I.

Of the liver complaint, Mr. C. Clayton, examiner in the military board office.

July 3. At Bolaram, near Hyderabad, of the spasmodic cholera, Sophia, second daughter of Mr. Sub-assist. Surg. T. Peacock.

4. At Khanapoor, near Hyderabad, of cholera, Maryanne and Harriet, and at Secunderabad, on the morning of the 5th, of the same disease, Elizabeth, an infant, daughters of Mr. Charles Browne, quartermaster of H.H. the Nizam's engineers.

5. At Bolaram, at the house of Dr. Melke, Capt. P. Browne, 2d Madras Europ. regt., and paymaster of Hyderabad subkd. force.

12. The wife of Mr. Martin, jeweller.

13. At Pulest, after a lingering illness, Louisa Ann, fifth daughter of R. W. Meppen, Esq., master attendant at that station.

At Vepery, New Town, after child-birth, Mrs. T. Davidson, aged 17 years.

16. At Palaveram, Mrs. F. Vernon, relict of the late Lieut. Col. J. R. Vernon, H.C.'s service, on the Madras establishment.

17. At Pondicherry, Mr. Fraiz Roncontre (father of Mrs. Martin) of apoplexy, an old resident of that place.

19. At Royapettah, Bunkoo, wife of the Rev. T. J. Williamson, Wesleyan missionary, second daughter of David Watson, Esq., of Kingland, near London, aged 21.

20. Of consumption, Mr. Lewis Moonhouse, aged 23.

21. William Richard, son of the Rev. F. Spring, chaplain of this establishment.

At Secunderabad, Mrs. Mary Bergie, aged 17.

25. At Arnee, Lieut. Col. Swayne, commanding Arnee, aged 41.

— Lieut. Col. H. H. Pepper, in the 49d year of his age. Whilst exercising the arduous command of the force in Pegu, he contracted the disease which has terminated an honourable and unimpaired career of twenty-seven years' service.

Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 1, 1826.—2d L.C. Lieut. D. Cunningham to be capt. on new estab.; date 1st May 1824. Corn. W. J. Ottley to be lieut., v. Torin dec.; date 2d Feb. 1826.

July 4.—10th N.I. Lieut. C. Cathcart to be capt., and Ens. E. Marsh to be lieut., in suc. to Palin dec.; date 30th June 1826.

July 6.—Capt. G. Graham, H.M.'s 2d or Queen's R. Regt., to be aide-de-camp to Hon. the Governor, from 1st May, v. Gillespie app. to staff of Governor-general.

12th N.I. Lieut. R. M. Hughes, interp. and qu. mast. to be adj., v. Reed prom., relinquishing his present app.; date 16th May.

July 12.—Capt. A. W. Pringle, dep. qu. mast. gen. at Poonah, to be assist. sec. to Military Board, v. Palin dec.

July 18.—Lieut. A. Johnson, 18th N.I., and 2d Assist. to Auditor Gen., to be Sec. to Military Fund.

July 20.—Lieut. Marsh, 10th N.I., to be Assist. Superintendent of Bazaars to Poonah Div. of army.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 8. Lieut. F. B. B. Keene, 9th N.I., for health.—14. Maj. J. Elder, 1st Europ. Regt. for health.—Assist. Surg. J. P. Arnot, for health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAHABULESHWAR HILLS.

The *Bombay Gazette* contains a communication respecting the qualities of the climate in these hills, which the writer recommends as a retreat for invalids. We extract the following passages: "The situation is almost equi-distant from Mahar and Sattara, and forming a table-land of nearly 5,000 feet, it gives rise to the different branches of the Krishna river, and is therefore the most elevated point of the Ghauts in these parts. The breadth of this table-land, from where the road beginning at the ghaut leads from the valley of Sattara until it again descends on the opposite side into the Konkun, is about eight miles. The distance from Mahar to the hills is little more than thirty miles, or three easy stages.

"I have seen the Madras reports of the Nilgherry mountains, of which the climate is colder than that of Mahabuleshwar, and the elevation greater, I should think,

by 8,000 feet; but, if permitted to institute a comparison and to speak theoretically, I should prefer that of the latter, as it is more temperate, and therefore better suited to restore lost energy to invalids, debilitated from the effect of heat, and who require an immediate change.

Those who have enjoyed the usual cold weather of the Deccan, during December and January, will be able to form a much better general idea of the Mahabuleshwur climate, from March to June, than could be possibly conveyed to them by any more minute or laboured description. The minimum of Fahrenheit's thermometer is, sometimes, at night 64°; a range of temperature, which is only four degrees less than the maximum heat, in May, on the Neilgherry hills. Though the average heat at Mahabuleshwur, a little after noon, is 80°, in a house, or twelve degrees greater than the extreme heat of the Neilgherries, the temperature of the former, when there are clouds, does not exceed 70°; the average variation, during the day is about 12° of Fahrenheit. The maximum, in tents, for this month was sometimes above 80°; but this increase of heat seldom exceeded two hours' duration, and was not at any time oppressive nor exhausting. When the wind blows from the eastward the heat is greatest, and at such times the air is very dry. In general, however, it blows from the west, or north-west, bearing along occasionally, after sunset, white clouds which render the atmosphere damp and chilly. These fleecy masses of snow-like vapour, collecting over the deep ravines, hang on the brows of the mountain summits, until the succeeding morning sun have acquired sufficient power to dissolve them; they are thus dissipated for a time, only again to re-assemble when he shall have withdrawn his influence at his setting.

"The soil of the hills is a red iron clay, which does not appear to communicate any chalybeate properties to the water of the place. The water, which is soft, and contains little or no gypsum, is found a few feet below the soil, where there are hollows and ravines.

"The only inhabitants here are a few poor villagers, who smelt iron, and the Dunder tribe, or cowherds, who live in small huts, and pasture their cattle during the rains. These people report favourably of the healthiness of the climate, even at that season when fevers are usually present in other hilly situations."

NAUTIC.

On Saturday last, Deo Si Soonderjee entertained a number of his European, civil and military, friends at a nautic and supper at Sunkerset's garden house. The guests who attended on this occasion received the most polite and hospitable atten-

tion from the generous host. The garden was splendidly illuminated; a supper was served up in the European style, with all the appropriate accompaniment; and the party retired highly pleased with the treat that had been provided for them.—[*Bomb. Cour.*, May 20.

BOMBAY ORIENTAL CLUB.

An attempt is making at Bombay to establish there an institution similar to the Oriental Club in London. It is intended for the accommodation of persons arriving from out-stations, on leave, duty, or sickness.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 8. *Diadem*, Cotgrave, from London.—12. *Columbine*, Tait, from London.

Departures.

July 17. *Milford*, Jackson, and *Caledonia*, Johnston, both for China.—21. *Norfolk*, Greig, for China.—31. *Mary Ann*, M'Donald, for London.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 27. At Aurungabad, the lady of D. S. Young, Esq., Madras Medical Establishment, of a son.

July 3. The lady of Lieut. Billamore, assist. revenue surveyor, of a son.

11. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. S. Athill, H.C.'s engineers, of a son and heir.

14. At Surat, the lady of W. A. Jones, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

16. At Hingolle, the lady of Capt. C. St. J. Grant, Nizam's cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 26. At Surat, Katharine, wife of Alex. Bell, Esq., civil service.

29. At his house at Mazagon, of epidemic cholera, Capt. T. Palin, assist. sec. to Military Board, aged 41.

July 2. At Surat, Alex. Bulkley, infant son of Alex. Bell, Esq., civil service.

6. At Aurungabad, Dr. C. C. Cheyne, of his Highness the Nizam's medical establishment.

13. At Kaira, James Home Brutton, youngest son of Maj. Browne, 4th L. Drags., aged four years.

14. Of cholera, at Colabah, James Travers, son of J. Morley, Esq., aged six months.

27. Anne, wife of Maj. Gen. Wilson, aged 32.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 24. W. J. Lushington to be assist. to collector of Chilaw and Puttiam.

C. R. Buller, Esq., to be assist. to agent of Gov. for province of Seven Korles.

30. C. R. Buller, Esq., to be assist. to revenue commissioners in Kandyan provinces.

July 8. R. Wells, Esq., to be an extra assist. in Chief-Secretary's Office.

ELEPHANT SHOOTING.

Extract of a note from a sporting friend on his way to the Kandy races.—"I could not resist a report of some tuskera and waited here to-day. We started late, went across

across the Deddra Oyer, got into a very large herd in thick jungle, B—, S—, and self, were soon at work; I floored five, including a good tusker, B— five, and S— one.

I was taken by surprise and had only time to fire a shot into an elephant's head, when he was on me, and knocked your double rifle out of my hand: I fell, but my friend was satisfied with pushing me out of the way with his foot or his trunk, I know not which; I was not hurt, but he dashed the gun against me and broke the left cock off. There was one tusker with the largest tusks I have ever seen; I had two wild shots at him and floored him with his tusks deep in the ground, but he was only stunned and got off. The tusker I bagged is about the size of the one you killed close to the same spot."—[Ceylon Gaz., July 22.

BIRTHS.

May 13. At Batticotta, Jaffna, the wife of the Rev. B. C. Meigs, American missionary, of a son.
24. At Kandy, the lady of Lieut. Oldershaw, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

June 11. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Braybrooke, assist. commissary, of a daughter.

July 23. The lady of Lieut. Deacon, staff-officer at Galle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 26. At Malwane, in the Hina Corle, Don Abraham Wijeyesinhe Jayewardene, Modliar, of the Chilaw Cutcherry, to Miss Rosa Maria Perera.

Lately. At Kalts, R. Atherton, Esq., superintendent of the Government stud, and sitting magistrate of Delft Island, to Eleanor Toler, fourth daughter of the late G. Burleigh, Esq., surg., half-pay 2d Ceylon regt., and sitting magistrate of Kalts.

DEATHS.

July 1. At Colombo, Justinus Adrianus Loos, eldest son of Mr. P. A. Loos, deputy registrar, aged 81.

5. At Colombo, John, eldest son of Major Fraser, aged 1 year.

Penang.

LAW.

The first session of oyer and terminer for the present year was opened on the 1st May, by the Hon. the Governor and Members of Council, with the usual ceremonies.

Previous to the grand jury being discharged, after finding several bills of indictment, the foreman made a presentment to the court of the serious injury arising to the lives, property, and morals of the community from the want of strong and efficient gaols to confine persons under judicial sentences from other parts of India; and also from the present system of permitting those persons to be employed in private service or public work of a description which admits of their

being in a great measure at large in the night-time and the hours when they are not kept at labour.

Ingah Manid, a Malay, who had long been the head of a gang of robbers, and the terror of the opposite shore, was convicted of burglary, and executed on the 20th May.

DEATHS.

May 6. The lady of Lieut. C. Fowle, 68th regt. B.N.I.

June 19. Mr. J. E. McIntyre.

Singapore.

TRADING JUNKS.

A few of the Siam and Cochin-China traders have sailed for their respective countries, and all the junks in the harbour are making active preparations for their departure. The whole of these vessels, immediately after their arrival at this port, are covered with a roof of attapa or thatch, in which state they continue until about the middle of May, when the monsoon having set in, in the China sea they prepare for their homeward voyage. During this long interval the greater portion of the crew of each vessel live on shore, and the unoccupied parts of the sea-beach, in the vicinity of the town, present a busy and active scene; these men being here employed in preparing agar-agar, mangrove bark, and fire-wood for their return cargoes. Large quantities of the two last may now be seen piled up along the beach. Procuring new masts and rudders also occupies a great deal of time and labour. Before the cession of the sovereignty of the island to the East-India Company, the Tumungung possessed a monopoly of cutting down trees for masts, &c. and he accordingly charged 500 dollars for each main-mast, and 100 dollars for a rudder. The crews of the junks themselves now procure the trees from the forest, and fashion them rudely into masts, rudders, and anchors, the whole of which each junk must have new, the old ones being almost invariably unfit for further service. On the return of the junks to China they exchange these again for old ones, making a large profit by the transaction. A mast for a junk of 500 tons is worth, in China, about 2,000 dollars, and the operation of changing masts in Singapore is therefore considered a matter of some importance. On board of several of the junks we observe that the stepping of a new main-mast is celebrated by firing guns, and burning crackers, and, as on board of an European vessel, a glass or cup of Samsod or beer is quaffed greedily after the job is finished.—[Sing. Chron., June 8.

MISSION TO SIAM.

The ship *Hunter* has returned from Siam. She left Bankok about the middle of May, at which time the mission brig, *Guardian*, was receiving on board the presents from the court and preparing for departure. Capt. Burney expected to leave about the end of June, so that he may be expected to arrive here very shortly. We are not aware of the result of Capt. Burney's negotiations, but report says that they have entirely failed, the Siamese court having peremptorily refused to agree to the restoration of the King of Kedah, and from the accounts from Tringanu of the arrival there of a deputation from Siam, it would appear that they have no intention of relinquishing their right of interference in the affairs of the Malayan states. We hope that the envoy has found this jealous and overbearing people less impracticable on the subject of commerce, which is of more importance to the interests of our country. The ministers however seem to be aware, that by the free admission of foreigners into Siam, the enslaved people would soon learn the benefits of liberty, and the present abominable system of tyranny would be in danger, and from this arises their jealousy of Europeans.—[*Ibid.*, July 6.

BIRTH.

March 26. The lady of W. P. Paton, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

June 24. Robert Thomas Farquhar, third son of Capt. Davis, garrison-staff, aged fifteen months.

Malacca.**MARRIAGE.**

June 18. Capt. R. J. Cuthbertson, master-attendant, to Miss C. M. J. Bone.

DEATH.

March 23. A. C. Maclean, Esq.

Netherlands India.

The Dutch accounts from Java, which are to the 8th of September, wear a melancholy aspect. The measures taken to suppress the rebellion, which were at first successful, have been suspended. Two Javanese princes, who had taken part with the Dutch, had been captured by the rebels, and many of those who had submitted had resumed hostilities; and as the insurrection prevailed over such an immense tract of country, General De Kock had resolved to confine himself to its most important points, till the arrival of reinforcements from the Netherlands. However, as two strong detachments were already arrived in the Straits of Sunda, and were daily expected, hope had not deserted the Government; particularly as on the 28th of July, and the 4th and 11th of August, some advantages were gained

at Katjebow, Botol, and Kalidjenkin; at the last of which places a handful of Europeans, under Maj. Sollewyn, had repulsed a very considerable army, with but little loss on their side; but as the necessity of a powerful government was felt at Djocjocarta, they had restored the old sultan, dethroned by the English in 1812, to direct the affairs of the government for and with his young great-grandson.

In Celebes affairs seemed to have taken a favourable turn, through the increasing influence of the ally of the Dutch, Chrooe Lombo.

Persia.**PROGRESS OF THE WAR.**

Russian papers contain accounts from the scene of hostilities with Persia. The Shah had, at Agar, an interview with his son, Abbas Meerza, and, it is said, bitterly reproached him as the cause of the war, threatening to deprive him of the succession, and to put out his eyes; but, at his son's earnest entreaties, he gave him fresh troops. The Shah then went to Tabreez, from whence he has since gone to Dermarkand. Abbas Meerza, notwithstanding the difficulty of finding provisions in Karabagh, keeps his position on the Araxes. Gen. Paskewitsch's corps was between the Araxes and the Akh-Uglan, on the little river Tschcheraken.

The Persians, under Sheikh Ali Meerza, have evacuated Shirwan. The former Khan of Shirwan, Shamakha Mustapha, who was left in command, hearing of Gen. Krabbe's advance from Kuba to Staraja, followed Ali Meerza, pursued by the Russians.

Gen. Yermoloff had advanced from Kaketia, to Haldan, in the province of Tschekin.

Some overland despatches have reached the East-India House, containing an account of the battle of the 25th or 26th September, which was stated, from Russian papers, in our last number. The details in these despatches differ materially from the latter; although both concur in the fact that the Persians were severely worsted. It is lamentable that the names of places are so disfigured in the Russian papers, or in the translations which appear in ours.

These despatches are dated Tabreez, Oct. 15, and state that a division of the Persian army, detached by his Highness the Prince Royal, under the command of his eldest son, Mahomed Meerza, and his uncle, Ameer Khan, was defeated with severe loss on the 26th Sept., near the village of Shamkhar, five fursukhs north-west of Georgia.

The battle was fought on the banks of the Yezan, a second stream of which divided

divided the contending armies. The Russian force amounted to about 6,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry with a proportionate number of guns; that of the Persians to 5,000 infantry and 5,000 irregular horse, with six field pieces.

After some hard fighting the Persians were compelled to retire in the utmost confusion; and it is supposed that nearly the whole of the infantry were either killed or taken prisoners.

Three field-pieces fell into the hands of the Russians, and Ameer Khan was killed by a Cossack when in the act of rallying his troops. The young prince, Mahomed Meerza, was taken prisoner by a Cossack, but was afterwards rescued, and borne away in triumph by one of his Suddars.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Private letters from Shiraz, dated 7th of June, mention the arrival there of Col. Macdonald and suite, where he awaits his mehmander, Mirza Abul Cassim (a man of the highest rank) to conduct the mission on its journey. Col. Macdonald had been received with the same honours, and treated with the same respect and distinction, as marked the progress of Sir Gore Ouseley and Sir John Malcolm. All the difficulties anticipated had disappeared, and the most sanguine hopes were entertained, from the good disposition shewn towards our ambassador by the Persian court, that the object of the mission would be completely successful, and that our interests in Persia would be again placed on the footing they stood with that state a few years back.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Aug. 3.

Australia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Chamber of Commerce.—An institution of this nature has been formed at Sydney, which has already commenced its functions; a room has been opened where newspapers will be filed, and a book of arrivals and departures kept: insurances on colonial vessels will also be effected there. The matters which will be first looked to are the rates of wharfage and postage, the duties on home distillation and foreign tobacco, port charges on colonial craft, rates of commission and warehouse rent, establishment of ballast and lighterage, and a cheap and easy system of mercantile arbitration.

The Currency.—The commissary has ceased to use dollars in payment. Paper dollars are again getting into circulation; and dollars and dollar notes, it is feared, will interfere with the new sterling coin. The operations of the new Australian bank have been retarded by a want of engravers to execute the plates for notes. The Chamber of Commerce recommend the

trading community to keep all accounts in British sterling money; and they declare their determination to consider the Spanish dollar simply as bullion. The change in the currency had made an alteration in the prices of flour.

Arrivals of Ships at Sydney.

June 23. *Providence*, Wauchope, from V. D. Land.—July 4. *Governor Phillips*, from Bengal and Madras.—8. *John Barry*, Roche, from London.—19. *Prince Regent*, Salmon, from North Coast of Australia.—20. *John*, Griffin, from V. D. Land.—24. *Fairfield*, Work, from ditto.—25. *Henry*, Bunney, from ditto.—26. *Lord Rodney*, Kinner, from M'Quarry Island.—27. *Indian*, Swann, from London (crew mutinous).

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Arrivals of Ships at Hobart Town.

June 5. *Cyprus*, Todd, from the Mauritius.—26. *Fairfield*, Work, from London.—30. *Cape Packet*, Kellie, from N. S. Wales.—July 7. *Henry*, Bunney, from London.

BIRTH AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

July 13. At Sydney, Mrs. Broadbent, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 29. At Sydney, Sergeant John Holdworth, a veteran pensioner, aged 61. He had been thirty-four years in the King's service.

July 9. Mr. Stephen Milton.

— Miss Jones.

15. Mrs. Maria Wells.

17. At Paramatta, Mrs. Reynolds.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE latest accounts direct from India are as follows:—Calcutta, to the 31st July, Madras to the 15th August, and Bombay to the 29th July. All was quiet at Rangoon up to July 2d; the instalment was in progress of payment, at the rate of about a lac a day; the Burmese appearing desirous to protract the departure of the British, through fear of the Peguets. Dr. Price had reached Ava, and Mr. Crawford was anxiously expected there. A person lately arrived from that city at Calcutta, states that the Burmese Government were imposing fines upon all persons who had been upon friendly terms with our troops; and, in some cases, deprived them of noses and ears. Emigration from Rangoon continued. The Burmese stock on settlements of Mergui, Tavai, Martaban, and particularly Amherst Town, which is rapidly filling with inhabitants. The troops there enjoy excellent health. At Chedda, on the contrary, the sickness is so great, that the removal of the troops was contemplated.

The Hon. Jeffery Amherst, eldest son of the Governor General, died at Burmah-pore on the 2d August, after a short illness, in the 24th year of his age.

An American paper of Nov. 26, contains the contents of Calcutta papers up to August 24, at which period tranquillity continued. Lord Amherst had set out on his tour.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 13, 1826.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors papers received from India respecting the late war with Ava, and the operations against Bhurtpore, and resolutions of thanks adopted by the Court of Directors.

RUMOURED RECAL OF EARL AMHERST.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir G. A. Robinson) was about to proceed with the ordinary business of the day, when

The hon. Col. L. Stanhope rose and said, that previously to entering on the discussion for which they were specially assembled, he wished to put a question to the hon. *Chairman*. He understood it to have been officially stated by Capt. Amherst, that Lord Amherst had been recalled. He now asked whether there was any truth in that report, and whether the Marquess of Buckingham was not going out as Governor-general of British India?

The *Chairman*—"In reply to the question of the hon. proprietor I have only to say, that there is no foundation whatever for the statement of Lord Amherst being recalled; and that, of course, constitutes an answer to the hon. proprietor's other question.

The *Chairman* then stated, that certain papers which had been presented to Parliament, were now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the Bye-law, sec. 4, cap. 1.

The papers were, an account of warrants for granting pensions, allowances, or gratuities, to the Company's servants since the last general court, and an account of superannuations granted to the Company's servants since the last general court, under the act of the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93.

Mr. *Hume* requested that the last document might be read.

It was read accordingly, and contained the names of Charles Stewart, length of service twenty years, age sixty-two years, situation, late professor of Oriental literature at the East-India College, salary £700 per year; allowance which the directors are empowered to make, two-thirds of the income; sum granted for superannuation £450 per annum. And, of Charles Greenwallers, length of service twenty-one years, age sixty-two years, *Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXI. No. 133.

situation, late extra clerk, salary £182 a year; allowance which the Directors are empowered to make, two-thirds of the income; sum granted £100 per annum.

In answer to a question from Mr. R. Jackson,

The *Chairman* stated, that the course taken with respect to these superannuations, allowances, and compensations, was perfectly in accordance with the act of the 53d of his Majesty.

Mr. *Hume* inquired, whether if a person employed as a messenger, or extra clerk, for a very limited period, became incapable of doing his duty, he would have a claim to superannuation; because, if this were so, there would be no end to grants of that description.

The *Chairman* answered, that the act specified the time during which an individual should be attached to the establishment, before he could claim any provision from the Company.

Mr. *Hume* begged to ask, whether Col. Stewart received this £450 per year in addition to his half pay, as an officer in the Company's service, or whether the one merged in the other?

The *Chairman* said, he believed that Mr. Stewart's pay, as a retired officer, was quite independent of the other grant.

Dr. *Gilchrist* was glad a grant was made to Col. Stewart, for undoubtedly he had a right to it, his services being such as no man could dispute; but he wished to know whether that gentleman had a right to his half pay, independently of this £450 a year.

The *Chairman*—"I have no doubt that he has."

The *Chairman*—"I am to acquaint the court, that the Court of Directors came to a resolution, on the 15th ult., to take up the ship *Mangles*, by private contract, according to the provisions of the 58th Geo. III. cap. 33.

The resolution was then read; it stated, that it was necessary to take up a vessel to carry out to India 250 or 300 recruits, and that the ship *Mangles*, of 594 tons, had been selected for that purpose, at £3. 7s. per ton; and in every other respect on the same terms as had been granted for several ships taken up for Bengal during the last season.

The *Chairman*—"I am to acquaint the court, that the papers relative to the seizure of certain peppers on the premises of Mr. Addinell, in 1821, are now laid before the court, pursuant to the resolution of the general court of the 27th of September last.

THANKS TO LORD AMHERST, &c.

The *Chairman*—“Gentlemen, the present court is specially summoned for the purpose of laying before the proprietors papers received from India, respecting the late war with Ava, and the operations against Bhurtpore, which have been open at the East-India House for the inspection of the proprietors since the 29th ult. The resolutions relative to the war with Ava shall now be read to you, after which I shall proceed to submit those resolutions to the consideration of the court.”

Dr. *Gilchrist* inquired, whether official papers, written in the Oriental languages, printed and circulated in India, and sent home to the Court of Directors, were accompanied with an English translation?

The *Chairman*—“I believe I had best refer the hon. proprietor for an answer to the commissioners, because the papers come home to them.”

Dr. *Gilchrist*—“Do you mean the Board of Control?”

The *Chairman*—“No; the Carnatic commissioners.”

Dr. *Gilchrist*—“I am not speaking of papers sent home to them; I ask, do the official papers generally come to this house translated or not?”

The *Chairman*—“I do not know whether this question is, or is not, meant to refer to Capt. McMichael.”

Dr. *Gilchrist*—“That will depend upon the answer I may receive; I do not know what I may do when I get the information I require.”

The *Chairman*—“I am not aware what papers the hon. proprietor means.”

Dr. *Gilchrist*—“I allude to all official India papers coming here in the original languages.”

The *Chairman*—“We know nothing of such papers.”

Dr. *Gilchrist*—“Nor of copies of them?”

The *Chairman*—“I have recently received a letter from the prime minister of the King of Persia: it was accompanied by a translation.”

Mr. *Hume* believed that his hon. friend alluded to the correspondence between different native courts and the British government, which was carried on in the languages peculiar to the different states; and his question was, Whether the original documents (or copies of them) in the native languages were or were not sent home to be translated here; or, whether the Company simply received English translations from government abroad?

The *Chairman*—“We certainly receive translations, and not the originals, of papers of that description.”

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, the hon. Chairman was plain and satisfactory, and in consequence of it he would go a little farther. They were told that translations alone of

official documents were received in England. He would ask then, how it had happened that Mahratta papers were sent to this country in the original language, and that an individual was specially employed to translate them. This he considered a very objectionable plan, because, when the labours of the Tanjore commissioners, whose duty it was to examine those Mahratta papers, came to a close, some difficulty might arise as to certain expressions or phrases in the language, which might tend to protract their proceedings. He defied any person to get such a translation of those papers here, as would be free from this objection; a man might say, “here is a phrase I do not understand, and you must go to India to have it explained,” and then came all the delay and expense attending such a course. Now, if the papers were translated in India, and sent home to England, the chance of so much delay and expense would be avoided.

The *Chairman* said, he was desirous to afford the hon. prop. all the information in his power, on any question he might think fit to put, and he begged leave to state to him the distinction which existed between the papers submitted to the commissioners for adjusting the Carnatic or Tanjore claims, and those which ordinarily came to that house. The business of the commissioners here, was to investigate the validity of those claims, and he thought that to enable them to perform their duty properly, it was absolutely necessary to transmit the original papers for their inspection. Such a course was adopted with respect to these papers:—that was to say, the commissioners abroad transmitted the original documents to the commissioners here; and the latter required a person who could translate them, in order that they might look into the validity and consistency of those instruments; and on that ground he thought it became necessary to have a Mahratta translator.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he was sorry to differ in opinion from the hon. Chairman, and as one question had been answered, he hoped the hon. Chairman would allow him to ask another:—Suppose the papers came home, not in the Mahratta tongue, but in some of the native languages which prevailed on the coast, what was then to be done? Were they to have another interpreter?—He supposed so; for if they had one interpreter for the Mahratta in that house, by the same rule they might be called upon to employ interpreters for all the languages of India.

The *Chairman*.—“I must leave it to the commissioners to determine in what manner they are to arrive at the necessary information.”

Capt. *Maxfield* wished to ask a single question. In a late publication he had seen it stated that the commissioners could not procure

procure an answer on a particular point from India. He should like to know whether they had yet got that answer, or were they likely to get it?

The *Chairman* said, he knew nothing of the circumstance; and, as to publications which sent forth facts similar to those which the hon. prop. had stated, they never fell into his hands, or if they did, he never attended to them.

Mr. *Hume* inquired whether it came within the knowledge of the *Chairman* that the commission here was not able to get the necessary information. The property, as well as the time of the claimants, was interested on this point; and therefore the question was not of so little importance as the hon. *Chairman* might imagine—a speedy settlement of those claims was much to be desired, and therefore he was desirous to learn whether the hon. *Chairman*, in his official situation, had heard of the fact that had been mentioned?—He did not ask this question for the satisfaction of his hon. friend, but because he felt it to be necessary that the public should know the truth. If such a circumstance had not occurred, the assertion or publication ought to be contradicted.

The *Chairman* said, he was not aware of any such circumstance, and if it had occurred, it should be recollected that this was a parliamentary commission, and parliament must correct the evil. The Court of Directors had no power over that commission, but if any thing with respect to it were wrong he should be very glad to see it rectified.—(*Hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* was about to speak, when

Mr. *Rigby* rose to order; he would be extremely sorry to interpose any obstacle which would prevent any just inquiry in that court, but he thought on this occasion, the court had borne long enough with the subject which had been incidentally started—they had dispensed for a considerable time with the question, which they were summoned to discuss, and he hoped they would now go on with it.

Here the conversation ended and the question of “thanks to Earl Amherst,” was proceeded in.

The clerk read the following resolutions.

“Resolved: That the thanks of this court be given to the Right Hon. Earl Amherst, Governor-general, for his active, strenuous, and persevering exertions in conducting to a successful issue the late war with the Government of Ava, which was provoked by the unjust aggression of the enemy, prosecuted amid circumstances of very unusual difficulty, and terminated so as to uphold the character of the Company’s Government, to maintain the British ascendant in India, and to impress the bordering

“states with just notions of the national power and resources.”

“Resolved unanimously. That the thanks of this court be given to Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Baronet, K.C.B., for the alacrity, zeal, perseverance, and forecast which he so signally manifested throughout the whole course of the late war, in contributing all the available military and territorial resources of the Madras Government, towards bringing it to a successful termination.”

“Resolved unanimously. That the thanks of this court be given to Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B. for the skill, gallantry, and perseverance so conspicuously displayed by him, in conducting the operations of the forces, throughout the late arduous war, and which enabled him to surmount difficulties of no ordinary character; as well as for his judgment and forbearance in availing himself of every opening for negotiations which finally led to the happy termination of hostilities.”

“Resolved unanimously. That the thanks of this court be given to the Brigadiers-General, Brigadiers, field, and other officers of his Majesty’s and the Company’s forces, both European and native, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, throughout the late operations against the state of Ava.”

“Resolved unanimously. That this court doth acknowledge and highly applaud the zeal, discipline and bravery, together with the patient endurance of fatigue, privation and sickness, displayed by the non-commissioned officers and privates, both European and native, employed against the Burmese, and that the thanks of the court be signified to them by the officers of their respective corps.”

“Resolved unanimously. That the thanks of this court be given to Commodore Sir James Brisbane, C.B., and to the captains and officers of his Majesty’s and the Company’s ships, who co-operated with the army in the Burmese war, for their cordial, zealous, and most useful exertions; and to the crews of his Majesty’s and the Company’s ships and boats employed in that service, for their spirited and intrepid conduct on all occasions; and that the commander of his Majesty’s ships at the Indian station, be requested to communicate the thanks of this court to the officers and men under his command.”

The *Chairman* said that in execution of the intention which he had already expressed, he would now propose “that this court do approve of the resolution which had just been read, with reference to Earl Amherst.”

In the absence of the *Deputy Chairman*, E. Parry, Esq., seconded the motion.

The motion having been again read,

The *Chairman* rose and said, that this motion was framed in the anxious expectation that it would meet with the unanimous concurrence of that court. It was impossible for him to anticipate any objection to the proposition now laid before the proprietors; since it must be admitted on all hands that the termination of the war with Ava had certainly been effected in a manner highly advantageous to the interests of the Company, and the success with which it had been conducted to its end, very fairly entitled the individual who had the chief management of the contest to the cordial thanks of that court, not anticipating any objection that could be made to the motion, he should reserve himself to answer any observation that might chance to be made on it in the course of the day.

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—It appeared that this resolution had not passed unanimously in the Court of Directors; and that being the case, he thought it but fair that the proprietors who sat in that court, might also be supposed to entertain a difference of opinion on it as well as the gentlemen behind the bar. He hoped if any gentleman rose in that court to state his sentiments in opposition to the resolution, he would not be considered (which had been sometimes the case with himself) as acting irregularly, or coming in a questionable shape before the court.

The *Chairman* said, nothing had fallen from him that tended to produce the effect to which the lion proprietor seemed to allude; on the contrary, he invited every gentleman in the court to state his sentiments fully; all he said was that he could not himself anticipate any objection to the resolution; he did not speak for others.

Mr. *Hume* said, that when his learned friend had had a little more experience in the proceedings of that court, he would find that no difficulty was ever interposed to prevent a gentleman from fairly expressing his sentiments. He (Mr. Hume) had been a member of the court for a considerable number of years, and he must say, in justice and fairness, that though his opinions were not always in accordance with the sentiments of the court, yet he always found gentlemen ready to pay due attention to his observations. (It was not his intention originally to make himself to the court in this stage of the business.) As he candidly confessed that he expected that some individual either within or without the bar, who had taken up his mind to support the proposition now under consideration, would have thought it his duty to state the foundation upon which his opinion rested.

In justice to the noble lord, some gentleman should have been prepared to declare the grounds on which a question of so much importance, and which might produce consequences of such infinite moment to this country and to India, was to be decided. He was one who unfortunately could not concur in the full extent of the resolution now proposed. If there were any thing more important than another to a public man wielding the sword, and enjoying those powers which might impart happiness to millions, or which might, on the other hand, effect the destruction, not only of those immediately under him, but of all neighbouring communities, it was that his motives should be properly known and appreciated. When war was carried on, it was a most important question for the court to consider how it had originated. In a case where the honour and interests of millions were concerned, he did think they should be very cautious how far they accorded their sanction to a war without, in the first place, having the fullest information upon the subject. The proprietors were called on to thank Lord Amherst for bringing to a successful issue the war in which the company had unfortunately been engaged for the last three years. Before he could concur in any approbation of Lord Amherst, as the principal mover, and he believed the author and originator of that war, he would put a case:—he would ask whether, if Lord Amherst had set fire to his own house, and by that intentional and wilful act had not only destroyed his own property, but also the property of his neighbours placed under his charge—whether, if, by that premeditated, rash, and hasty act, property to the extent of some three, four, or five millions were destroyed, they would, because Lord Amherst (he having commenced the mischief) had exerted himself to put an end to it, think him, therefore, worthy of approbation. Suppose, along with this loss of property, if, of the individuals employed to put out this fire, to the amount of twenty-five or thirty thousand men, some were starved, some died of disease, and some were put to death; suppose that the inhabitants generally were exposed to famine, to the sword, and to pestilence; all arising from this wilful conflagration of Lord Amherst, he would ask whether, under such circumstances, any man would be ready to come to a vote of approval, because, after having set his house on fire, the noble lord had used all the means at his discretion and command for the purpose of extinguishing it? He would ask, if the property were insured in a London insurance office, would the noble lord receive acquittal, thanks, and approbation from that office for his exertions in putting out the fire, without entering into any consideration

consideration of the causes and origin of the conflagration? The case he had put was not at all at variance with the facts connected with the resolution then before them. He demanded of the gentlemen about him, whether, without due information, without inquiry, without having an opportunity of estimating the conduct of the noble lord in commencing this fire, or (as he would now call it) this war, they were ready to thank him for his exertions in bringing it to an end? He would admit, for argument sake, that the noble lord had brought it to an advantageous and beneficial conclusion, or, as the resolution had it, to a "successful issue," he confessed that, as regarded the conduct of the troops, and the individuals employed by the noble lord in the execution of the duties imposed on them in the course of the war, he believed there could not be found one man in that court or elsewhere who would refuse to them that meed of approbation and applause, which devoted heroism and continued perseverance in the performance of the duties allotted to them so justly merited. Therefore, in the observations he was about to make, he wished to draw a distinct line between the soldiers, who were called upon to carry certain orders into effect, and the noble lord, with whom the war originated, and by whom it was directed. (*Hear, hear!*) In England they were unfortunately ignorant of many transactions which took place in India, in which hundreds, nay, thousands of lives were sacrificed on either side.

Resolutions had passed that court while the transactions which gave birth to them were very imperfectly understood. He was sure, in saying this, he did not mean to upbraid the proprietors for any vote they had come to; they should only judge of any proceeding as it was placed before them; and they were seldom in the situation of having such information as would enable them to come to a calm and dispassionate decision. In this state of ignorance they were kept designedly by the government abroad, and no less designedly by the government at home. This rendered it difficult for any hon. proprietor of that court to give a correct and candid opinion; he did not, therefore, complain of any opinions delivered here; they were, he believed, in most instances given under the impression that the individuals were acting rightly and properly, because they were acting in strict consistency with the information laid before them; but looking at the court in a political, or in any other situation, he must contend that they, the proprietors, did not do their duty in agreeing to vote on any subject without full information. No man should give his vote in that court except as he would give his verdict in a jury-box, where he

was on his oath. Now he asked them individually to put this question to themselves, "Would, I, if placed in a jury-box to give my decision on the veriest trifle, be warranted in forming an opinion on the subject without due information?" If they did this, he would then have no hesitation to stand by the verdict which they gave. He could not agree to the resolution; and he called upon the court to adopt his opinion if he adduced arguments sufficiently strong in support of it. He thought that the question of peace and war was a question of such momentous import, that they ought to be very cautious how they applauded the origin of hostilities or their progress. They ought not to approve of war, however successfully carried on, unless they were satisfied that it was undertaken in their own defence—was strictly just, and absolutely necessary. (*Hear!*) If he could convince himself for one moment that the late war could not be avoided, and that it was just and necessary, he would be the last man to object to it. He therefore wished gentlemen to inquire, before they declared their approbation of Lord Amherst's conduct, whether the war which he began was just and necessary, or such as should be prosecuted by any christian people. He would at once pronounce his opinion on that point; he did so with great diffidence, but his own candid and dispassionate opinion was, that there were no grounds before that court, or before the country, to warrant him in believing that this war was inevitable, or just, or provoked in any degree by those who were the objects of it, and who were so severely punished for the conduct imputed to them. In his mind, there was nothing before the court, or before the public, to enable them to come to a decision as to the origin of this war: but to make up for this want of official information, he had gleaned something from the work of an hon. baronet (Sir J. Malcolm) who was now in court, and who had detailed the proceedings with the Burmese prior to the breaking out of the war. If any gentleman looked to Sir J. Malcolm's statements upon this subject, brief as they were, though they included a period from 1795 to 1821 (at which period the hon. baronet's account closed), and if, after having examined them—however favourably he might have at first thought of the war—he did not come to a different conclusion, then he (Mr. Hume) was very much mistaken. He contended that the conduct of the government of Lord Amherst in waging war with the Burmese at the time and in the manner he did, was contrary to the statute law of this realm, and at variance with the feelings and principles of a christian community. They had had, within a very short

short time, an exemplification by a very high authority of what ought to be the law of nations in such a case as that of the Burmese. No later than last night the British senate was called on to sanction his Majesty's ministers in sending a body of British troops to Portugal, for no other reason than because a party of Portuguese rebels, who had been received on the Spanish frontier, had re-entered Portugal, carrying with them devastation and ruin. Their conduct was, he admitted, attended with all the circumstances which usually accompanied an invading foe. What was the argument founded on this event? Spain was not accused of having fomented this invasion, though it was thought she might have been privy to, or connived at it. The movement of the Portuguese was, however, declared to be a hostile aggression, and under our treaties was considered as affording grounds sufficient for our interference, which might perhaps ultimately lead to a war with Spain. If this one transaction—this march of the Portuguese insurgents (for it did not appear that any inroad was made by the Spaniards themselves) were considered a sufficient cause for this, or any other government to commence hostilities—if it were deemed to be a just ground of war—then he asked the court to state what their opinion was as to the unprovoked warfare which the British government had carried on against the Burmese. In order that they might understand the subject thoroughly, he would point out to them what had been the proceedings of the British government towards the Burmese for the last thirty years. Their conduct was one, he must say, of continued inroad and aggression; he said this advisedly, because by the doctrine which he had quoted as having been used in the House of Commons, it was laid down that if one country gave refuge to the subjects of another, and those subjects thought proper to invade their native land, then if they were not prevented doing so by the state which had succoured them, that state must be considered as guilty as the actively offending parties. He had much reason to complain, after the readiness which had been expressed to produce all the documents relative to the proceedings of the Burmese before the year 1823, when he found that every document on that subject had been withheld. Those papers which detailed the cause of the heart-burnings and disputes that had arisen between the Burmese and the British government had been cautiously kept back. Were they there when the parties in power were garbling and withholding evidence, blindly to support a vote of thanks applauding the individual who carried on the war, and declaring it to be a just contest rendered necessary by provocation on the part of the Burmese?

He had an account from a correspondent, which he believed perfectly correct, describing the state of affairs between the Burmese and the British government for several years, but knowing the weight and importance attached to the opinion of the hon. baronet, (Sir J. Malcolm), he would waive the information he had received, and confine himself solely to the hon. baronet's statement. If there were any gentleman present who would attend to this detail, and would allow it to influence his judgment and decision, he was confident that that individual must agree with him, that they were at the present moment in a state of comparative ignorance, and therefore not prepared to give their approval to a war carried on under such miserable and lamentable circumstances. It appeared that in the time of Lord Teignmouth, a Burmese force followed some refugees into the British territories,—

Mr. *Rigby* rose to order. He submitted to the consideration of the hon. prop., as well as to that of the Court, how far the hon. prop. was in order upon this part of the question. They were now considering a vote of thanks to Lord Amherst for his conduct, in conducting and concluding the war, and the hon. prop. instead of confining himself to that question, had referred to a publication of Sir John Malcolm, detailing circumstances which began in 1795, and ended in 1821. The circumstances to which the hon. prop. was about to call their attention, had occurred long before Lord Amherst went out to India, and therefore could not properly be introduced here.

Mr. *R. Jackson* contended, that his hon. friend was perfectly in order—they had been invited to a full discussion of this question, and his hon. friend whose opposition to the resolution was founded on the supposition that the war was unjust, was only quoting matter to shew that it was as he had described it. He entreated the hon. gentleman that he would not call any of his brother proprietors to order, unless he was so palpably out of order as to render it necessary. It would put an end to discussion altogether, if those who were conversant with Indian affairs, were to be called to order whenever they made a reference to the page of history.

Mr. *Rigby* said, this was a discussion relative to the conduct of Lord Amherst, and the hon. prop. (Mr. Hume) was going back to matters that the noble lord had nothing to do with. It might be very pretty and very amusing to have that history read, but it was very unjust on a question involving Lord Amherst's character, to mix him up with matters that had occurred twenty years before he went out to India.

Mr. *Hume* continued. He only meant to offer one observation on the gross irregularity

gularity of the hon. proprietor's conduct, and the ignorance which he had displayed of the Indian government—he ought to have known that the Governor-general never dies. (*Hear!*) The acts of different Governors-general flowed from one to the other in one continued stream; the interruption of the hon. prop. only proved his ignorance—his want of knowledge of the general question. He objected to the conduct of Lord Amherst as Governor-general of India, and he introduced those early proceedings, because if anything wrong had been done by those whom Lord Amherst succeeded, he ought to have rectified it. It appeared that the first official bickering between the two parties, the British government and the Burmese, occurred in 1797 and 1798, and arose out of the following circumstances:—Owing, he would admit, to the cruelties of the Burmese government in Arracan, large parties of Mughas fled to Chittagong, having crossed the river Naaf, which was the boundary line between the territory of Arracan and our settlement. The India Company, or their agents, gave shelter to these fugitives, whether wisely or unwisely he would not say, neither did the hon. baronet give any opinion on that point; but such were the facts, and on these every person could decide for himself. He must, however, be allowed to say, that when twenty-five, thirty, or forty thousand individuals dreading famine and death, claimed a shelter, that no British officer could or ought to refuse whatever protection he could afford to persons so situated. The proverbial humanity of Englishmen, no matter in what part of the globe (however their feelings of policy might be opposed to such a measure), would not allow them to refuse an appeal made under such melancholy circumstances. The individuals who had thus fled from Arracan were received; and a public officer, Major Cox, was sent down in 1799, to provide for their settlement; it was a matter of great notoriety at the time, and on his (Mr. Hume's) arrival in India, he recollected hearing of it, Major Cox was armed with the authority of the Governor-general, and he acted according to the instructions he had received. He located 13,000 or 14,000 on the waste lands of Chittagong, whilst 13,000 or 14,000 others found shelter amongst the neighbouring Ryots. Those Mughas were thus placed in a situation similar to that of the Portuguese refugees in Spain. They settled in Chittagong, under the protection of the Company—they afterwards did, from time to time, enter the territory of Arracan in large bodies, and they laid waste the country with fire and sword. This was carried on to such an extent, that these refugees at length formed an army of between 10,000 and 20,000 men;

10,000 of whom made an irruption into the Burmese territory; and when they retreated, 4,000 Burmese troops were sent in pursuit of them, who crossed the frontier into the Company's dominions. Prudence and good sense were on this occasion displayed by the then Governor-general. There was, unquestionably, a violation of the Company's territory, but still the Governor-general did not immediately declare war against the Burmese, as Lord Amherst had done. He (the Governor-general) considered the matter thus: "Have not those people great cause of complaint? Have not the individuals living under our protection entered the Burmese territory? And is it not fair to put the aggression of the one against the incursion of the other?" The Burmese established themselves in a stockade, and it was well known that the troops sent from Calcutta to dislodge them, were repulsed and driven back. Some time afterwards, the Burmese thought fit to give up their stockade and retreat; they left a letter behind them, which Sir J. Malcolm quoted, in which they said, "no cause of discontent whatever exists between the Burmese and the Company, except what arises from the conduct of the refugee Mughas, who are settled under the British government; that is the only cause of displeasure that exists." They also said in their emphatic language—"If you continue to protect them, there will be constant disputes, you will strain until you break the cord of friendship. Either" (said the writer of the letter) "drive the Mughas from this district, or prevent them from devastating the Burmese territory, as they have done." Now, if it could be proved, that, from 1799, up to the period of 1821, there was one continued series of aggression carried on by the Mughas, *alias* the British government, (for those people were living under our protection), against the Burmese—if it were shewn, that continual acts of burning and destroying were perpetrated in the Burmese territory by those refugees—then he would ask, could any honest man put his hand on his heart and say, whether the irritation so kept up and so produced, was not sufficient to rouse the feelings of those who were thus injured? He would demand, whether the Burmese, thus provoked—thus stung to madness, were not justified in the war? Were they not called upon, in conformity with the law of nations, and with a due regard to their own honour, and to the justice of the case, to act as they had done? After the settlement established on the Naaf, by Major Cox, in 1799, a mission was sent to Ava by the Marquis Wellesley, in consequence of the Burmese having dispatched a mission to Calcutta, complaining of these aggressions. The Marquis Wellesley, with that politesse and
finisse

finesse, which political motives sometimes rendered necessary, endeavoured to pacify the Burmese court. He declared, that all that had been done by the Arracan refugees, was contrary to the wish of the British government, and informed the Burmese authorities that they might return, as every thing should be rectified, and such aggressions should not occur in future. This was extremely proper; but scarcely had the Burmese mission got back, when a fresh incursion of the Mughs took place. This occurred in the very same year in which the mission had been sent to Calcutta. Mr. Pechell sent to the government the letters he received from the Burmese authorities, complaining of this new outrage. In those letters the Burmese government said "if you persist in such proceedings, hostilities are inevitable with the British. Afterwards (in the year 1809), Col. Symes was sent to Ava, and the principal object of his mission was, to explain away, or to fritter down, the complaints made with respect to those incursions on the Burmese territory. This proceeding answered to a certain degree, until renewed incursions took place. In 1809, Capt. Campbell was sent to Ava, and the whole of his business was to conciliate the Burmese government, on the subject of those manifold aggressions. In 1811, the evil consequences of the protection which the British government were giving to those marauders, became more apparent; so much so, that an enterprising individual, a chief well known in that part of the world, contrary to the orders of the government of Calcutta, assembled the refugees in large bands, and laid waste the Burmese territory, carrying devastation and ruin wherever he went. To mark the opinion and feeling of the government there, and of the Court here, he begged leave to state this fact, that when a demand was formally made to the British government to deliver up to the Burmese all the marauders that could be found in arms, the deputy governor evaded the demand as well as he could; that individual acted upon the ground of humanity, well knowing that death, and that, too, of the cruelest description, would certainly be the fate of those, for the giving up of whom a demand had been made. Such, however, was the frequency and audacity of these incursions, that at length an order was issued by the British government declaring that every one of those refugees, taken in the act of making an irruption into the Burmese territories, should be given up. A despatch was sent out by the Court of Directors, in 1815, in which they stated their wish that, instead of giving up the refugees in the manner before mentioned, their leader (the chieftain to whom he had before adverted, Kingberring) should be placed in the

hands of the Burmese government; they advised this course, because they knew that all his partisans would be put to death when taken, and they instanced a case where 250 of those marauders had been massacred. They desired the government to keep the chief a close prisoner somewhere; but that if they could not avoid it they should give him up, in order to prevent war. The chief died just before that time, and of course rendered any further proceeding, with respect to him, unnecessary. He now would instance a circumstance, which he would venture to say was no where to be paralleled in the annals of British India: the government at Calcutta became at length so sensible of the danger and injustice of those marauding practices, that it was agreed that the Burmese troops should enter the British territory, and in conjunction with our own troops should go in pursuit of the aggressors; now, when the East-India Company allowed a Burmese force to go into the British territories, and to join with the British soldiers in pursuing the Mughs, could there be any doubt but that there was much cause of provocation given to the Burmese—provocation, productive of that ill-will which had long been accumulating, and which finally led to the events that had since happened. There were many gentlemen in that court who well knew how tender a point it was to cross the Company's territory; the British government would not allow a strange or hostile foot to cross it, except under the most extraordinary circumstances. If, then, they allowed the Burmese troops to come into their territory for the purpose of punishing those marauders, that circumstance alone must carry conviction to every mind, that the injuries sustained by the Burmese were such that they could not be atoned for in any other way but by making a signal example of the aggressors. On the 19th May 1815, their executive body, the Court of Directors, approved of the conduct of the Bengal government in permitting the Burmese troops to enter the British territory, for the purpose of punishing, or attempting to punish, those invaders; they, being British subjects, located at Chittagong, and receiving assistance and protection from the Company. When the Court of Directors came to that resolution and approved of such a proceeding, it could only be grounded on the fact, that great and glaring cause of offence had been given to the Burmese; he therefore contended that such a series of provocations ought to remove the hostility in the mind of every man in that court who might previously have supposed that the hostile conduct of the Burmese government was unprovoked and gratuitous. On the 4th November 1817, the Court of Directors came to a resolution

tion—"That the incorrigible conduct of the Mughs was such as induced them to approve of the determination to which the British government had come; that every one of the marauders who might chance to be taken should be delivered over to the Burmese authorities, to be put to death." For his own part, he would rather have removed every Mugh forty or fifty miles from the frontier, to a distance which would prevent them from entering the Burmese territories, instead of delivering over to torture and to death individuals who had been protected by the British government. He held this proceeding up as a stigma on their government here, and their government abroad; and if publicity were given to this circumstance, it was easy to conceive what the feelings of the British public must be. The energies of England had long been devoted to the cause of humanity—she had long exerted her best efforts to do away with the system of slavery; but when, in compliance with that warmth of philanthropic feeling which was universally diffused, she was attempting to remove that odious system, what answer could be given, if it were said—"You are now complaining of trifling injuries sustained by slaves; but I will shew you where your government has given over to torture and to death, hundreds and thousands of individuals, your own subjects." From that time, November 1821, irritation increased from year to year between the Company's subjects and the Burmese; and could it be said, after what he had stated, that no provocation had been given to the latter; that sufficient had not been done to induce them to come and drive us from the frontier, if they could effect that object? Were they prepared to come to such a conclusion after the long continued aggressions against the Burmese, and the various ineffectual representations they had made to our government? Could it be said that they commenced unprovoked hostilities? Did they not, on the contrary, act justly and fairly? He thought that they did; the laws of war and of nations were opposed to the system which the British government had pursued. He had hitherto spoke of the acts of former governments; he had named no Governor-general. The question was: Did Lord Amherst and his council do their best to place themselves in such a situation with the Burmese, as to deserve peace at their hands? He thought not; they hurried to war too precipitately. Did Lord Minto, when such incursions were made on the British territory, declare war immediately? Did Lord Hastings precipitately rush into hostilities? No. These noblemen acted with more prudence; and he was confident, if Lord Minto were alive, he would, if asked the question, be ready to

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 152.

say, "We deplored the acts of the refugees, and we cannot deny that they were the cause of great irritation to the Burmese. We threatened the latter with hostilities; but, conscious that they had a just cause of complaint, we felt that it would only be adding injury to injustice; if we, whose subjects were the aggressors, declined to wage war against them." Such was the state in which the British territories and the Burmese government stood, with regard to each other, up to this time. He should now, he thought, remove all doubts, if any such still existed, by reading an extract from that excellent work to which he had before alluded, he meant Sir John Malcolm's book on *Indian Policy*. He trusted the court would pay particular attention to his observations; for when he quoted from that publication, he could not be accused of drawing his arguments from any partial source, as he believed that no one would venture to deny that the conclusions to which the writer of that book came, were drawn from facts alone. At page 595 were the following remarks:—

"From the day that the Mugh emigrants were permitted to colonise so near the frontier, the natural passions and patriotic resentments of that tribe, our feelings of humanity, and the principles of our internal rule, came in violent collision with the arrogant pretensions, the offended pride, and the indignant jealousy of the Burmese government; and these conflicting causes soon created aggressions and retaliations, which it was easy to foresee might sooner or later terminate in war. These reasonable grounds, which the Burmese had for discontent, had certainly not increased during the administration of Lord Hastings." The court (said Mr. Hume) would be pleased to remark, that the gallant officer said, that the "reasonable grounds which the Burmese had for discontent had not increased." The gallant officer in this admission, it would be seen, allowed what no man in his senses would attempt to deny, that the British government had given sufficient cause to engender the provocation which, in the end, led to the insolence and threatenings of the Burmese government. He fancied he had now brought the court to a proper situation for forming a judgment on this important point, the justice or injustice of the war hung entirely on the correctness or incorrectness of that statement. He therefore besought the court to call for further documents and information, and to use their own eyes and ears in examining into the truth of the matters to which he had called their attention. Should the statements he had made turn out to be inaccurate, he would then consent to blame the gallant officer, whose book had misled him; and he would blame his correspond-

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ent, who was an eye-witness of the whole transactions. If, however, they should prove to be founded in truth, he asked, in what situation would hon. proprietors be placed, if thus instructed, they affirmed that the Burmese had no reasonable ground for complaint, no cause for irritation, and that they began a war which, on their (the Company's) part, was totally unprovoked? He had laid before them a continued series of provocations and outrages perpetrated by our people towards the Burmese, and he would contend, that it was the height of impolicy and rashness in Lord Amherst to imbrue his hands in the blood of that people, after having excited, by our own acts, those feelings of hostility and resentment, which were now put forth in justification of the war. Another reason for his dissenting from the vote of thanks, was founded on an act of parliament; he alluded to an act which, he regretted, had not been long ago removed from the statute book, as its provisions had been repeatedly violated by the Indian government. He had on two previous occasions brought the subject of these violations before the court; and on both occasions was he met with protestations, that the British government had not voluntarily interfered with the native powers, but had done no more than stood upon its own defence. Now those who know the frivolous pretexts on which states in the neighbourhood of our territories had been invaded, could not but loath to hear such cant and hypocrisy made use of to defend such aggressions. Much more honest and manly would it be to say, at once, "this is a bad act, this is an act of aggression, but the upholding of British ascendancy in India calls for its adoption." A declaration of this sort might, to be sure, expose their cloven foot; they would then stand in the open and undisguised position of the conquerors of India, and they would no longer feel it necessary to shrink from the justification of the policy they had perseveringly pursued. They had repeatedly disapproved of the attacks which their servants had made on the native sovereigns of India, but had they ever objected to the keeping possession of the territories thus procured? (*Hear!*) It would be better if their words and actions agreed. Let them not attempt to claim a character for impartiality, whilst they were oppressing and gulping down by wholesale every native power. Let them not prate about forbearance, whilst they were retaining every conquest which had been thrown into their hands by the fortune of years (*Hear!*) If it were congenial to the character of the British power in India, if its maintenance and security depended on the point of obtaining the sovereignty of the whole of India, let them at once avow it, and say openly, "the British arms must be para-

mount every where, and we will punish every attempt to lessen our power as treason against our authority." Let them declare, in language like this, that such was their determination, and they might be assured that such a declaration would do more to raise their character for honour and integrity, than the falsehood and hypocrisy they had indulged in hitherto. He said, boldly and at once, that every man who gave his assent to the votes proposed this day, if he did not violate his own conscience, violated at least an act of parliament. He would quote this act, because many people thought there was much virtue in an act of parliament. His own opinion on the subject was, that acts of parliament, generally speaking, only pressed hard upon the weak, while they let the strong go free.—[The hon. proprietor then read sec. 34 of the act 24th Geo. III., cap. 25.]—Now if he were to refer to the history of India, and to consider every war which we had undertaken, he did not hesitate to state that we had neglected the "honour and policy" of the nation, and had no other object in view but our own aggrandizement. The act explicitly set forth, "that it shall not be lawful for the Governor-general in council of Fort William, without the express authority and concurrence of the Court of Directors, or of the Secret Committee, either to declare or commence hostilities, or to enter into any treaty for making war against any of the native princes or states in India, or any treaty guaranteeing the dominions of such princes or states, except where hostilities should have been commenced, or preparations actually made for the attack of the British nation in India, or of some of the states and princes, whose dominions it shall be engaged, by subsisting treaties, to defend." It appeared from this, that there were only two cases in which the Governor-general was authorized, upon his own responsibility, to commence hostilities against the native powers in India: where the native powers had commenced hostilities against us, or our allies; and where it was notorious that they were preparing themselves for such hostilities. He contended that the Burmese war did not come under the principle of either of these cases; and that, therefore, Lord Amherst was not authorized in commencing that war, without the authority of the Court of Directors, or of the Secret Committee. He would ask, whether preceding Governors-general had acted as Lord Amherst had done? It must be evident to every one who considered the distance of India from this country, and the long period which must necessarily elapse in making and returning communications between them, that the attacks of the native princes must be repelled by instant hostilities, without waiting for authority from the home

home government. The act of parliament to which he had referred made an exception for such cases. He however maintained, that in all cases where circumstances would allow of reference being made to the home government, the Governor-general was bound to make it, and not to commence hostilities until he had obtained the sanction of the Court of Directors, or of the Secret Committee, authorised by the Board of Control. How did Lord Hastings act with respect to the war against the Pindarrees? Did he rashly and inconsiderately enter upon that war; or did he not, on the contrary, apply to the home government for instructions, as to how he was to act? Every proprietor present would recollect, that Lord Hastings wrote to the Court of Directors, describing the atrocities which the Pindarrees had committed, and were committing; and asked, whether they would allow him to make war upon them, for the purpose of putting them down. The Court of Directors gave their unanimous approval to the application of his lordship. The conduct of Lord Hastings was wise and discreet: he was aware, that the circumstances of the case did not require him to have immediate recourse to arms, and he therefore resolved to pursue the path chalked out for him by the act of parliament, and to refer the question of peace or war to the decision of the Court of Directors. Lord Amherst, however, who unfortunately was not gifted with the prudence and judgment which had distinguished his predecessor, resolved, in a case which might have been referred to the home government, with as little injury to the Company's interests as was experienced in the case of the war with the Pindarrees, to which he had just alluded, to declare war at once against the Burmese; towards whom, even if they had been the aggressors, which he denied, the Governor-general ought to have exhibited the same forbearance as had been shown by Lord Minto, Lord Hastings, and his other predecessors. The conduct of Lord Amherst, then, in departing from the line of policy which had been pursued for so many years by our Governors-general in India, ought to be visited with the condemnation of that court, and of every person anxious for the security of the British power in India. He would now, for argument's sake, suppose that the war was to the full as just and as much called for, as its supporters were desirous of maintaining; and in this case they must recollect there was another point for their consideration, namely the manner in which Lord Amherst had conducted it. Now he had no hesitation in affirming, that, from the beginning to the end of the business, his lordship adopted a line of conduct opposed to the statute law of the land, as well as to

every principle of sound policy. Lord Hastings had pointed out for his successor the policy he ought to have followed. But it unfortunately happened, that the value of that great man's services were not appreciated until the lamentable deficiency of Lord Amherst was discovered. Lord Amherst chose to follow a different policy; and now they were called together to thank him for it. He could not, for two or three reasons, give his consent to any such vote. First, because of the weakness of his administration; and because the resolution said, that his lordship deserved their thanks "for carrying on a just war to a favourable conclusion." Now supposing the war to have been commenced on just grounds, he maintained, that Lord Amherst deserved anything but thanks for the manner in which he had prosecuted it. When war had been carried into an enemy's country, it had often been the fate of the invaders to be ill provided with the necessary resources to ensure success, and in such a case the blame of failure must rest upon those who sent out such an ill-provided expedition; and not upon those who are appointed to command it. It would be well, if, on future occasions, an enemy's territory should not be invaded without more consideration being displayed for the wants and comforts of the army than that which Lord Amherst shewed in sending the tremendous power he did into the Burmese empire. If the war were unjust in its origin, there was reason enough on that point for his objecting to the vote; but if it were a just warfare, then the heedless way in which it was prosecuted, was sufficient to ensure his contempt and condemnation. He repeated, that Lord Amherst had lavished, with a prodigality unparalleled in our history, the blood and bravery of British subjects. Was he (Mr. Hume) asked how he supported this assertion, he would tell them in a few words. The war against the Burmese was declared, and their territories invaded, in the month of March, 1824. At a time, when the monsoon was coming on, and when it was impracticable to carry war into the heart of the Burmese empire, without such a waste of men and money as the occasion neither called for nor justified. Lord Amherst sent a force to Rangoon, the progress of which involved such a loss of blood and of treasure, as was never seen before, nor, he hoped, would ever be again seen. A force was employed, which was admitted on all hands to have been as fine a one as ever went from the confines of India. Now what was the course this armament pursued? It was ordered to remain encamped in the place where it first landed—in an island,—which the planners of the expedition did not know to be an island, until the force was about to leave it in

order to march up the enemy's country. This first step displayed an ignorance in the Directors of the expedition, the equal of which was only to be found in that of the planners of the Walcheren expedition. The army thus cooped up, found it impossible to prosecute their operations any further during that season; and thus remained a prey to privation and disease, at a time when they should have been engaged in active exertions. They were compelled to wait there till the return of cold weather, in order to ensure the chance of success in the business in which they were embarked. Now if any one should approve of the entering upon this war by Lord Amherst, surely they could not but condemn the commencing it in the manner he had described, and at the season which was selected by his lordship. They would reply, he was confident, in the negative. He maintained the fact, that the death of every man who fell a victim to disease in the ill-planned expedition to Rangoon, was to be laid at the door of those who advised that movement. From the experience he had had in being attached to a body of troops which suffered in the severest manner from the climate, he could say, that the soldier who would face, without hesitation, the bayonet and the cannon, lost his energy and efficiency when he saw debility and sickness surrounding him on every side. When the monsoon was over, our troops, instead of being flushed with health, and anxious to meet the enemy, were much dispirited. But he must do justice to the gallantry of these troops; they were always ready to turn out and face the foe whenever he presented himself in the field. But at the close of the monsoon, there was hardly a single detachment fit to take the field in the whole army. It would be idle to deny, that if they had had a disciplined adversary to contend with, the conflict would have terminated in results which every one of them would have had reason to deplore. Good fortune, rather than good management, had favoured them; and that circumstance of itself was sufficient for his withholding his concurrence to the vote of thanks to Lord Amherst, who had left the honour and safety of the British empire in India so much to chance. He had another point to urge on the notice of the court in considering whether a vote of thanks ought to be adjudged to Lord Amherst for his mode of conducting the Burmese war. He would put it to any member, who was inclined to approve of such a vote, whether any other man but Lord Amherst would have left the frontier on the Naaf river, with only a few guns and a very small force of horse, and consequently open to the attack of the whole army of Arracan? Such a lamentable want of foresight and

judgment was there displayed, by his lordship, that Capt. Noton's detachment at Ramoo—a party composed of as brave soldiers as ever carried arms, was cut off almost to a man; by an overwhelming force. He had been assured by one of the officers who had escaped from the slaughter, that the supply of ammunition to the troops was so scanty, that they were compelled to husband it with the greatest care. They, however, maintained the position they had taken, because they never considered it possible that government intended that its support should depend upon them alone. They were daily looking out for supplies and reinforcements, and it was not till the last cartouch was used, that the conviction flashed upon their mind, that they were utterly abandoned to the rage of the enemy. The fate of this detachment reflected disgrace on Lord Amherst; and until the circumstances under which it originated should be explained, he would not consent to the proposed resolution. He had still a further cause of complaint against his lordship. He could not concur in the panegyric which had that day been passed upon him, when he contemplated the manner in which he had treated one of the finest corps, 1,000 strong, that Bengal ever possessed. He well recollected, that, at the commencement of the Burmese war, the terror inspired by those people was very great; and that, on the Chittagong frontier, which was the destination of this corps—it was believed that the people made use of certain incantations which rendered them invincible. How could he then agree to a vote of thanks to Lord Amherst when he was informed that his lordship had driven to mutiny a corps placed under his eye at Barrackpore, which had not lost five men by desertion? He had driven them to mutiny by refusing to listen to their complaints, and to order them the supplies without which they could not set out to Chittagong? How could he (Mr. Hume) agree to such a proposition when he was also told that his lordship allowed 500 of these men to be mowed down by artillery, and to be sniped by our infantry, because they had declared their resolution not to do that, which they could not, in fact do, without the assistance they required? He had, on more than one occasion, stated his opinion that this affair at Barrackpore was one of the most revolting massacres that ever was perpetrated in the British dominions, and that opinion yet remained unchanged. He asked again, could the origin, progress, and actual result of that transaction be stated? He had heard that the report of the Court of Inquiry appointed to examine into the affair, had been communicated to the Court of Directors. If such were the case, they had kept it entirely from the public

public eye, and had contrived, by so doing, to render themselves parties in the iniquity of that transaction. They must know where the fault lay;—and, whether it was with the Governor-general, or the Commander-in-chief of the forces, or any other person, it became them to disclose it, and to let the blame fall where it was due. At the present moment, wanting full and precise information on this subject, he would be sorry to say, that the person most in fault was Lord Amherst; but with respect to one part of the melancholy transaction he (Mr. Hume) would be able to show, beyond all question, that Lord Amherst was highly blameable. He must, however, again repeat that he was not in a situation to give an opinion as to whether there were not persons who were even more entitled to blame than his lordship. He had before, in reference to this subject, accused Lord Amherst of having acted with cruelty and precipitation. He (Mr. Hume) had been blamed for having done so, and he had heard it asserted, more audibly than in a whisper, that he should have directed his indignation against the Commander-in-chief instead of the Governor-general, were they prepared to approve of his causing to be mowed down, with artillery, one of the finest regiments in India; without knowing more respecting the circumstances which led to such a terrible catastrophe. Until that was done he must blame Lord Amherst, the Commander-in-chief, and above all, the Court of Directors who had suppressed information, which, on every principle of justice and policy, ought to have been laid before the proprietors: he introduced this subject into the present discussion because, in his opinion, it formed part of Lord Amherst's conduct in the management of the war. The regiment, in question, was ordered to march to the Chittagong frontier, to act against the Burmese; but, for the causes before mentioned, they refused to obey this order. If it were necessary, he could prove that the 13th regiment mutinied at Midnapore from similar causes; and the vacillation exhibited by the government, on that occasion, served to encourage the mutineers at Barrackpore. Suppose, that, for the sake of argument, he were to admit that Lord Amherst did not, in any way, interfere to bring about the dreadful massacre at Barrackpore; he must nevertheless condemn him for having afterwards sanctioned that proceeding. After the mutiny was suppressed, a document was published, which ought, in his opinion, to determine the court as to the manner in which they should deal with the motion before them. It was dated Fort William, and, therefore Lord Amherst must be deemed responsible for it. In order to make this document intelligible, it was necessary to state that

not one of the native officers joined in the mutiny; but when General Dalzel charged them, on their allegiance to the company, to fall out of the ranks, they immediately complied; and joined the English troops, thus proving their attachment to the country and their title to the character of loyal men. If it were proper to punish men for misconduct, it was equally right to reward them for good conduct. It might, therefore, have naturally been expected that Lord Amherst would have bestowed some mark of approbation on the native officers, who had done every thing in their power to suppress the mutiny; and failing in that object, had quitted the ranks of their comrades and rallied round the Company's troops. But this had not only not been done, but a general order had been issued, in which the affair at Barrackpore was denominated a disgraceful mutiny, and the officers were dismissed from the service on the supposition that that affair could not have taken place without the consent and concurrence of those officers. The hon. prop. then read the order alluded to: (for which see *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xix., p. 467.) He thought that the issuing of such a general order was more likely to retard bringing any future mutiny to a close, than any thing that could have been devised. If this act stood alone he thought no body of men could come to the conclusion that Lord Amherst had acted with wisdom and justice. He would now draw his facts from a source which could not be accounted partial, to prove how the Indian Government strove to keep all information upon this subject from getting abroad. A letter was written to every editor of a newspaper in India, commanding him not to publish any information relative to this transaction, which might be received by him, whether it was good or bad. He had in his possession a letter from an editor of one of the Indian journals, stating that he had received a communication of the description, to which he (Mr. Hume) had alluded, from the Persian secretary to Government, and commanding him not to take any notice of having received it in his journal, on pain of the highest displeasure of Government. He thought, therefore, that the court had a right to expect, under those circumstances, that the result of the inquiry, which was instituted upon that melancholy affair, by the officers on the spot, should be laid before it, in order to come to a decision as to the party that was to blame. He could not, in the absence of all information, be expected to approve of Lord Amherst for an act which was enough to shake the obedience of every native regiment in the British service. He did not think that the danger which might have resulted from that act, arose so much from the execution, by military law, of

500 individuals, as from the circumstance, that at that time the British army was entering into the territory of an enemy, of whose resources the English were almost ignorant, and when there were besides serious grounds for apprehension from the eastern and western sides of the Peninsula of India. Those calamitous results, which one might naturally have expected to follow this military execution, did not ensue; but he believed it would require kindness and regard to be shewn for many years towards the native troops, before their feelings of resentment could be softened. Those vindictive feelings had not been diminished by the punishment inflicted by Lord Amherst on those of the mutineers, whose sentence was commuted from hanging to hard labour on the high roads. Such a punishment was considered more disgraceful and cruel than death itself by Bramins, and men of honourable feeling. The Court of Directors were entitled to the approbation of that court for ordering that punishment to be remitted, and he supposed that order had been given, because, upon a review of the whole case, it appeared only due to the sufferers. He was perfectly aware that it required the strong arm of power to suppress a mutiny when it was once commenced; but he thought that even then, power ought to be tempered by mercy; and that those possessing power should never forget their duty as men and christians. He would read to the court a letter on this subject from the hon. Capt. Amherst, to an officer of the Bengal service: It stated as follows:—"Public rumour will have probably conveyed, ere this reaches you, the account of the Governor-general's recall. As he wishes the grounds which have induced the authorities at home to adopt this measure, to be made as public as possible, that all may have an opportunity of judging of its justice, I send you the particulars of the case." He would now direct the earnest attention of the court to one passage in this letter. It had been stated by Lord Amherst and his friends, as one reason for limiting the liberty of the press in India, that there was no public in that country, capable of properly considering acts of state. Lord Amherst had repeatedly objected to allow the press to become umpire in any case where others were concerned; but as soon as his own conduct was blamed, he desired that "all may have an opportunity of judging of its justice," even those whom he had before declared as incapable of forming any judgment. He (Mr. Hume) could not let that opportunity pass of making those observations on the press. He was glad he had caught one of its enemies on the slip. It proved what inconsistencies a man might be guilty of, if he should ever deviate from the path of principle; and that

the only way to escape falling into incongruities, was by adhering strictly to the dictates of reason. The letter then went on to state:—"The first observation is, the delay which occurred in sending home the report of the Court of Inquiry, on the causes, which led to the mutiny at Barrackpore; the second is, that the evils disclosed before that court, were not immediately redressed; the third, that the government omitted to comment on the report when forwarding it home. The answer to the first is, that the report was so voluminous, that much time necessarily elapsed, before it could be perused by the members of government, attending at the same time to the routine of their official duties. The late Mr. Adam was also, at that time, shortly expected in Calcutta, and the Governor-general was anxious, naturally, to obtain the opinion of so experienced a man upon such an important question. The answer to the second is, that if the court had delayed their precipitate judgment about a fortnight, they would have found, that not only all evils were redressed, but that additional pay and comforts were granted to the troops in Arracan." Now, he asked the court, whether they were not of opinion, that by attending, in the first instance, to the complaint of the troops, that their former comforts and conveniences when taking the field against their enemy had been denied them, had been attended to and redressed, whether they did not think that all the mischief of that lamentable affair might have been avoided: and, if so, must not very great blame rest in some quarter, which ought to be fully known? The letter proceeded: "As to the third complaint, it is answered, that all comment was omitted, because none was required, the case being as clear as possible, and requiring no extraordinary intellect" (that, said Mr. Hume, was truly a fine compliment to the Court of Directors) "to determine who were to blame and who were not. It was omitted out of delicacy to Sir E. Paget, who, as a member of the government, must have passed a censure on himself and on those immediately responsible to him." An awkward secret was thus divulged, namely, the intimation that the report censured Sir E. Paget and those that acted under his orders. If that gallant officer had any regard for his character, which this letter had a tendency to implicate, he must either sit down with the stigma upon him, or call for the document referred to. If Lord Amherst was innocent, he (Mr. Hume) had done him great injustice. The blame, he now believed, attached to other quarters; and he called for documents in order to judge whether he was correct. His object was, not to condemn Lord Amherst, but to cause the production of further papers. He

He believed it would not be denied that it was the paramount duty of an executive government to see that ample means were provided for the sustenance of troops despatched on foreign service. It might be remembered, that when a late change took place in the commissariat department, the reason assigned was the necessity of supplying the troops with greater rapidity and certainty. Now the facts which had come to his knowledge induced him to assert, that the Bengal army never left its cantonments on its own soil worse provided than it did in the last war. This was the sole cause of a great deal of the disease and disappointment which that army experienced. He did not complain so much of the troops in Arracan dying of disease, as of their dying through the neglect of the Indian government in furnishing supplies. The outcry raised in India against this disgraceful and unnecessary want of supplies was the cause, he believed, of an inquiry being instituted into the matter. So great was the want of necessaries, as to cause disease and death in every rank, until, at one time, no more than 180 men fit for military duty could be found in the whole army. Had the Burmese possessed any ordinary portion of enterprise, and had they at the same time but known the fact of our soldiers perishing from disease, they would have cut off the whole army to a man, without any possibility of escape. Lord Amherst was at the head of the government, and he ought to have had the precaution to take measures, not only for the military support of the soldiers, but for their actual sustenance; and, in justice to those soldiers, who shewed in that campaign as much bravery as had ever been shewn before by any set of men, a full and impartial inquiry was necessary. Having now stated what he considered the conduct of Lord Amherst to have been, he begged to shew the difference between his proceedings and those of Sir T. Monro. He had heard accounts so honourable to that officer's kindness and humanity, and so strongly proving the attention, regard, and foresight with which he provided for the wants of the troops, that he should feel himself guilty of injustice to that officer if he did not mention his peculiar worth to the court. He (Mr. Hume) only wished that Sir T. Monro had been at the head of the government when these unfortunate dissensions first began. How different would have been the course he would have followed! He would have preserved, for the necessities of the country, thousands of gallant men, who had fallen victims to disease and want. Rapine, which necessarily attended upon a state of hostility, would either have been entirely prevented by unbroken peace, or greatly diminished under his

personal influence. He made these observations, because he wished that the Court of Directors would not allow any motive of private friendship or interest, or any solicitation of official persons, to induce them to send out an individual to India as Governor of that empire, whom they believed in their hearts to be unable to discharge the duties of so high a station. He understood that the Directors were not all agreed as to the propriety and expediency of Lord Amherst's being sent to India; and, for all the evils that had followed the appointment of that noble lord, the Court of Directors had to answer in the sight of God and man. But if the Court of Directors elected persons to fill high situations to which they were not equal, then the blame did not rest entirely with them. The proprietors individually shared the odium with the Directors. He exhorted them, therefore, in future to correct the errors into which they had fallen. He repeated, that we were not in a condition to award approbation to Lord Amherst. He was not speaking of him in his capacity as a private gentleman. In private life, he had heard, he was a respected and a respectable character. He (Mr. Hume) was perfectly convinced in his own mind, that the world had sustained more mischief from imbecility and ignorance than from direct roguery. (*Hear, hear!*) He was not prepared to give the vote required of him, and his reasons for this inability he had explained to the court. He would therefore move as an amendment, that all the words in the original resolution after the word "that" be expunged, and the following inserted in their place:

"That this court cannot agree to vote thanks to Lord Amherst, the Governor-general in India, for his conduct in the war with the Burmese, as the details of the causes and progress of that war have not been laid before this court, to enable it to form a calm and deliberate opinion on such an important subject, particularly as the legislature has, in the 24th Geo. III. cap. 25 and subsequent acts, declared, that 'to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and policy of this nation; and that it shall not be lawful for the Governor-general and Council of Fort-William, without the express consent and authority of the Court of Directors, either to declare war or commence hostilities, except when hostilities have actually commenced, or preparations actually made for the commencement of hostilities against the British nation in India,' of which this court has no satisfactory account, and as Lord Amherst did declare war and invade the territory of the Burmese government, contrary to the law of the land and with-
out

out the previous sanction of the Court of Directors, this court cannot approve of his conduct."

Mr. *Hume* again rose for the purpose of stating, once for all, in order that it might not be supposed he wished to imply censure in the amendment; that his desire was the suspension of all judgment in the business until further information was afforded.

Sir *John Malcolm* said, that he had come to the discussion of the question before the court with feelings of the utmost impartiality, for he had not had time to peruse the voluminous documents placed before the court. There were, it must be allowed, many points in the speech of the hon. member for Aberdeen, in the justice of which every one must concur; but there were also several which he, for one, could not but condemn. As the hon. member had so frequently alluded to his (Sir J.'s) recent publication, he felt himself imperatively called upon to declare his own views and his own statements; and, in so doing, he would shew how different they were from those which the hon. member had thought proper to attribute to him. The impressions his mind had received, he had deliberately stated and presented to the public eye; and sure he was, if his recollection of the terms in which he had stated them served him in the least, that they were far from warranting the inferences the hon. member had drawn from them. He did not intend to blame the hon. member for drawing these conclusions; but, on the contrary, he ought rather to return him his cordial thanks for the generous way in which he had treated what he (Sir J. M.) had written. His (Sir J. M.'s) attention in writing that work had been solely directed to facts, and he begged to be allowed to say, in his own justification, that he pretended to nothing further than to make a faithful record of those facts. He would, in the first place, dispose of the circumstances which related to the settling of the Mugh emigrants on the Chittagong frontier. This course common fairness to Lord Amherst dictated; and he must say, that the faults committed in locating them there, if faults they could be called, were certainly those of humanity; and errors of that description, as the hon. member had justly observed, they were always inclined to pardon. He (Sir J. M.) might be wrong in his view of that subject, but he could not certainly approve of the policy which directed the locating of those emigrants so near that particular frontier; he believed they had, after finding a refuge in our dominions, been guilty of very great atrocities. The Company had settled them on a spot where it was considered they would become more humane and

civilized; but instead of cultivating the arts of peace, they had perpetrated the most unjustifiable aggressions on the inhabitants of the Burmese territories. The Company had, to be sure, endeavoured to punish and repress these excesses; but this could not be effectually done, owing to the nature of the country they inhabited, which was a complete jungle from one end to the other. The Burmese were not, however, the only people on whom the Mugh committed atrocities; the inhabitants of Chittagong came in also for their share. The emigrants thus became not subjects of but rebels to the Company. The incessant repetition of these outrages induced the Company at length to form a boundary alliance with the Burmese government, which enabled us to introduce Burmese troops to put them down. It was impossible to deny that success did not follow this measure; that the Mugh emigrants did not still continue their aggressions on the Burmese; or that the Burmese authorities did not complain of them, and that repeatedly, to the British government. But could the Company, when they knew the horrible cruelty which had been exercised by the Burmese on these poor emigrants; could they, he asked, abandon them to the disposal of that government? A sense of what was due to justice induced the Company to endeavour to repress the horrible outrages and aggressions perpetrated by the emigrants, and a sense of what was due to humanity forbade them to give up the aggressors to the Burmese. The original sin rested with those who had compelled the Mugh to emigrate in a body of 50,000 men, with a resolution not to return again to their own country. The language in which they had couched their appeal to the protection of the British government was too extraordinary to be ever forgotten; it ran thus:—"Return to Arracan we cannot; if you choose to slaughter us here, we are ready to die; but if by force you drive us away, we will go and dwell in the jungles of the great mountains, and will seek in them that shelter which they afford to the lion and the tiger." If language such as this could have been forgotten, and the direful occasion which gave rise to it, the Company would soon have found that all the petty rajahs on our eastern frontier, who were neither inclined to make nor capable of making encroachments on the Burmese, would have been swept away by the power of that ambitious people; who were as vain of their own strength as they were ignorant of the duties of civilization. It was the opinion of Lord Minto, than whom a more moderate man never existed, that a war with the Burmese was an event to be expected before long, when the trifling importance which
that

that people attached to the preservation of friendly relations with this country was considered. He would not now enumerate the various acts of atrocity which were committed by the Burmese on the one hand and by the Mugh emigrants on the other; but he would declare this (paradoxical as it might appear), that in our efforts to quell these excesses, we had not been so cruel as we ought to have been. (*Hear, hear!*) This assertion he deliberately made; he was not for treating men with any excess of humanity who, for a trifling and transitory advantage, made no scruple of bathing their hands in the blood of their fellow-creatures. This opinion had been held by many eminent statesmen. The Company had, however, pursued a different plan; they had been indulgent, when they ought to have acted with severity; and could the hon. member (Mr. Hume), he asked, be surprised that under such circumstances there should be, on the part of the Burmese, a growing spirit of aggression?

Mr. Hume observed, that he had not charged the Burmese government with any such spirit.

Sir John Malcolm contended that such a spirit did exist, and that he was ready to prove it.

Mr. Hume.—“Well, then, if you say so, all I know is, that your book says differently.”

Sir John Malcolm, in continuation, contended that this spirit of aggression, on the part of the Burmese government, was observable in all its acts; its conduct grew more arrogant, its letters more insulting. We were threatened by its ministers, and intrigued against by its agents. They scarcely deigned to disguise their intention of exciting the Mahratta states to revolt against us; and this attempt was only frustrated by not permitting their ambassadors to advance, as they desired, to Benares. They must all be aware that it was not practicable, in every quarrel, to look back to the original causes of it; and he (Sir J. M.) was decidedly of opinion that Lord Amherst, to whom the vote of thanks was this day proposed, was only to be considered responsible for the state in which he found the quarrel between the British and Burmese governments, and not for the causes which led to the differences. His idea of the case was, that Lord Amherst was bound to consider the differences no further than they affected the general interests of the state with the administration of which he was charged. The hon. member for Aberdeen had contended that it would have been more proper in the Indian government to limit their operations to a boundary warfare. Now, from the experience he (Sir J. M.) had had of that description of warfare, he could

safely declare, that it was not for the interest of the British government to enter upon such a course. The British government must not only speak, but act; it must look at once through every question, and say to its opponents, “if you do not desist from your present offensive conduct, I will adopt such and such measures.”—(*Hear!*)—And those measures it must always be prepared to follow up. (*Hear, hear!*) Now when Lord Amherst arrived in India, it was necessary he should proceed on the policy he found in operation, and to follow up, by war, the declarations which had been made against the Burmese. He (Sir J. M.) entirely concurred in the opinion of that excellent man, Lord Minto, that sooner or later a war must have taken place with the Burmese; and if it had not been entered upon two years ago, it must have occurred before the next four years had drawn to a close. (*Cheers.*) That arrogant people had never had an opportunity of measuring their strength with ours; and, despising the native powers, whom we had subjected to our authority, had formed a false estimate both of their own strength and of ours. It consequently became necessary to inspire them at the same time with a sense of their own weakness, and of our strength. The war itself, he must beg to remind the hon. member, bore not the slightest analogy to that against the Pindarries, who were nothing but a crew of migratory ruffians and freebooters. The Burmese, on the contrary, formed a regular state. He was ready to admit, that both Lord Minto and Lord Hastings had evaded, by every means in their power, a war with the Burmese; and that very circumstance, perhaps, it was that rendered a war on the late dissensions breaking out inevitable. With regard to the idea of limiting the war to the mere local defence of barriers, he had but one word to say. Of all the species of Indian warfare with which he was acquainted, he could affirm, that none was so expensive as that of frontier warfare; and none so unlikely to raise the fame and military character of Great Britain. It would always be his firm conviction, that when Lord Amherst had once commenced the war, he acted rightly in prosecuting it as he did. The hon. member had asked whether any prudent officer would have sent troops to Rangoon during the continuance of the monsoon. He was not bound to tell the hon. member what would have been the course he (Sir J. M.) would have pursued, had he been charged with the conduct of the expedition. But he would tell the hon. member that, with the scanty details he possessed, he should not have ventured to describe that measure

as impolitic and improper. His (Sir J. M.'s) experience assured him, that the determination of officers was often regulated on the spot by a thousand circumstances, which people at a distance could not understand. It was not for him (Sir J. M.) to say what information the government might have possessed which it might be considered prudent to withhold from the public eye. He could not tell but that the rivers might have been deemed practicable for a *coup de main* on the principal towns of the Burmese empire. He could not say, that, before the commencement of the war, he might not have considered the fall of Rangoon as likely to put an end to the contest; and that expectation might have deceived him as it had done others. The hon. member had thought proper to allude to the blunders connected with the expedition to Walcheren; and, if such errors could take place with regard to an island so near home, should it be wondered at, that similar errors should take place in Indian warfare? Allowing that our expectations of advantage from the capture of Rangoon had been disappointed, was that cause enough to make us disapprove of every measure which followed it? We had known several great men, whose images stood in that court, to fail in their first enterprise, and yet afterwards to be crowned with success; and was such failure ever remembered as a blot upon their characters? Certainly not; and in common fairness, he asked the hon. member to extend to Lord Amherst that indulgence which he would not think of withholding from any other officer. From all that the hon. member had said on the subject, he (Sir J. M.) was not confident enough to say, that the monsoon was not the most proper season for commencing operations at Rangoon; for it might be clearly seen, that if time had been lost during the fine weather, instead of during the foul, his lordship would have been tauntingly asked, why he had not sent the troops to Rangoon during the foul weather, in order to take advantage of the fair weather when it arrived. In the course of his speech the hon. member had more than once complained of the scantiness of information contained in the thirteen folio volumes which had been prepared for the use of the court, and had repeatedly declared, that this want of information was his reason for deferring his judgment, and not concurring in the present vote. It would have been as well had the hon. member suspended his condemnation, as well as his approbation; for if no sufficient grounds had been offered for applauding Lord Amherst, neither was there sufficient grounds for condemning him. In some points, indeed, the hon. member's speech had re-

minded him of what was called in their common country *Gibbet justice*; by which a man was hanged first, and tried afterwards. (*Laughter.*) He was extremely sorry that the hon. member had touched upon the subject of Barrackpore. The freedom of discussion, which no man valued more highly than he (Sir J. M.) did, would not permit him to call the hon. member to order; but his hon. friend, if he would allow him to use that title, he must say, had wandered completely out of the record in introducing that subject. His hon. friend was in doubt whether the blame of the measure was to be attached to Lord Amherst, to his council, or to the Commander-in-chief. As a military man, he (Sir J. M.) could say, that the Governor-general could have no different course to adopt towards a regiment under his eye, than towards one a thousand miles from him; and, with respect to Sir E. Paget, God forbid, that, on the mere unsupported assertion of a private letter, the court should come to any conclusion detrimental to his character. Let the circumstances in which that officer was placed be taken into consideration. Any one who had been among a mutinous soldiery—who knew what danger there was in an improper speech, or even in a look, or gesture,—who was aware of the necessity which existed for a prompt and vigorous line of conduct, would be slow in condemning what, under such circumstances, an officer of his character had done. In speaking of the general order which had been issued after the mutiny was put down, he thought his hon. friend had assumed as facts certain circumstances which were not supported by any evidence, which he (Sir J. M.) had yet seen. He had asserted that the native officers were loyal to a man, and had shown their allegiance to the Company by rallying round their European officers when called upon to do so. He (Sir J. M.) would be inclined to give the government of India credit for acting, at least, with common prudence; and, therefore, he was willing to conclude that certain facts had been brought to its knowledge, which had not, as yet, publicly transpired; and, while he must concur in the determination of his hon. friend to call for further information, he still must maintain that he had no right to demand the publication of the secret papers of government. A publication of those papers might be productive of the very worst consequences. Let them suppose a case; say the mutiny of a regiment. Let it be supposed that the mutiny had been quelled; and that a committee of officers had been appointed to examine into its causes and progress. Let it be further supposed, that this committee had discovered

discovered that the same mutinous spirit, which prompted the first regiment, was widely spread through the whole of the army. Now if, under such circumstances, it appeared dangerous to encourage the spirit of mutiny, by promulgating its existence at large, would his hon. friend ask for the publication of the report made by the examining officers? But the case he (Sir J. M.) had supposed was not a mere ideal case. It had been his fortune to be one of the committee appointed to examine into the mutiny at Vellore. He had been selected along with another officer to draw up its report. Now what was the advice they forwarded to the government? They said, "stop your commission instantly—inquire no further—you are sitting upon a barrel of gunpowder—and you will be safer in remaining as you are, than if you persist in publishing what will spread far and wide the disloyalty of your army." The advice thus given the government adopted; being convinced, that if once an official declaration of defection was promulgated, the spirit would be greatly increased; and if this reasoning were applied to the case alluded to by the hon. member, might it not offer a justification of the withholding, for the present, the report of the commissioners of inquiry? With regard to the violation of the act of parliament expressly made for the purpose of preventing the Indian government from indulging in schemes of conquest, his (Sir J. M.'s) opinions were but too well known; and he might be pardoned, if he merely said one word upon that subject. Lord Amherst found this war forced upon him by a concurrence of circumstances, over which he had no control; in the same way that former wars had been forced upon his predecessors. He had now only to thank the proprietors for the patient hearing they had afforded him, and to say, that he held an opinion in diametrical opposition to that avowed by the hon. member for Aberdeen. That hon. member had called upon the court to suspend its approbation from Lord Amherst until all the proprietors, both individually and collectively, had been put in possession of the required information. Now he (Sir J. M.) would yield to none in his love of free discussion, but he must be pardoned for saying, that, on the present occasion, he considered his hon. friend's opposition as carried a little into the extreme. His hon. friend was averse from placing any confidence in the Court of Directors, but he (Sir J. M.) followed a different course. Where his information was incomplete, he should think himself irrational if he did not place some confidence in the directors whom he had himself assisted in appointing. He should, therefore, on the grounds he

had stated, give his entire concurrence to the proposed resolutions.

Dr. Gilchrist, would state to the court what was his honest conviction on the question before them. There was a "tide in the affairs of men," which might lead to ruin as well as to fortune. He thought that at the present day men were hurried along by such a dangerous current as this; we were borne away by the thirst of conquest, which urged us to undertakings extremely injurious to our honour and our interests as a nation. This inordinate desire to extend our territorial possessions, led us to resort to means for the expansion of our empire in India which were frequently unjustifiable, while the additions of territory thus acquired, were not only unprofitable but injurious. This desire of territorial acquisition might be carried entirely too far, and it was carried too far at the present day. We were now striving to extend our advances in the East and the West. On the subject of the resolution before the court they were without sufficient information, and he contended that it would be an act of injustice to the noble lord if they were to pass that vote without being sufficiently informed of all the details. With that immense jungle, that wilderness of papers which the directors had submitted for the inspection of the proprietors, he would have nothing to do; he had made an attempt to wade through part of them, but without effect; the task was beyond his patience, and he had given it up. He had looked into two or three maps before he was able to find out this little island of Shapoorce, and when he did discover it, from the best judgment he could form, it was not in our territories. We had taken possession of the island, and in the attempt a native seaman in our service was shot; and for this, forsooth, we must go to war! Was there not a much more simple and effectual course open to us? why not have sent up a sloop of war to Rangoon to expostulate with the Burman government? It would have answered our purpose just as well as an immediate declaration of war. He was sorry to perceive that amongst the great body of the proprietors there was such a total indifference on this important subject, and that so few were present when the conduct of their government was to be examined. The quarrel was, it appeared, commenced for an invasion of our territories by the Burmese, but on looking over the papers, he saw something like a reprimand to the officer of that district for not being aware of the exact line of boundary. He had before adverted to the impolicy of extending our territories; if they looked back to history they would find this remark confirmed by the fate of every nation which

had made its possessions too unwieldy for government. Our Indian territories were already more than sufficiently extended, and though he concurred in a good deal of what had been said as to the necessity of taking decisive measures to check the insolence of the Burmese, yet he could not bring himself to think that Lord Amherst was justified in proceeding to immediate war. But he supposed those who defended the war would appeal in its justification to the success which attended our arms. He admitted that we had been successful, but though we might have gained in our purses by the war, he feared it would be found that it was a gain which we should hereafter have to regret. In the other resolutions which it was intended to submit to the court he fully concurred; he thought the officers and men who served in the army against the Burmese were entitled to great credit for the brave manner in which they had conducted themselves. With respect to the soldiers, he meant particularly the native troops, he thought they deserved every thing which could be said of them, but it would have been more prudent in that court to award them solid pudding instead of empty praise. He should like to hear that along with this vote of thanks which they were about to receive in their respective regiments, it was the intention of the court that in future their individual comforts would be more studied by government than they had been hitherto: our native troops deserved this from us and policy demanded it, if they would wish to prevent the recurrence of such events as they had to lament at Barrackpore. (*Hear!*) In the resolution before the court there was an objectionable omission, no mention was made of "thanks to fortune," to which we owed so much. He thought that we had great good luck in the progress and termination of a war into which we had so rashly entered. It was an old adage that the devil always took care of his own, and if ever he did so, he certainly took care of the Company in the last war. (*Laughter and disapprobation.*) Again he begged to ask, whether before they came to such a decision, members of the court had read the immense mass of papers which the directors had provided? and if any had, he begged to ask how many of them understood them? Abstracts of the whole ought to have been made, and then gentlemen would have been able to become acquainted with their import. (*Disapprobation.*) But as it was, they were called upon to decide without knowing the real merits of the question before them. He must now call the attention of the court to another subject, it was the risk which honest and honourable men ran by a candid avowal of their opinions in that court, if those opi-

nions happened to be opposed to the ruling powers. He held in his hand a libel which had been issued against himself from the government press of Calcutta. (*Laughter.*) In that paper he had been described as a fellow who did not understand any of the languages he affected to teach, or who could not teach them in a way that others might understand. For the falsehood of this charge he appealed to those who knew him, to those whom he had instructed; he would refer to the Lascars in this country; let any one ask them whether or not he understood their language. Was he, he would ask, to lose his literary reputation which had cost him a whole life to establish? was he to be deprived of his literary property which it had cost him £10,000 to create? was he to be branded and held up to the public as an ignorant fellow, because he had come boldly forward to do his duty as a proprietor? A man must have a moral courage superior to the ferocity of the lion or the tiger to do his duty fairly under such circumstances; the gazette, speaking of proceedings in that court, observed that they were moved by *Hume* and seconded by *Gilchrist*, and then away went an attack upon him and his books; would to God that he had a seat inside that bar, (*Laughter,*) and then not a word would be said against any of his remarks; but as it was he would not be deterred by any thing that could be said, he would brave all, and now say that he could not conscientiously give his vote for a motion of thanks to Lord Amherst.

Col. *Stanhope* and Mr. *R. Jackson* rose to address the court at the same time; neither seemed willing to give way, and the cries of "chair" became very general through the court.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said he would not give way, as he had first caught the Chairman's eye.

The *Chairman* said, that Mr. *Jackson* had before risen to address the court but had given way, he now considered therefore, that that gentleman had precedence.

Col. *Stanhope* hoped that fair play would be given to gentlemen at both sides, with great deference to the chair, he thought that whether Mr. *Jackson* had risen first on a former occasion was of no consequence, the question was whether he rose first on the present.

Mr. *S. Dixon* paid a tribute to the fairness displayed by the chair in questions of precedence.

Col. *Stanhope* then gave way, and

Mr. *R. Jackson* proceeded to address the court. He trusted that having given way on two occasions before, after having caught the chairman's attention, he should not be considered too particular in asserting his claim to precedence. The question

tion before the court was, in his opinion, one of the utmost importance. It was one by the improper decision of which the honour of that court and the interests of the proprietors at large might be compromised. The Court of Directors had called upon the proprietors for an opinion on the course which they had taken with respect to the conduct of Lord Amherst, and in order to enable them to form that opinion, they had given them access to a voluminous collection of documents on the subject. In December last a motion had been made for the recal of Lord Amherst from the government of India. He, Mr. Jackson, had opposed it, though he had the highest respect for the characters of the gentlemen by whom it was moved, and seconded. He thought at that time, and he thought so still, that it would have been most unfair, most unjust, to come to a conclusion which would blast the public character of an individual of high rank, without having the fullest information on the subject to which the motion referred; with a view of procuring that information he had moved, by way of amendment, for all the papers not of a secret nature connected with the origin and progress of the Burmese war. That motion had been resisted by the chairman on grounds of which he (Mr. Jackson) did not complain. It was stated that twenty-one out of the twenty-four directors were as ignorant of the merits of that great question, on which thousands of lives depended, and respecting which thousands of lives had been already sacrificed, as any proprietor in that court. He was aware that by their oath the secret committee of the directors, "to whom these despatches were addressed, were bound not to disclose any thing which came to their knowledge in that capacity, until authorized by the board of control. This was regulated by an act of parliament and he therefore could not complain of being individually kept in ignorance of that, from the knowledge of which twenty-one of the directors were excluded equally with himself. But he did complain of the board of control, and he thought that board worthy of blame for not giving to the whole body of the directors an opportunity of being officially acquainted with the details which had been made known to the House of Commons, which had been published in the news-papers, and yet, as far as respected the East-India Company, the party chiefly interested in them, had been absurdly confined to their secret committee. Perhaps there might have been a wish somewhere to show, with reference to future measures, by how few persons the affairs of British India might be managed. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He would not, however, press

this point, on which much might be said, but return to the subject before the court. They had now got the papers before them. The indulgence of the directors had opened them to the inspection of every member, and he thought that each individual was bound to avail himself of the means thus afforded, in order to come to a right judgment on the question which they were called upon to decide. He could not agree with the learned gentleman (Dr. Gilchrist) in calling them a jungle and a wilderness of documents. They were, he admitted, voluminous, but he thought they might be studied with advantage; and without saying that he had gone through the whole, he had endeavoured to make himself master of the general import of their contents. He concurred with the hon. member (Mr. Hume) that those who supported the affirmative of the resolution before the court were bound to shew that the Burmese war was just and necessary; that it had been wisely planned, ably conducted, and that it had been brought to a termination highly advantageous to the interests of the company. These propositions, he conceived, might be proved by the papers before them; and he, though a very humble individual, would endeavour, before he concluded, to satisfy the court that the war had been just and necessary, nay, inevitable; that it had been wisely planned, ably conducted, and that its termination had been productive of considerable advantage to the interests of the company. With respect to the island of Shapoorie, the disputed right to which had been the ostensible cause of the war, he should say that, whether it was great or small, cultivated or barren, made no difference in the question; the company had only the alternative of laying themselves at the feet of an arrogant conqueror, already puffed up with pride from his achievements over several of the native powers, or to assert their right by force of arms to that small island. That the company did possess the right to the island of Shapoorie, he thought the papers on the table afforded the most conclusive evidence. It appeared that it was on one side separated from our territory by a small stream, sometimes even fordable, while on the other was a deep river, which was the admitted boundary between the two states of the British and the Arracanese. The House of Commons had called for documents shewing the company's right to this island, and the Court of Directors had sent out an order to the authorities in India for the whole details connected with the company's right to Shapoorie. The result of this order was a transmission by Lord Amherst of one of the ablest papers which it had fallen to his (Mr. Jackson's) lot to peruse in the whole collection. It was a document

document which would well repay the trouble of those who considered it with attention. From this account it appeared that the company was in the exercise of their authority on the island so far back as the year 1790. That it was measured by the company's orders in 1801, again in 1809, and again in 1815, and that it had been let out on lease by the company's agents. But he had higher authority, namely, that of the adversary himself! The government of Arracan proved his case. They said that Shapooree was an appendage to the four great cities of Bengal—Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Dacca, and the chief town of Chittagong. These, they said, belonged once to the Rajah of Arracan, and that Shapooree was considered as an appendage to those cities, and consequently, according to their own shewing, that island belonged to the company as coeval with our possession of Bengal. Then, if these facts could not be disputed, was it surprising that British vigilance should have been awakened, and British power exerted for the protection and preservation of what was clearly British territory? But the fact was, that the possession of this island was only a pretext for attacking the company, and of drawing them into a war. The first ship of ours that anchored near the island after the Burmese claim was asserted, was fired upon and one of the crew shot dead. It had been said that after such an act of aggression we should have remonstrated. We had done so, and we had received a most insulting and evasive answer. We then sent a small number of men, who took possession, from which they were dislodged by a force of a thousand strong sent against them by the Burmese. They subsequently withdrew their force, and our men who had succeeded them were afterwards withdrawn in consequence of the sickness which prevailed. By the letter of the 22d of October 1823, from the Rajah of Arracan, written by order of the king in answer to our remonstrance, we were told "That the stockade on Shapooree had been destroyed by order of his Burmese majesty; that if we reconstructed it, he would cause to be taken by force of arms the cities of Dacca and Moorshedabad," adding verbally to our messenger, "That if we attempted to retake the island, he would invade Bengal by Assam and Goalpore, whither 3,000 men had just gone, and Chittagong by the mountains; and that the King of Ava had armies ready for the invasion of the British dominions at every point." And in fact 5,000 men were sent into our dominions, and by them one of our outposts at Rangoon, was surprised and cut off! Now, surely this upon every principle was to all intents a declaration of war, and the government of the country,

thus invaded, was called upon to repel the aggression. Here was an island, shown to be in the possession of the Company, in the year 1790, admitted by our enemies, themselves, to be an appendage to the four great cities of Bengal our undisputed right and long possession. And yet, when the Company asserted its title to the spot in question, it was met by the Burman king with hostile menace, and an invading army, part of a much greater force already collected by his principal general Bundoolah. Was it possible for any person to consider those circumstances, and deny the justice and the necessity of a war, thus undertaken for the maintenance of the Company's territorial rights? But it was said that the previous conduct of the Company to the Burmese, in the reception and protection given by the Company to the Mughls, was sufficient to justify this aggression. He denied the fact. The cause of irritation alluded to, had subsided three years before the commencement of the dispute about Shapooree. But suppose this irritation had continued to that time—suppose that like a smothered volcano it had remained ready to explode under their feet, when least expected, what difference did that make in the case! Were they to condemn and consign to perpetual disgrace the man who had by a prompt and decisive exercise of power, prevented the explosion, and thereby saved the Company's territories from all the horrors of a sudden and successful invasion? What would have been the consequence if those decisive measures had not been adopted? Our territories would have been invaded with an immense and overwhelming force. The Chittagong district, and other parts of our dominions would have been overrun, and subjected to the atrocities, by which those devils, in human form, had desolated all the countries subdued by their arms. The cruelties perpetrated in Assam, Cassay, Cachar and other places to which these barbarians had been led by their insatiable thirst of conquest, afforded dreadful specimens of what must have followed in the Company's territory, had not their invasion been diverted. It had been asserted on the part of the Burmese, that the British government had favoured or connived at the aggressions committed upon them by the previously expelled Mughls. For this there was no foundation. The magistrate of Chittagong had done all in his power to prevent them from attacking the Burmese, and it had been shown by his hon. friend himself that some of the Company's troops had accompanied the Burman army for the purpose of driving the Mughls from their offensive positions, did this conduct bear the hon. member out in his charge of connivance, he (Mr. Jackson) thought it ought to be received as affording further evidence of the paci-

sic disposition of our Indian government, and of its anxiety to avoid any provocation, which might tend to hostility. It was true we had given up to the Burmans, certain individuals of the Mugh nation whom they had demanded. He had looked into this point, and it appeared that the Burmese, irritated against some of these refugees, had entered our territory in a hostile manner, and demand that those persons should be given up. To this demand, the Indian government answered that they should not even treat with them until they had departed from the British territory. They withdrew their forces and retired. An inquiry being set on foot into the cause of that complaint, it was discovered that three men who had been most notorious robbers, were guilty of aggressions on the Burmese, and these men were given up. Now whether this had been effectual in preventing war or not, it shows that the Indian government was entitled to great praise for its moderation, which ought to have produced a consequence different from that of invading armies; he thought the facts which he had adduced quite sufficient to justify the conclusion that the war was just and inevitable. He now came to the next point, whether the war had been conducted in such a manner, as to entitle the noble lord at the head of the government to the thanks of that court. On this point the decision of the Court of Directors had been confirmed by his Majesty's Government, in the promotion of the noble lord, to an advanced rank in the peerage; they had even coupled his new title, with that of Arracan, the name of one of the places which he had conquered. With such testimonies in favour of the noble lord's plan for the war, it might seem presumptuous in him who could not be supposed to be skilled in such subjects, to say that he differed in one point from the noble lord's plan. Invested, however, by the legislature, with deliberative rights in that court, and called upon for his opinion, he was bound to give it according to the best of his judgement; he thought that considering the relative situations of the enemy's possessions and usurpations, he would have made the war as much as possible a maritime war. He thought that by such a direction of our energies, we should have saved several millions of money and many thousand lives, he felt satisfied in this opinion from the papers themselves, and particularly to the noble lord's minute, in which he so justly described the incalculable value of the enemy's principal sea-port of Rangoon, to hold which was to padlock his empire! "It has," says his lordship, "already been avowed by government, and is universally admitted, that the only effectual means of humbling the pride of the Burmese nation, and inspiring them with just notions of the

superior strength of the power they have so grossly insulted, will be to seize and occupy their principal sea-ports, and more especially Rangoon. As far as climate is concerned, we have every reason to believe that Rangoon is at all times more healthy than any part of Bengal." To this place, he confessed, he thought we should have addressed our first and almost exclusive attention, except as to those other maritime stations which he should hereafter notice; he had a right to reason from what had actually happened, and either the capture of Rangoon, which was to the Burmese territories as Portsmouth is to England, had not produced the mighty consequences which the Bengal government ascribed to it, and which he sincerely believed to be true, or its capacity for producing such consequences rendered unnecessary the attempt to pass an army through the Silhet frontier towards Monypore, as well as the attempt to pass another army through Arracan, and over its lofty hills into the Burmese territory, both passages having been found impracticable! But he bowed to higher authority, and assuming the plan thus sanctioned by his majesty's government and the Court of Directors to have been the wisest, he would inquire in the next place had that plan been wisely conducted? To determine this point, they should refer to the state of affairs at that period. The considerable territory of Assam, which lies to the north east of Bengal, was then so far overrun by the Burmese, as to induce their continual threats of invasion, and the capture of our cities of Dacca and Moorshebad. Calar, an independent state under our protection, but so identified with our important eastern frontier of Silhet, that they must stand or fall together, was already invaded; and Cassay, so contiguous to our dominions, that it was through Cassay that Calar, he believed, had been invaded, had submitted to its ruthless conqueror, whose sovereign had fled for refuge to the British dominions, and a nominee of the king of Ava placed on the throne at Monypore; thus in great force at every point that could annoy us, they might well threaten to invade the Chittagong district, our principal possession on the eastern coast of the bay of Bengal, attack those cities in Bengal, which they pretended to be theirs in consequence of the subjugation of Arracan, and break way towards Calcutta! for which, as afterwards appeared, they had prepared a large army in Arracan two months before the time he was speaking of! In this predicament, what was the conduct of the Bengal government? They made strong and successful diversions in Assam, Calar, and Cassay; which encouraged those states

states to strike for freedom, and materially contributed to the final success of the war; but above all, and in his humble opinion best of all, they sent a powerful naval and military force against Rangoon, "their principal sea-port,—the second town in their empire." There was no alternative; hostilities had in fact begun, Shapoorce, upon which they had, in impudent defiance, planted the royal standard of Ava, was a mere pretence! The Burmese had far different, and higher objects in view, and those, in the opinion of our authorities at Chittagong, of so practicable a nature, as to induce them to implore reinforcements from Calcutta, to save them from the peril which seemed to await them! that which did save them, as he should shortly shew, was the taking of Rangoon. The occupation of that important place, had been made by some hon. members a ground of censure against the noble lord, in consequence of his having sent the troops thither so near the rainy or sickly season. He would contend, that to the possession of that important post, was owing the delivery of a great portion of Bengal from actual invasion, and the speedier termination of the war; accompanied, as that undertaking was, by our conquest of the island of Cheduba with little loss, by means of which we had it always in our power to keep the enemy in check on those parts of this coast, where his force was likely to be strongest, as in respect of the British possessions. Gentlemen had been pleased to deride the threats of the enemy as bombastic!—their language it was true had been lofty, and arrogant in the extreme, but their threats had not been empty ones! Before our expedition reached Rangoon, the Burmese had poured five thousand men into the British territories! They had destroyed our detachment at Ramoo, where they fortified themselves, being then, he believed, within fifty or sixty miles of Chittagong, evidently waiting for a larger army of fifteen thousand men, known to have been assembled at Arracan for that purpose, under their great General Bundoolah, and with which they threatened Calcutta itself! This threat the learned doctor laughed at in scorn, but what thought the people of Calcutta themselves? Their alarm was not very short of what prevailed in London in the year 1745, when the pretender had approached within 130 or 140 miles of the capital. The inhabitants of Calcutta, like sensible men, reasoned upon the degree of military strength which interposed between themselves and the invader, and their wonder was, that he did not immediately follow up his success at Ramoo. This they imputed to his ignorance of their defenceless state. He

should show it to have proceeded from a very different cause, namely, the fall of Rangoon; and nothing was more clear than, that had we not occupied that place as we did, and when we did, we should not have been able to defeat the large armies that were afterwards brought against us, and finally avenge invasion and insult. From these facts he ventured to conclude, that there was nothing in the papers before them, as to the plan of the war, which could justly disentitle the noble lord to the thanks of that court. Taking this for granted, the next question was, had the war been prosecuted with wisdom, and necessary vigour? On this subject he knew that he had to combat with strong feelings. In the progress of the campaign, many of those who heard him had to deplore the loss of some near relation or friend, who had perished on the unhealthy soil of Rangoon and Arracan, which latter might be called the charnel-house of the British force; but however strong their feelings might be on that point, he trusted that the proprietors would divest themselves of the prejudices to which suffering naturally gave rise. He had no connection or acquaintance with Lord Amherst, to whom he had not the honour of being known; he had no feeling of private friendship to consult; he judged only from the papers before him. 'The main question was, ought Lord Amherst to have dispatched troops to Rangoon so near the approach of the rainy season? In considering, they should bear in mind the situation in which Chittagong, and several other places, he might say the whole of that part of Bengal, stood with respect to the enemy. Had we not made the unexpected diversion towards Rangoon, little doubt existed but that the enemy would have possessed himself of the chief cities of Eastern Bengal, and ravaged our territories; but, by the seizure of Rangoon, the enemy had been completely foiled and counteracted, he being obliged to return from our and our allies' territories, for the protection of his own. Let the court contemplate for a moment the consequences which followed our possession of Rangoon. When the force at Ramoo were preparing to march on Chittagong, a report reached their camp of our expedition against Rangoon. The next account was, and it speedily followed, that we had taken this, the second town in their empire. Forthwith, the troops were withdrawn from the British territories; Assam was opened to our forces; Cassay revolted, and replaced its legitimate sovereign upon the throne; and the 10,000 Burmese, which had invaded Cahar, our confederated frontier, were hastily withdrawn by this haughty monarch, to meet dangers nearer to his home. He wanted them

them to form that army, which, as soon as the season admitted of action, was assembled for the purpose of driving us from Rangoon. Let him that was disposed to think lightly of our success in that quarter, in justice recollect, that this place, which required an army of 50,000 men, for the vain attempt of our dislodgment, was taken by us by surprise, and without the loss of a man. It was true, that great had been the subsequent loss of human life. The authorities in India had, throughout these papers, fairly admitted the extent, and feelingly deplored it. It was, indeed, a painful subject to touch upon, but it must be looked in the face, and like other subjects, be dispassionately met. The gallant general (Sir J. Malcolm) had candidly acknowledged, that if himself had been in Lord Amherst's situation, he was by no means prepared to say that he would not have faced even the rainy season for such a stake as the immediate possession of Rangoon. But suppose that Lord Amherst had deferred the expedition against Rangoon until the following season, let the court weigh the consequence of such delay. The forces, naval and military, which were to rendezvous at the Andamans, and which arrived from Madras and Bombay, so equipped and with such expedition, as shewed those governments to be in the highest order of administration, might not have been able to rendezvous so punctually another season. In the mean time, the Burmese would have continued their desolating marches into Cahar, Cassay, and Assam, and until that period. The 15,000 men, waiting at Arracan to join those at Ramoo, would have penetrated into Bengal. Rangoon would have been fortified and defended by thousands of troops; and though ultimately taken, perhaps after a great sacrifice of life on our side, the season might be too far advanced for us to proceed towards Ava; and a long period of inactivity and an additional campaign must have been the consequence. All this had been averted by the unexpected seizure of Rangoon; melancholy and dear, he admitted, was the purchase. But might not still many more troops have fallen, had the war been protracted; and might it not at last have ended in discomfiture, from an enemy so much better prepared? Ought they not in justice also to deduct from this catalogue of woe, the numbers which must have been sacrificed in the defence of Bengal, had not its invasion been given up? He presumed that no man would contend that we ought quietly to have yielded up those rich countries to the conqueror, and thousands of our subjects, European and native, to Burmese mercy! Let the Governor in Council speak as to the probable cost of their defence;

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 133.

who say in a letter, to which he had before alluded, "We could not have defended Chittagong, Tipperah, and Silhet, during the approaching hot weather and the rains, by any amount of force which we could have ventured to station in their noxious and pestilential jungles." The sickness, however, which had proved so fatal, they were assured from the same high authority, after much inquiry, and after the experience of another season, was casual and not local; they state that the same epidemic prevailed that season in Calcutta to a serious degree, and in the following season in Upper India. If this be so, the character given as to the general health of Rangoon might be strictly true. In the instance in question, the sickness, whether casual or local, had been aggravated by the want of fresh provisions. In general, the inhabitants of conquered towns were willing to return after the panic had subsided; but in this case, the whole population had fled, terror-stricken, and nothing could induce them to bring in the produce of their country. Lamenting, as he did, these disastrous losses, he must still contend, that the government of Bengal had no alternative but to lay the Company at the feet of an insolent barbarian, or to encounter, as they had done, the only means of his humiliation. The next campaign the same want of proper food was not felt by the troops; a constant communication was kept open by a vast number of boats, no less than 1,600 of which were in continual passage between Rangoon and Prome, and six months rations in advance were always in dépôt. Yet the man to whose vigilance and foresight these arrangements were owing was now to be condemned, and even disgraced, by the rejection of the vote before the court. Besides the possession of Rangoon, the Company's troops took several places on the coast, and established a line of maritime communication in those seas which, if rightly applied, must give to the Company a powerful command of the trade of Eastern India. These advantages were achieved by men who were said to be lying down sick and inactive during two whole seasons. The Company's troops also took and destroyed, during this period, several important stockades, and struck such terror into the enemy by repeated displays of valour, that that enemy was afraid to look at them with a less force than 50,000 men, with which he endeavoured to regain Rangoon. They did, however, look at them with that force, and were beaten. A second action was fought with no better success, in which they lost their general, Bundoolah. After this they assembled an army of 60,000 foot and 3,000 horse in the neighbourhood of Prome. The Company's troops attacked and defeated that force, and

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struck terror and dismay into the Golden Foot itself. Recourse was now had to treaty, but it was clear that was only to gain time. In the despatches to the Indian government at that period, it was stated, that the Burmese though defeated in all their attempts, were wholly unsubdued in spirit, and still strong in power. It was not until they were again beaten, that the signature of the Burman king was put to a treaty, conceding every thing which we had at first required, but one, and—sorry he (Mr. Jackson) was that even that one should have been given up—he alluded to the possession of Rangoon. He had now endeavoured to shew that the war was a just one, that it was necessary, and that it had been conducted with talent. Of the skill and ability with which it had been carried on, the success attending it afforded abundant proof. In ordinary life, the success of any measure was generally received as a proof of the skill employed in its prosecution. Why should not the same test be applied in the case of the noble lord? He had succeeded, and against whom? Against a prince whose power was dreaded in India,—whose arms had struck terror into all the nations surrounding his own, each of which he had in turn subjugated; who had ambassadors at the courts of the native princes, and who took rank among the profound intriguers of the east. This prince, whose fierceness and thirst of blood, and habits of rapine, had rendered him the scourge of every nation through which his armies passed, had, or affected to have, a contempt of British power, so much so, that he threatened to pursue our forces to Calcutta; and calculating on his means of effecting that purpose, he had claimed the chief provinces of Bengal as his own. These dispositions would have made a prince with a much smaller force, extremely formidable. But when it was considered that to these he added a skill in military tactics, which according to the generous confession of our officers, was almost equal to European, and that he could bring an army of one hundred thousand men into the field, a correct notion may be formed of the valour and skill by which he was opposed and defeated. After the court had seriously weighed these matters, unless they could come to the conclusion that all our success was the result of chance—that we had taken the enemy's most important forts by chance—that we had beaten one hundred thousand men by chance—they must, he thought, infer as in all other cases, that success in these great measures, was the result of skill, and if so let him ask how in common justice could they refuse to pass the vote now proposed to them by the Court

of Directors?—(*Cheers.*)—This brought him to the last point taken by his hon. friend, namely, whether the result of the war was likely to prove beneficial to the interests of the East-India Company; whether the advantages to be derived from it, afforded a fair equivalent, or more than an equivalent, for the loss of blood and treasure sustained in their acquisition; in short, whether we had too dearly purchased the safety of our more eastern dominions, from daring and barbarous incursions? It had been said by Mr. Findall, in his minute, that peace with the Burman king would not last longer than his majesty might feel it his interest to observe it. Be it so; let them then examine, if the keeping military possession of the places surrendered to our arms, would secure us against further aggression? It would be recollected, that our district of Chittagong, situated on the upper part of the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, extended southward down that coast till where the Arracan dominions commenced, which also continued the line of coast, till taken up by the Peguise, whose authority continued along the same coast to its extreme point of Cape Nigris: the whole of this long line of coast, extending from Arracan to the end of the eastern side of the Bay, had been surrendered to us. Between this entire line and the Burman empire, ran a continuous chain of mountains, said to be impassable to an army, and these would now become the Burmese boundary. If it should be said, that the sickly season would prevent us from maintaining these advantages, he would remind the court, that the treaty gave them also the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, from which they could observe the coast in question; the latter of which islands, however easily obtained by us, was said, by the Governor in council, to be capable of withstanding the strength of the whole Burmese empire. Assam, Cassay, and Cahar, were restored to freedom; and while we could maintain the formidable positions which he had mentioned, it was thought unlikely that they would be again invaded. We had besides ceded to us the ports of Tavai and Mergui, on the Siam coast, which completed a line of maritime stations in the eastern seas, including Malacca, for which we had wisely given Sumatra in exchange, and our rising favourite settlement of Singapore, which must eventually let us in to that trade in those seas, which we had so long coveted. Besides these advantages, the Company had obtained a considerable sum of money, as a part of our indemnification for the expenses of the war. Of the application of that sum he would not speak, because he was addressing himself to men who had well considered the immense sacrifices which

had

had been made by their brave troops during the war, and who, he was sure, must have anticipated him in every generous wish towards them. He did not covet that sum for their own coffers—a higher and a nobler use, he thought, might be made of it; to themselves it would be but little, to those to whom he alluded it would be much. Was it in the least disparaging to their brave army, or inconsistent with their gallant bearing, if, after two years of suffering and privations, of no ordinary description, they had indulged in the soldiers' sanguine calculations, of what might fall to their share as lawful prize of war? Could he then give a higher instance of honourable obedience to military discipline, or did military history afford a brighter, than that of an army, flushed with such hopes, and big with such expectations, should, when within a few short marches, when almost within sight of that city, which had so long filled their imaginations, whose temples were said to be filled with golden images, and their palaces with golden ornaments, halt at the word of their commander, and sacrifice, without a murmur, all other feelings to their renown as a military body? No trace was to be found throughout the papers, of the slightest expression of discontent; they confided in their illustrious general—they knew his affection for his army; but they knew also the state interests with which he was entrusted, and his determination to consult them; they knew that in his hands their honour was safe, and were equally confident that their personal interests would ever find feeling and considerate guardians in the Directors of the East-India Company. It was not among the least brilliant traits of Sir Archibald Campbell's own career, that he had the fortitude to circumscribe his military glory, and to become a pacificator, when the almost certainty of unconditional conquest was within his reach. But the merits of their army needed no advocacy from him in that court, but he had been unable to resist the impulse of paying the humble tribute of his applause to men who had so eminently united bravery with discipline. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) His hon. friend, who had moved the amendment, had objected to the present vote, because there was not sufficient information on the subject before the court. On a former occasion he (Mr. Jackson) had thought, that before the court agreed to pass a censure on Lord Amherst, they ought to have full information on the whole details of the war. Since then, the papers conveying that information had been laid before the proprietors. Those papers comprised several folio volumes, yet his hon. friend complained of not having sufficient information. (*Hear! and laughter.*) It

was well remarked by the hon. and gallant general opposite (Sir J. Malcolm), that if there were no evidence, there could be no ground for founding a vote, disapproving of the conduct of Lord Amherst in the affair of Barrackpore. Here then was the inconsistency of his hon. friend (Mr. Hume): he refused his assent to a vote of thanks where every information was open to him; and he wished to pass a censure on a subject, where he possessed no document to guide his judgment, for not one had been laid before them respecting the meeting at Barrackpore. It was stated by the gallant general (Sir J. Malcolm), that it was not necessary, in the course of military proceedings, that Lord Amherst should have been informed of the conduct pursued towards the mutineers, and his lordship's being near the scene of those transactions made no difference. Whether he were near or far off, it was more than probable that Sir E. Paget would have adopted the same course; and in his (Mr. Jackson's) opinion, derived from correspondence with Calcutta, the course which that gallant officer did adopt was one of fatal necessity! (*Hear, hear!*) Now he would say, that if any gentleman declined to vote affirmatively on the question before the court, respecting which he had all necessary information, but, won by the speech of his hon. friend, should vote negatively on account of the affair at Barrackpore, regarding which he had no information, such a proprietor would be dealing most unjustly by Lord Amherst, who had not yet been heard upon that subject. (*Cheers.*) Another objection against Lord Amherst, and one upon which his hon. friend grounded his amendment, was that he had violated a law of his country, by engaging in a war without the previous instructions of the Court of Directors, and that for the purpose of extending the Company's territories. He would admit that a law existed, by which Governors-general were prohibited from making war or from extending the British possessions in India without orders from home. And yet these things were done year after year, and their Governors had been upheld by the state, and rewarded for so doing—and why? Because year after year had compelled us to the alternative of so doing, or submitting our necks to the yoke of haughty and sanguinary rival sovereigns. But the clause of the statute contained an exception, which Lord Amherst's case was precisely within; that exception ran as follows: *viz.* "Except where hostilities had actually been commenced, or preparations actually made for the commencement of hostilities against the British nation in India, or against some of the princes or states dependent thereon."

There was scarcely a member of this exceptive clause which did not apply to the Burmese war; it was enough, however, to state, that when our messenger repaired to Artacan to present our remonstrance against the seizure of Shapoorée, he obtained information that an army of 15,000 men was then preparing for the invasion of Bengal; and long before a despatch could have reached this country, and an answer have been obtained, 5,000 men were actually at Ramoo! Aggressions of the grossest kind had been committed against the British territories! Lord Amherst had successfully repelled those aggressions! In so doing he had vindicated the honour of the British name! He had defended the best interests of his employers, and effectually humbled the pride of an arrogant, daring, and ambitious enemy! (*Cheers.*) Viewing the whole of these circumstances, he would give his vote for the motion; and never in his life did he give a vote more cordially or more conscientiously. (*Cheers.*)

Col. L. Stanhope said, that as his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had been obliged to leave the court to attend to his duties elsewhere, and as he had requested him to reply on his behalf to such objections as might be made to his arguments, he begged to make a few remarks on what had fallen from some hon. members who had preceded him.

A *Proprietor* here observed that this course would be quite irregular. The gallant colonel might address the court on his own behalf, but he conceived it would be wholly out of order to allow him to reply on the part of an absent member.

The *Chairman* said that there was no precedent that he was aware of for allowing any proprietor to speak by deputy, and it would be a very bad one to establish. Besides, the reply, as from the mover of the amendment, would suppose the closing of the debate. But there were, he supposed, several members who were yet anxious to deliver their opinions. (*Hear, hear!*)

Col. Stanhope contended that he had a right to reply, on the part of his absent friend, to any remarks which had been made on his speech.

Mr. S. Dixon said that the gallant colonel would be irregular in giving the reply on the part of another, but he might make any remark as his own speech.

Col. Stanhope then proceeded. He would first reply to some of the observations made by the gallant general (Sir J. Malcolm). That gallant officer had said that we had it not in our power to prevent the aggressions of the Mughls, but that the Burmese had.

Sir J. Malcolm denied that he had made use of any such observation.

Col. Stanhope proceeded. The gallant general had said that his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had attributed the war to the protection of the refugees Mughls. What his hon. friend had said was, that we might have protected the Mughls, but that we should not have gone to war for such trifling aggressions as those of the Burmese. It had been said that Lord Minto had pursued a similar course. He denied that assertion. The policy of Lord Minto, as well as Lord Hastings, had been not to mix in the concerns of those powers. The gallant general had declared that he would not assert that the rainy season might not be a proper time for the commencement of operations at Rangoon. What! the rainy season a proper one for sending troops to that unhealthy climate! Surely the gallant general must have taken leave of his usual good sense when he made the assertion. (*Hear, hear!*) The gallant officer had contended that there was evidence on which thanks to Lord Amherst might be founded, as to the origin and progress of the Burmese war, but that there was none on which he could be condemned with respect to the affair of Barrackpore. But why had they no information on that subject? It might be very true that particular circumstances might require great promptitude of exertion, but then after months and months had passed away, was it unreasonable to demand that some information should be given on a subject of so much importance to the service in India? The gallant officer recommended secrecy with respect to these proceedings, and he instanced the case in which he, having been engaged in a commission of inquiry after the mutiny at Vellore, had recommended secrecy, and a discontinuance of further proceedings to the Company. He (Col. Stanhope) had no doubt of the fact, yet he remembered that notwithstanding his love for secrecy, he had written a pamphlet, and a very good one too, on that subject. Having thus answered the gallant officer's facts, he would now come to some of the statements made by the learned gentleman, and he regretted that hon. gentlemen in discussing a question of this importance, should make long speeches enough to set one to sleep, instead of adhering to facts. The learned gentleman had told them, that according to the law of nations, the island of Shapoorée being our territory, we were justified in going to war for its invasion. He would tell the learned gentleman that if the Company went to war as some people went to law—for trifles, they would never cease to be engaged in hostilities.—(*Laughter.*)—The learned gentleman had told them of the preparations that had been made to invade Bengal, and to take possession of Calcutta. The idea was absolutely

lutely ridiculous, and none but a lawyer would have thought of it. (*Laughter.*) He had said the Burmese army was ready to move on Calcutta, which it might reach in fourteen days. The distance was only seven hundred miles, and the learned gentleman must have supposed that, to get over it in that time, the troops would move as rapidly as his own tongue. (*Laughter.*) He must say, without meaning any personal offence to the learned gentleman, that to talk of the Burmese seizing the four cities of Bengal, and coming up to Calcutta, was quite absurd and ridiculous. Having replied to the learned gentleman's facts, he would now go over the whole campaign. (*Laughter.*) He freely admitted, that in the progress of that campaign, great praise was due to the army, not less for the patience with which they endured the diseases to which they were exposed in the swamps, than for their bravery in the field. (*Hear, hear!*) But from this praise he most certainly would except the Governor-general. It appeared to him, that the court never seemed disposed to offer a vote of thanks to their government, except when it did something very absurd. To talk of a vote of thanks to Lord Amherst for commencing and carrying on the Burmese war, reminded him of what had been once said of the Walcheren expedition—that it had been wisely planned, and ably conducted. (*Hear, hear!*) This war of Lord Amherst had cost the Company ten millions of money, which was as much, or more, than had been expended in the two campaigns conducted by the Duke of Marlborough. As to the cause of the war itself, he contended that that which had been shown, would not justify it. Real danger to the Company's possessions could alone sanction the policy of a war—not such danger as the learned gentleman apprehended in the invasion of Calcutta, but danger from the aggression of a force calculated to disturb the peace of our territories. As to the attack on our subjects in the island of Shapoorce, a few men would have been sufficient to repress it. But a mere incursion beyond our frontier-line could not be prevented, as we could not in such an extensive frontier keep up a police or military force sufficient for that purpose. But after all, the main question was, as to whether it was politic to attempt the conquest of the Birman empire, and to detach from it Pegu, Arracan, and Assam. One observation here naturally suggested itself: it was, that Governors-general of India, and their ministers, had, at all times, a direct interest in carrying on a war. (*Cries of "No, no."*) He maintained, they had. A thousand circumstances contributed to make a war profitable to persons high in office in India. He would even add, that the hon. gentlemen within

the bar (the Directors) had also a direct interest in a war, as it always increased their patronage; but the great body of the proprietors had no such interest. Whatever sum might be spent in a war, the amount of their dividends was in general the same; but, nevertheless, they should be cautious of giving their approbation to military excursions not called for by absolute necessity. But when wars were commenced, it was the duty of that court to withhold their approval of them, unless they were carried on with ability. Now looking at the different places in which the Company's troops were engaged, he did not conceive that any merit was due to the Governor-general, on account of the manner in which they were provided. From one place they were obliged to retreat through a want of provisions; from another, through want of other necessary supplies. As to Rangoon, if it were found necessary to make a diversion in that quarter, he would have had no objection that Lord Amherst should have been sent thither—but whatever might have been the importance of the possession of Rangoon, surely troops ought not to have been sent there in the rainy season. He was astonished to hear any man of experience defend such a course.

Sir John Malcolm in explanation observed, that what he had said was, that independently of the contest arising from the disputed possession of Shapoorce, such was the disposition of the Burmese, that sooner or later a war must ensue. As to not possessing information, all he had said was, that not having read all of the documents before the court, he was disposed to confide in the recommendation of the Directors, who had full information on the subject, and upon their proposal he fully concurred in the vote of thanks.

Col. Stanhope said, that "sooner or later" were sweeping terms, which might embrace any period, however distant.

Sir John Sewell said that the vote now submitted to the court not having come recommended by the unanimous vote of the directors, he could not help inferring that the want of that unanimity arose from a doubt as to the justice of the war. Upon that point he too had his doubts; or rather he might say, that he had no doubt that the war was commenced without necessity. His learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson) had told them that he read through the thirteen folio volumes of papers on this subject.

Mr. R. Jackson.—"I did not say I read the whole of the thirteen volumes; I only said that I endeavoured to make myself acquainted with the general subject of their contents."

Sir J. Sewell continued.—He had devoted all the hours of one day, and was not able to get through the contents of one

one volume; he was not therefore ashamed to say, that he was not acquainted with the contents of the whole thirteen. However, he believed that he did know enough to justify him, and that the court knew enough to justify them, in refusing a vote of thanks to the Governor-general of India, on this occasion.—(*Hear!*) The first point to be taken into consideration was, the justice of the war. Upon this subject there were two letters of the Governor-general, the first dated the 21st of November 1823, and the second dated the 2d of November 1825. In this second letter the Governor-general made a great parade of the intentions of the Burmese to carry on a war within the British territories, as if he sought a justification of his measures from that cause. But in the first letter, the only causes mentioned were, first, the molestation of the elephant hunters, and next, the dispute about the little island of Shapoorée. His learned friend (Mr. Jackson) had said that this island had been proved indisputably to belong to the Company. He concurred with him in believing, that if that fact could be clearly established, we would be justified in asserting, by force of arms, our right to its possession. He agreed, that if we expected to be attacked, we were not bound to wait until the attack was actually made. The same principle applied to nations. According to national law, the evident intention of immediate attack on one side, was sufficient to justify aggression on the other, even before the attack was actually commenced. Now let the court inquire into what was the state of the case, with respect to the island of Shapoorée. It was said to be contiguous to our territories, separated from it on one side by a narrow stream, while the river divided it on the other from that of the Burmese. There was, it appeared, water at both sides, as of course there must, as it was an island; but the difference between our side and that of the Burmese was, that at the former the water was fordable, but at the latter it was not, and the deep water was alleged to be the territorial boundary between the two states. In a dispute of that kind he thought it would not have been very difficult to appoint commissioners of inquiry at both sides, with the power to decide. That at least ought to have been attempted, before the Company was involved in a war. It was, he supposed, assumed, that because the island happened to be within the British boundary line, that therefore the possession necessarily rested in us. This he thought was assuming too much. It was begging the whole question at once, for it was well known that territorial possessions belonging to one power, might be situated within the dominions, though not subject to the jurisdiction of another, and

this was seen every day. Mere juxta position, then, did not constitute a right to possession. What other claim had the Company alleged? This island was said to have been in our possession since 1790; we had had it measured, and had granted a lease of it. The lease it appeared had been granted in 1801—no very remote antiquity for the claim of ancient title. He believed that our possession of Chittagong itself, would be found to be within the memory of man. As our sovereignty over the island of Shapoorée was of so recent a date, it was to be expected that a lease of it would particularly set forth its situation and boundary. On looking over the lease, however, he found that it was not a specific lease of that island, but that it had been let along with a piece of adjacent land; that it had been nominally included in the lease, without any consideration having been given for it. It was added, that it was measured by order of the Indian government, in 1801, with a view to the collection of revenue; but he had seen a statement in which it was positively asserted, that the person by whom the measurement was said to have been made had never set a rod on the island. With respect to the lease, it was clear, that the island could not have been let with a view to cultivation, as it appeared that the only use made of it, was the driving over on it, from the main land, a few animals, for the purpose of the rank forage which it afforded. The Mughls were in the habit of driving over their buffaloes to pasture there in the day, but they never remained on the island during the night, either from a fear of disease, or from dread of being attacked by the Burmese. If the latter cause prevented them, it would afford a tolerably fair presumption, that the Burmese had never quietly acquiesced in our possession of the island, or in the use and occupation of it by the Mughls. From the papers before the court he found, that in 1822 the Burmese had built two or three houses on the island, which the British force got orders to destroy, and they were accordingly pulled down. This afforded an additional proof, that our title was not an undisputed one up to that period. In the year 1813, it appeared that there were individuals of the Mugh nation on the island; and when questioned as to the right they had to be there, they answered, that their fathers had obtained a lease of it from one of the Company's officers, in the year 1790. Now, if this were a fact, nothing could be more easily proved. If a grant had been made, it might have been very easily shewn by the records of the transaction, and the date would have been put, beyond a doubt. But, would it not seem somewhat strange, that if a lease were granted in 1790, under which parties claimed in 1813, that a new lease should have

have been granted in 1801? If this were so, it would prove that the public business in the district of Chittagong must have been conducted in a very careless and slovenly manner. From what he had already said, he thought it was quite conclusive, that the Burmese had never admitted the right to the island to have belonged to the Company; for, if they had thought so, it was natural to suppose that they would not have erected buildings on it. He thought it was also very sufficiently proved by the papers, that at first the Governor-general, Lord Amherst, did not believe that the island constituted an indefeasible portion of British territory. If we possessed an indefeasible right to it, the principle of the law of nations would be equally applicable, whether the island comprised one thousand acres, or only one; for, if a nation tamely yielded to unjust aggression one acre of its lawful possessions, it would well deserve to lose the whole. However small or insignificant the island of Shapoorce might be, if it constituted an indefeasible portion of the British territory, it was as much ours as Dover Castle or the Isle of Wight, and we were equally bound to defend it. But what said the Governor-general, and what was his opinion, as to this indefeasible right? Why, he at first proposed that the dispute about the possession should be referred to two persons, one to be appointed by each power. But why should Lord Amherst have adopted this course; why submit it to arbitration? If he thought that the island was an indefeasible portion of territory, he had no right to submit the claim of a foreign power respecting it to arbitration. He was bound by his oath, he was bound by his regard for the honour of the British flag, to resist with immediate and open force such a claim, if it were asserted by arms. To talk then of arbitration, in this case, was a dereliction of duty, unless indeed the noble lord had a doubt as to our right of possession; and if he did entertain such doubt, he ought not to have involved the Company in a war, upon a point which might have been settled in an amicable manner. But in the same letter in which this opinion of Lord Amherst was recorded, he found, that at the very time he was offering the subject to arbitration of two persons, he had given private instructions to the magistrate at Chittagong not to allow the place to be given up. This shewed that he was not sincere at bottom in proposing the arbitration, a conduct wholly unworthy an officer of his high station—thus to promise, what it clearly was not his intention to fulfil. (*Hear, hear!*) Such conduct, if there were nothing else to be objected to the noble lord, was in his opinion quite sufficient to warrant hon. gentlemen in withholding their assent to the vote of thanks to his lordship.

He did hope that that court would not suffer it to be entered amongst its records, and to go forth to the world, that it had sanctioned by a vote of thanks such shuffling policy as that of the noble lord towards the Burmese, in the early stage of this affair; policy which, when exposed to the world, would no doubt lessen that character for sincerity and good faith, which the British name had hitherto borne. (*Hear, hear!*) But it seemed to have been set up as a kind of justification of his lordship's course, that this little island of Shapoorce was neutral ground—that it was a kind of “no man's land,” not belonging to the Burmese, or to the British, but frequently used in common by both. This was a mode of defence of which those who adopted it ought to be ashamed—but such as it was, he would examine how far it went. It appeared by the papers, that Mr. Lee Warner stated in 1821 that this island was what was denominated a *chur*, which meant a piece of neutral ground. Was it not somewhat singular that that should have been described as neutral ground in 1821, which it was said had been claimed by the Company as far back as the year 1790—which had been measured and let out on lease by the Company?

Dr. Gilchrist, here observed that the word *chur* literally meant an island! (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Sir J. Sewell said, perhaps it might be so, but as he had read the papers, it appeared to him that neutral ground was meant: however, he would not positively say, as he had read over the papers in haste and might have been mistaken. In this declaration of war, he (Sir J. Sewell) would contend that the noble lord had directly violated an act of parliament for regulating the conduct of Governors-general of India. He contended, that the noble lord acted in direct hostility to the spirit of that act—for even admitting the shooting of a seaman belonging to us to have been an act of aggression which would justify a war, still there was sufficient time between that period and the actual declaration of war to have communicated with the Board of Control, and got its advice as to the course it might be advisable to adopt. It was well known that for a long time before the breaking out of hostilities, there existed differences with the Burmese, as to the possession of the island of Shapoorce.

The *Chairman*.—Lord Amherst was not in India at the period of those differences.

Sir J. Sewell continued.—That might be so, but when he went out, he must have heard something of those disputes, and should have made representations on the subject to the government here, before he proceeded to a declaration of open war. The great difference in the tone of the noble

noble lord's two letters to which he had before alluded, shewed, that at first there was not that cause of hostility, the existence of which the noble lord was in his second letter so anxious to impress on the Court of Directors. It was stated in one of the papers before the court, that Captain Pechell had had some negotiations with the Burmese, and he (Sir J. Sewell) would like to know what was the nature of those negotiations, and whether they referred to the particular matters on which the war had afterwards been declared. Taking the whole of the circumstances into consideration; seeing, that the right to the island of Shapoorce was not indisputably proved to be vested in the Company, and upon the establishment of such proof the whole question of the justice of the war turned; he could not conscientiously vote for thanks being given to the noble lord, when those who brought forward that motion, had failed to prove the justice or necessity of the proceedings on which it was founded.

Mr. R. Jackson, in explanation, begged to say, that the argument of the Company's right to the possession of Shapoorce was taken from the admission of the Burmese themselves. They had admitted that Shapoorce was always considered an appendage to the four great cities of Bengal, and those places having been ceded by the Rajah of Arracan, it followed that the Company, to whom the cession was made, had the same right to the island, as was admitted to have been vested in the Rajah.

Mr. Trant said, that the learned judge (Sir J. Sewell) was mistaken in supposing that the word *chur* meant a neutral ground; it meant a bank of sand, which had become an island. The learned gent. had asked, when the case of this island was made the subject of discussion in 1809, it was not then proved that the Company's title was clear, and how had it happened that if it was let out on lease by the Company at one period, it should have so soon after been again let out? Now he begged to answer, that the Company's title was not disputed at that time. As to the second question, he would say, that the parties to whom the first lease had been given, not thinking the place worth the trouble of cultivation, neglected it, and it then became occupied by persons who had no right to it. The Company therefore sought to resume its possession, and sent a party of *sepoy*s thither; these were attacked, and most of them killed, by the Burmese troops. Here was bloodshed, and some of the Company's servants put to death. Was not the Company bound, under such circumstances, to assert its honour, and resent the insult offered? In fact, it was impossible to decline coming to hostilities, unless the Company were prepared to yield all Bengal; for the king of Burmah

demand the whole of Bengal as his, and the island of Shapoorce as a part of it. Such was the insolence of the Burmese, that if Lord Amherst was to blame for any thing, it was for being too gentle towards them in the first instance. If they had not been resisted on that occasion, it would soon have been necessary to do so on some other point; for it evidently was their intention to pick a quarrel with us. He had read all the papers, and he thought they fully bore out the motion before the court.—*(Hear, hear!)*

Sir John Sewell, in explanation, said that it was in 1813 that two men were on the island of Shapoorce, which they claimed in right of a lease made to their fathers by an agent of the Company in 1790. It was, he repeated, strange that if such a lease had been made at that period, no better evidence could have been given than the evidence of those two men.

Mr. Rigby thought that the course pursued by the hon. gentlemen who opposed the motion of thanks before the court, was extremely singular. It was strange they should seek to attack the character of Lord Amherst, who now occupied so large a space in the eye of Europe, and upon such grounds as they had chosen. Some of those charges rested upon direct misconstruction, and others upon arguments and assumptions of facts wholly groundless. He did expect that if the noble lord were to be opposed in that court, something more substantial than any thing he had yet heard would have been urged against him; instead of which he had heard nothing that could warrant any honourable person in withholding his assent to the motion before them. He had read the papers, and he thought that they fully justified the statement made by the hon. chairman, and the resolution submitted. Could it be denied that the blood of the native subjects of the Company had been shed—that the Company's property had been attacked and their territory invaded? Yet after this, which would have justified an immediate recourse to hostilities, the noble lord preferred to arrange the affair, if possible, in an amicable manner. It would be seen in his letter, that at first a kind of reprimand was sent to the officer of the district, for having made too much of the affair. What was his next course? He named several officers, Captains Canning, Scott, and others (some of whom had been on missions to Ava, and all of them men of considerable skill and experience), as commissioners, to settle the matter, if practicable, by arbitration. What was the result? So far from coming to any terms of agreement, the Burmese government threatened that they would take possession of Dacca, and the other chief places of Bengal; that they would pursue the British as far as Calcutta, and that after this they would march

march to England. (*Laughter.*) These were the very words used in the paper before the court. It was clear, as has been said, that they could not know the power of the Company, which they affected so much to despise, and that it was necessary to teach them what the strength of that Company was. The noble lord had done so; he had successfully repulsed those arrogant invaders, defeated them on their own territories, and compelled them to sue for peace. And yet after this, they were told by an hon. member (Mr. Hume) that the noble lord deserved as little credit for putting an end to that war as that man should, who had scattered firebrands about, and afterwards assisted in extinguishing the conflagration! From all that he had seen of the papers, and he had gone through a great portion of them, with considerable attention, it appeared to him to be clearly established, that the noble lord had throughout conducted himself as a wise and able statesman, acting with the most cautious prudence before hostilities had commenced; but with promptitude and decision after they were unavoidable. (*Hear, hear!*) An hon. proprietor had regretted the absence of Sir Thomas Munro on the present occasion. If he joined in that regret, he must at the same time congratulate the court at the presence of another officer (Sir J. Malcolm,) who was a host in himself, and whose observations on the question before them were most important. He trusted that the court would strip this question of the casuistry in which some of the proprietors had attempted to involve it; and that if there should not be an unanimous vote, their decision would shew that the great majority of the proprietors had viewed it in its proper light. He would not waste the time of the court by entering at any length into another ground of attack which had been made on Lord Amherst, namely, that he was a man wholly unfit for the high office which he held. The court, on a former occasion, had, he conceived, come to a very proper judgment on that subject; and the successful career of the noble lord since then fully attested the wisdom of that decision. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. S. Dixon said, that in the experience of a long life, he had never witnessed an afternoon so improperly spent in special pleading, as that of which they were now nearly at the conclusion. The question before the court was, whether thanks should be given to Lord Amherst? That nobleman had gone out to India in 1825, and yet hon. gentlemen, in reviewing his conduct since then, had felt it necessary to go into matters which had occurred in India years ago, and with which the government of Lord Amherst had nothing to do. (*Hear, hear!*) One gen-

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 133.

tleman had told them a very long story about a lease of this island of Shapoorce which had been given to two Mughls (*Laughter*), but he forgot to say (and it was rather surprising, since he was so very minute in other particulars) whether it was for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, (*Hear, hear!*) or to tell them whether the Mughls, if they got a lease could read it. (*Hear, hear!*) But in sober seriousness, all this talk about this little island or sandbank was quite beside the question, which really was, could Lord Amherst, circumstanced as India was when he went out, have avoided going to war? It was well known that, long before then, the name of the Burmese had spread terror among several of the native powers of India. Their ambitious desire to encroach on our territories was also well known; and there was no doubt, if we had given way to those encroachments, it would have been generally believed in India that we had done so, not from any sense of the justice of the Burman cause, but from a fear of their arms. (*Hear, hear!*) The Burmese had arrived at that pitch of arrogance, that either we must have put them down, or they would have inevitably invaded our territories. (*Hear, hear!*) From all he had heard and read, it was his firm conviction that the war on the part of the Company had been unavoidable; that it had been conducted with great skill, and brought to a successful conclusion: and in that conviction he would give his hearty assent to the vote of thanks. (*Hear, hear!*)

*Sir Charles Forbes said, it would have been his anxious wish that the present vote should pass with unanimity; yet he felt himself, though with regret, bound to oppose it. He had done every thing in his power to make himself acquainted with the subject, and from all the information he derived from the papers laid on the table, and from other sources, he felt himself bound to withhold his approbation, from the conduct of Lord Amherst in commencing the Burmese war, and on other points connected with his administration. He was not aware of any circumstance which could induce him to think that that war had been just, necessary, and unavoidable. If the Burmese were the wild barbarians which they had been described to be, their petty incursions were not worthy of our notice, at least that kind of notice which we had taken, nor had they ever deserved the importance which the Indian government attached to them. If a gentleman was met by a blackguard and insulted by him in the street, would it be thought that he asserted his honour properly by entering into a ruffian contest with him on the spot? Undoubtedly he would not. He did not mean to say that a man should

not oppose force by force, but having exerted sufficient force to repel the insult, the contest ought not to have been carried further. The hon. Chairman had expressed a hope that the resolution should be passed unanimously. But he appeared to put out of his view that this same resolution had not passed with unanimity among the Directors themselves. If the Court of Directors could not bring themselves to an unanimous vote, it was too much to expect such unanimity from the Court of Proprietors, where the same information was not possessed, where not two men had been able to go through the documents presented to their inspection. He much regretted that the information which had been asked on this subject last year, and which was now in the possession of the court, had not been printed; the expense, no doubt, might have been considerable, but the advantage would have been more than commensurate. He knew, however, that those papers relating to the Burmese war could not be long kept from the view of the public. They must be laid before the House of Commons, and he was convinced that no minister would rise and move a vote of thanks to Lord Amherst and his army, without first moving that those papers be printed. He regretted much that such an important event as the mutiny at Barrackpore, and the proceedings consequent on it, should be buried in oblivion without any inquiry being instituted. That was not the way to conciliate our Indian native subjects. Suppose such a circumstance as a mutiny amongst our troops occurred in this country, and that that mutiny was resisted with immediate force, and that 500 of our fellow subjects fell by the bullets of their white comrades, what would be said in the House of Commons, if when an inquiry was demanded, it should be met by observations of this kind—"For God's sake, do not look at the case—do not inquire farther or you may discover that the unfortunate men were driven to the course they had taken."—There was he believed no instance of a mutiny in this country, which had not been provoked by some sort of ill-treatment, to the redress of which, that mutiny ultimately led. (*Hear!*) Let the court see how the case stood with respect to the regiments which had mutinied at Barrackpore. It was truly said, that they had marched a thousand miles in order to be embarked for Rangoon, and in the whole of that march not a single instance of desertion took place. But then they had marched with all the comforts usually allowed to soldiers on march in India, that was, with a sufficient number of coolies and bullocks to carry their baggage. When ordered to march from Barrackpore, the same accommodations were not afforded. Coolies and cattle were not supplied, and

the men had no prospect but of submitting to carry their own cooking utensils, which among men of high caste was always considered a disgrace. Government would not furnish them with bullocks, but it allowed them a certain sum to supply themselves, and such was the scarcity of cattle in the market, that the sum was found insufficient. They could not get the cattle and they refused to march. He entreated the court not to sanction principles, which would declare that they did not dispense even handed justice towards their subjects. The cheapest way to govern our Indian subjects would be to establish an empire in their hearts, and raise them from their present state of degradation; for the more they were elevated towards our level, the more ready would be their obedience to that government, the benefits of which they had begun to enjoy. (*Hear!*) He would most cordially assent to votes of thanks recognizing the skill and ability of our officers, and the bravery and admirable discipline of our troops. Upon this subject he could not avoid making one remark on what had fallen from an hon. gent. who had preceded him. That learned gent. (Mr. R. Jackson) had said that he would give the money which we had acquired by the war to the troops. He (Sir C. Forbes) would also consent, whether it was half a crore or a crore of rupees that should be shared amongst the troops, but not for the reasons assigned by that learned gent.,—not because they had not disobeyed the orders of their officers and marched back to plunder the temples of Ava. He could scarcely believe his ears when he heard the learned gent. urge as a reason for rewarding the troops that they had not turned traitors. With respect to the officers, he was sorry to find that while Lord Amherst and others had been selected for honours and rewards, the name of Sir Archibald Campbell, who commanded the army sent against the Burmese, had been passed over. He did not mean to dispute his Majesty's right to exercise his prerogative in conferring honours; but he did hope that those meritorious individuals whose conduct had already entitled them to distinction, would not be ultimately forgotten. On the subject of Lord Amherst's promotion in the peerage, he must regret the extremely bad taste of his friends in this country who had advised the connection of his new title (Earl Amherst of Arracan) with the name of a place which had become the charnel-house of his countrymen. He really was astonished when he had read that title in the gazette.

Dr. Gilchrist complained that it was hard upon individuals to have want of intelligence and understanding attributed to them, because they were not able to comprehend the vast mass of papers which had been submitted to their inspection. (*Cries of "Spoke, spoke!"*) The learned gentleman

man then proceeded to restate some of his former remarks on that point, amidst considerable interruption.

"A *Proprietor* remarked, this is not explanation but argument.

The *Chairman*. "I much doubt whether it is either, (*Hear, hear!*) it certainly is out of order."

Dr. *Gilchrist* begged that the *Chairman* would repeat his decision if he had given any, as to whether he was out of order, for he had not heard him.

The *Chairman* said, that if no other proprietor chose to address the court, he would now put the question.

Col. *Stanhope* suggested, that as the court was then so thin, and as there were, he believed, twelve of the directors absent (and from their absence on this occasion it was fair to infer their hostility to the motion before the court) it would be better to defer the further consideration of this question till to-morrow. (Cries of "Go on!" "go on!" and "question!")

The amendment was now put from the chair and negatived by a considerable majority.

The original resolution was again read.

On its being put from the chair,

Mr. *Pattison* said, "from the observations of the gallant Colonel and other hon. members, there seems to me to be an impression that the vote of thanks to Lord Amherst was not carried in the Court of Directors by any large majority. In order to correct such a mistake, I beg to assure the court that the majority in favour of the motion now before them, was, among the directors, very considerable."

The question was again put from the chair, when

Col. *Stanhope* proposed to move an amendment.

The *Chairman*. "The court must be aware that I cannot now receive any motion by way of amendment which would have the effect of displacing any part of the resolution in my hand, and substituting other and contradictory words, for by the decision which the court has just come to, it has affirmed, 'that the original motion shall stand part of the question.' The court may negative the whole if it thinks proper when put as the main question, but any amendment that is proposed, must be by way of addition to but not subversive of what the Court have recently determined shall be the main question."

Col. *Stanhope* then moved the following by way of addition to the original motion.

Resolved.—"That the thanks of this meeting are due to Lord Amherst for having terminated the Burnese war, a war wantonly entered into, and contrary to an act of parliament, by which all augmentation of territory, and every act of war against an Indian prince, except for self-defence, in the case of actual

hostilities, is declared to be contrary to the interests, and injurious to the honour of the British nation, a war which had been ill-planned and supported, and which, by extending our frontier and connexions, had added to our danger; which would increase the burdens of the people of India, and thereby injure their agriculture, their commerce, and their resources! and which must ultimately hurt the trade and swell the national debt of Great Britain."

The *Chairman* added, that this was a repetition of the original amendment on which the court had already decided.

Mr. *Pattison*. "The addition now proposed would make a direct contradiction to the motion which the court had decided should stand part of the question. To cement the two in one resolution would be about as consistent as to say that it is dark because the sun shines. (*Hear, hear!*) The addition would have the effect of thanking Lord Amherst in one part of the resolution, and condemning him in another. In my opinion it ought not for a moment to be listened to."

Mr. *Wigram*. "I think if the gallant Colonel will consider for a moment, he will perceive that what he now proposes is not, properly speaking, an addition to the resolution before the court, but a new motion, and that to adopt the second would be a decided contradiction to the first. I hope, therefore, the gallant Colonel will see the propriety of withdrawing it."

After some further discussion, it appearing to be the opinion of the court that the amendment should not be put,

The *Chairman* declined to receive it, and put the original motion, which was carried in the affirmative with only five dissentient votes.

The resolutions of thanks to Sir Thos. Munro, Sir A. Campbell and the other officers of the army engaged in the Burnese war, were then put *serialim* and carried unanimously.

On the vote of thanks to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army,

Col. *Lushington* said, "Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the policy of the war, there can be none as regards the conduct of the officers and troops engaged in it. Their gallantry and ardour on every occasion when they came in contact with the enemy however great the disparity in number, their zeal and devotion to the service in a distant, unhealthy and difficult country, their unwearied perseverance under severe privations; their patient endurance of sickness, and the cheerfulness and alacrity with which the most fatiguing duties were performed, offered abundant cause for admiration, while the benefits that have been derived to the national interests by their

their noble exertions, entitle them to the highest commendation.

"It is with no common feelings of pride and satisfaction that I ask the indulgence of the court while I read a short paragraph from the governor-general's orders of the 11th April last.

"To the native troops of the hon. East-India Company, who have so often successfully emulated their European comrades in arms, the highest meed of approbation and applause is not more cheerfully accorded than it has been honorably won. The Madras sepoy regiments destined for the expedition to Ava, obeyed with admirable alacrity and zeal the call for their services in a foreign land involving them in many heavy sacrifices and privations. This devotion to their government reflects the highest credit on the character of the Coast army, not more honorable to themselves than it is doubtless gratifying to the government of Fort St. George, as affording an unequivocal proof of the sentiments of gratitude and attachment with which that army acknowledges the paternal anxiety and care that ever watches over and consults its best interests and welfare. The detachment of the Bengal native troops employed in Ava, consisting of a portion of the governor-general's body guard, commanded by Capt. Sneyd, and detachments of native artillery, have been animated throughout by the noblest spirit of gallantry and zeal, the former more especially are, in a peculiar degree, entitled to the warmest thanks of the Supreme Government for their voluntary offer of service beyond sea, and for their distinguished conduct in the field, under their native as well as European officers."

"It will, I am certain, be as gratifying to this court to hear, as it is to me to assert it, without fear of contradiction, that the devotion of the Madras army to the public service has never shone more conspicuously than during the Burmese war. Every branch of the Service vied with each other in enthusiasm and zeal. Every successive regiment that was ordered for embarkation considered it as the highest honour that could have been conferred upon them, to be selected for foreign service, not a dissenting voice was heard, all were eager to acquire fame and add to the good name of their corps, and no regret was felt but by those who, from age or infirmity, were incapable of proceeding."

"An illustrative of this high military spirit I am quite confident the court will not consider me trespassing too much on their attention, by relating two most interesting incidents, amongst many others, which occurred during the embarkation of the native troops. They were communicated by Col. Conway, the adjutant-general of the Madras army, to a particular

friend in this country, and I cannot do better than relate them in his own words.

"One morning I went to the beach to see a regiment embark, a sepoy came up to me with two children in his arms, he said, 'Conway Saheb, I am a volunteer and ready to go into the boat, but what is to become of these children; their mother died last night of cholera, and there is no one to protect and take care of them; I give them to you, and will go and do my duty.' I took the boys, sent for the adjutant of the veteran battalion, and desired him to bring me a good man of the same caste in whom he could confide, and to him I made over the children, with a promise of reward if he did his duty by them. The gallant father died at Rangoon, government have pensioned the boys, I am their guardian, and faithfully will I perform the trust."

"The other incident is as follows.

"An old Subidar of cavalry had four sons embarked with one troop, and he, his wife, and all the family came down to the beach to see them into the boats, the venerable white-headed father salam'd to Sir Thomas Munro, and bid him see his boys depart, they were all five handsome Mussulmen, and it was a sight fit for a Roman father to witness, when the boat pushed off; the high bearing and pride with which these gallant fellows salam'd to the governor, to their father, and to the mother's hackery. Sir Thomas Munro was much struck with the groupe, and often asks me if the Subidar's four sons are well."

"From the commencement of the war to its termination the Madras establishment furnished the head-quarters, two squadrons of native cavalry, and eighteen regiments of native infantry, which, with detachments of artillery and pioneers, and including volunteers and recruits sent from time to time to complete, amounted to 20,000 native troops, and such is the confidence of the men in the government, and in their officers, that they will now embark on any service without asking a question, or making any sort of stipulation. It should be recollected also, that this excessive drain of troops for foreign service, necessarily entailed very severe duties upon those regiments that remained at home, which (and I speak from good authority) have for nearly two years been doing double and quadruple duty."

"It may perhaps be asked, at all events it is useful to know, from whence has arisen this confidence? By what means has such a revolution been accomplished as to make the embarkation of sepoy regiments on foreign service now a matter of course whenever required, which was formerly attended with much anxiety, doubtful success and delicate management. The cause is to be found in the regulations

that have been from time to time framed for the native army on the coast establishment, and which regulations are strictly adhered to and enforced, both by the government and the officers; it arises, as most justly expressed by the governor-general's order 'from the sentiments of gratitude and attachment with which the coast army acknowledges the paternal anxiety and care that ever watches over and consults its best interests and welfare.'

"It will not be thought altogether an unfit opportunity briefly to advert to some of those regulations which have had so beneficial an effect on the minds of the native soldiery. First, the permission to the sepoy to have a portion of his pay paid to his family for their support during his absence in the field; secondly, the certainty the sepoy possesses of procuring his wheat, flour, or rice, when on field service, at a fixed daily quantity and rate, however high the price may be in the bazar; thirdly, a pension for life, after a certain period of service, or in the event of losing a limb in action. The same pension to the nearest heir, if killed in action, and a variety of other privileges and advantages it is unnecessary to take up the time of the court in detailing, but which all tend to the conclusion, that in no service in the world is more consideration, more kindness, more liberality shewn to the soldier than by the British government in India, and most undoubtedly infinitely more than was ever evinced by any of the native or European governments that have had military or political sway in that country.

"It will appear almost presumptuous in me to make any observation on the conduct of Sir Thomas Munro, the governor of Madras; I am well aware that my humble tribute of applause can add nothing to his well established character, still I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of the wisdom and talent he has evinced during the arduous contest in which we have been engaged, and more particularly of the admirable forecast and sagacity which made him consider the armistice and first treaty with the Burmese as insincere and hollow on their part, and as the signal for renewed exertions rather than relaxation on his own.

"During the whole progress of the war, the most strenuous exertions were made by the Madras government to furnish men, money, and supplies, neither was any thing forgotten or refused that could add to the comfort and efficiency of the officers and men; in fact, it was only necessary to shew that the service, health, or comfort of the men would be benefited by any measure, to obtain a willing compliance, while the government-general order, dated Fort St. George, 24th January 1826, and which being very short, I will take the

liberty of reading, was eminently calculated to keep alive the spirit that existed, and to convince the native troops that the government duly appreciated their services.'

"To mark the sense which the government entertains of the cheerful alacrity and high military spirit with which the native troops of this presidency have proceeded to Ava and Arracan, and the patience with which they have borne the privations and hardships they have been subjected to, and also with a view of enabling them to provide for the expense of bringing back their families to the head-quarters of their respective corps, the governor-in-council is pleased to direct that three months batta shall be paid to all native troops and military followers, on their return from foreign service in Arracan and Ava.'

"This was true policy not lost upon the grateful hearts and willing hands of all.

"The successful termination of the war is greatly to be rejoiced at, and the lesson that has been taught his golden-footed majesty must induce him to preserve the friendly relations at present existing between the two governments, and which it is so much the interest of both should remain undisturbed."

'Sir C. Forbes said, that in expressing his entire concurrence in the motion before the court, and giving his full assent to what had been said of the care, diligence and alacrity with which the officers of the Madras government had attended to the comforts of the troops; he begged to be understood as making a vast distinction between that government and the government of Bengal in that respect. He repeated, however, that he had no objection whatever to concur in what had been said with respect to the Madras government.

The *Chairman* observed, that the question then before the court, referred solely to the non-commissioned officers and privates who served in the late army, and some of the observations of the hon. baronet, as well as those of the gallant officer who preceded him, were rather a digression from the strict question before them.

The question was now put, and carried unanimously.

The next resolution was a vote of thanks to Commodore Sir J. Brisbane, and his officers and men.

On this motion being put from the chair,

Mr. S. Dixon wished, for the sake of information, to know why separate votes of thanks had been passed to the officers and troops in the army, and why Commodore Brisbane and his officers and men serving in the ships engaged in the Burmese war should be included in one vote?

The *Chairman*.—In this vote, the precedent of the vote of thanks passed to the admiral

admiral, the officers, and crews who assisted in taking the *Mauritius* has been followed. (*Hear, hear!*)

Col. Stanhope asked why the officers and men in both services should not receive the thanks of the court in the same manner?

The *Chairman* assured the court, that there existed no disposition on the part of the Court of Directors, to make any invidious distinction between the officers of either service. In proposing those votes of thanks, they had studiously followed former precedents.

Mr. R. Jackson observed that Captain Chads, a most active and intelligent naval officer, had been employed in the negotiation of the treaty of Ava, and yet he had not heard his name mentioned in the vote; but if the usual forms permitted, he would be glad to see that justice done to him.

The *Chairman* again repeated, that the course at present pursued had been adopted with every attention to the precedents of former votes, and without a wish to overlook the merits of any party.

After an observation from Col. Stanhope, and another from Sir C. Forbes,

The *Chairman* said, that in the course followed on the present occasion, it was the wish of the directors to place all parties in the same honourable situation.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

THANKS TO THE ARMY OF BHURTPORE.

The *Chairman*.—"The court will now hear read the proceedings of the Court of Directors with respect to the army engaged in the capture of Bhurtpore."

Several *Proprietors* here observed, that at that late hour (nearly seven o'clock) it would be much better that any farther proceedings should be deferred to a future day.

The *Chairman* said, that as the resolutions comprised votes of thanks, to which no opposition was expected, it might be as well to pass them on the same day on which they had concurred in passing similar votes to the officers and men engaged in the Burmese war; but if it was the wish of the proprietors, he could have no objection to its being deferred to another day. He would, if it met the wishes of the court, name to-morrow for the consideration of the other votes.

A *Proprietor* here observed that to-morrow would be a day of sale.

The *Chairman* said that there could be no objection to any day. The only question was, whether a long delay between the votes, as they were of the same tendency, might not be viewed with unpleasant feelings in other quarters, and against any such feelings the court would be most

anxious to guard. He would, if the court wished it, prefer to go on at the present moment. (*Cries of "go on!" "go on!"*)

Col. Stanhope trusted that the court would not proceed to the discussion of this important subject in so thin an attendance of its members. There were several members absent, who would, he was sure, be anxious to take a part in that discussion, and he was confident that it was quite a mistake to suppose that the motion would be suffered to pass without observation.

The *Chairman* observed that it was not his fault if the attendance of members was very thin. He had, however, no wish to press the discussion at that moment, unless it appeared that the sense of the court was for it. He had as little wish to urge the subject, in the absence of members, who if present might wish to take a part in the discussion. His only motive for wishing to press it now, arose from a delicacy of feeling towards the distinguished individuals who were the objects of the vote.

After some observations from Dr. Gilchrist and Sir C. Forbes,

The *Chairman* mentioned Tuesday next.—This was agreed to; and the court was accordingly adjourned to Tuesday, the 19th instant.

East-India House, Dec. 19.

A Special Court of *Proprietors* was this day held pursuant to Adjournment, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain papers, relative to the operations carried on against Bhurtpore, and the resolutions which the Court of Directors had founded thereon.

The *Chairman* (Sir G. A. Robinson) having taken the chair,

Col. L. Stanhope, previously to the question being discussed, asked why Sir Edward Paget was not included in the vote of thanks passed in the last general court?

The *Chairman* answered, that the situation in which Sir Edward Paget had been placed, was such as to preclude thanks from being voted to him on account of the Burmese war. The votes, however, with respect to that war, had been finally disposed of, at the last special court.

Mr. Hume understood the present to be nothing more than an adjourned meeting of the last court."

The *Chairman*.—"I conceive that the question of the thanks to those connected with the Burmese war, was finally decided at the last court.

Dr. Gilchrist thought that the question relative to Sir E. Paget, had not been settled; that gallant officer, so far, he believed, from concurring in the Burmese war, was opposed to it. He (Dr. Gilchrist) therefore felt more strongly fortified

fied in his opposition to the thanks given to Lord Amherst, when they found the commander-in-chief adverse to the war, which the noble lord had commenced.

Col. *L. Stanhope* said, that Lord Amherst endeavoured to cast odium on the commander-in-chief, for his conduct at Barrackpore. He wished to know, whether the Court of Directors coincided in Lord Amherst's view of the case, and whether it was on that account they refused to propose thanks to Sir Edward Paget?

To this question no answer was returned.

The *Chairman*. "I am to acquaint the court, that it is met by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain papers received from India, relative to the operations against Bluntpore, together with the resolutions adopted by the Court of Directors upon the subject; which papers and resolutions were laid before the General Court on the 13th inst. Those resolutions shall now be read."

Mr. *Hume* said, it was of great importance to the public, that the question respecting Sir Edward Paget should be answered. That court alone was not to form an opinion on the extensive contest which had been lately carried on in India, with such a waste of blood and treasure. The public would, undoubtedly, arrive at their own conclusions on the subject, and therefore it was a matter of extraordinary necessity, that the question put to the hon. chairman, which respected an officer who stood as high as any officer in the service, as a soldier and a gentleman, should be promptly answered. It was most extraordinary to refuse thanks to Sir Edward Paget, who was commander-in-chief when the Burmese war broke out; who continued in that situation during the greater part of the time in which that war was carried on; and who must, consequently, have had under his eye all the military arrangements connected with that contest. Did it appear that he objected to the war, or that he agreed to it; or, was there any thing in the way in which the war was carried on, that had created disapprobation? Some answer on these points was necessary to satisfy various high-minded individuals connected with that gallant officer. He did not hesitate to say, that those who voted at the last court might have been influenced in their opinion, by the way in which Sir Edward Paget had been treated, and he thought that the Court of Proprietors ought not to allow the present occasion to pass by, without demanding explanation on this point. If Sir Edward Paget had done wrong, let him be openly censured; but, if he deserved applause, let him not be passed over in silence.

The *Chairman* said, he did not see the least ground for supposing that any slur was thrown on the gallant officer in ques-

tion, by the proceedings either of that Court, or of the Court of Directors. He knew no instance within his recollection, where thanks were voted to the commander-in-chief, unless he himself had been actively employed in warfare. Thanks were not given to the commander-in-chief, unless he happened to be in the personal command of the army engaged in the field.

Mr. *Hume* said, that thanks had been proposed to the Marquis of Hastings some years ago, simply because he was commander-in-chief, and not as a statesman, or as Governor-general. That illustrious nobleman was not actively engaged in the war, and this he conceived to be a case directly in point.

Col. *L. Stanhope* said, that another case in point was afforded by the thanks given by the House of Commons to H. R. H. the Duke of York, as commander-in-chief, for his excellent government of the army.

The *Chairman* said, the Court of Directors had no intention to vote thanks to Sir Edward Paget; but, at the same time, he must be allowed to say, that in not doing so, they did not mean to cast the least disapprobation on any part of that gallant officer's conduct. The reason that they did not thank him was, simply, because there was no special ground for such a proceeding.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, that it did not appear to him that the conduct and character of the gallant commander in question had been treated as they deserved. He understood, the other day, that the minority by whom the vote of thanks to Lord Amherst was opposed in the Court of Directors, was very small. He wished to know who the gentlemen constituting it were? It was very hard on the proprietors, that they were obliged to come forward, and openly state their opinions and sentiments, while the directors concealed their names.

Mr. *R. Jackson* would mention a single fact, for the purpose of shewing the exertions which Lord Amherst had made, to proceed successfully with the war. Sir A. Campbell had impressed on the Governor and Council of Bengal the necessity of providing such large supplies, as would enable them to prosecute hostilities with effect; he despaired of success, unless he could carry on, to the fullest extent, the plan which he himself, Sir Edward Paget, and Lord Amherst, had laid down. Such was Lord Amherst's coincidence in the propriety of this representation, that soon afterwards no less than 1600 boats were in activity between Rangoon and Prome, and six months rations were provided for the army. This was done on the representation of Sir A. Campbell, which was supported and approved by Lord Amherst himself. The learned proprietor (Dr. Gilchrist) had spoken of the votes of the directors

rectors having been given in secret: there was nothing of blame in that; and the learned proprietor ought to know, that the constitutional practice of the Court of Directors was to vote by ballot.

Col. L. Stanhope begged leave to move, "That the thanks of this Court are due to Lieut.-gen. Sir E. Paget, for his judgment in opposing the Burmese war, and for his able conduct in afterwards promoting the warlike measures conducive to the successful issue of the contest."

The Chairman said, he was in possession of the court, and it was contrary to all regular and established form to interrupt their proceedings by a premature motion of this kind. The hon. chairman then directed the resolutions which had been agreed to by the Court of Directors to be read; and said, he should afterwards put each motion *seriatim*, and propose the concurrence of the Court of Proprietors therein. They were then read, as follows:—

"Resolved, That the thanks of this court be given to the Governor-general in council, for his forbearance in not resorting to measures of coercion against the usurper of Bhurtpore, as long as hopes could reasonably be entertained of accomplishing, by means of negotiation, the restoration to power of the legitimate Rajah; and for his decision, in the failure of negotiations, to effect the reduction of that important fortress by force."

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this court be given to General Lord Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief in India, for the judgment and skill with which he planned the siege of Bhurtpore, the operations of which, conducted by his Excellency in person, ended in the capture, by storm, of that fortress, before deemed impregnable by the natives, an achievement whereby the reputation and influence of the British Power in India have been not only confirmed, but most materially augmented."

"Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this court be given to Majors-general Thomas Reynel, C.B., and Jasper Nicolls, who commanded the first and second divisions, for the eminent services which they rendered during the siege, and for the excellent dispositions which they made, and personally directed, for the assault of Bhurtpore."

"Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this court be given to the Brigadiers-general, Brigadiers-field, and other officers of His Majesty's and the Company's forces, who served under General Lord Combermere, at the siege of Bhurtpore, for their gallant and meritorious exertions."

"Resolved unanimously, That this court doth acknowledge and highly approve the disciplined steadiness and valour displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, employed in the siege of Bhurtpore, and that the thanks of this court be signified to them by the commanders of their respective corps."

The question having been put, on the first resolution,

Mr. Hume rose, and said, that as the resolution was worded, it would appear that the *forbearance* in question was the act of the Governor-general himself. It was known to every person connected with India, that though the Governor-general acted in council with the commander-in-chief and other persons, yet he had it in his power, if he pleased, to supersede the opinion of those individuals, and to act for himself; he taking the responsibility for any orders he might think proper to give. Now it seemed to him that Lord Amherst's forbearance, as spoken of in the resolution, meant that he alone gave the order by which the proceedings of Sir D. Ochterlony were suspended, and that the subsequent proceedings were also instituted by his direction. He therefore begged leave to know in what way he was to understand the first resolution?

The Chairman answered, that the wording of the resolution was in conformity with the general practice of the Court of Directors. When they spoke of the Governor-general in Council, they always spoke of him in the singular number. If, however, the hon. proprietor wished to know whether, in this particular act of forbearance, the Governor-general acted on his own opinion alone, as he had power to do under the act of parliament, he could assure the hon. proprietor that his lordship's conduct, in that instance, was quite in accordance with the opinions of his council.

Mr. Hume was induced to ask, in consequence of the way in which the resolution was framed, whether it was intended to cast a reflection on the other members of the government. If this were an act of the whole government, was it fit that the entire credit should have been given to Lord Amherst, and thereby to cast a reflection on the rest of the council? Did those gentlemen approve of suspending the proceedings which had been commenced by Sir D. Ochterlony? The resolution attributed the act of the Governor-general in Council, and by that means referred it to him alone.

The Chairman said, the act of parliament spoke of the Governor-general in Council; there was no part of that act which mentioned the Governor-general and Council. The Court of Directors, therefore,

therefore, had only used the language of the act of parliament, in designating the Governor-general as they had done.

Mr. Hume.—I say that if the whole Council concurred in the act, the proper way to mention it would be to state "their forbearance," and not "his forbearance."

The *Chairman*.—My opinion is opposed to that of the hon. proprietor. I submit that the statement is perfectly correct, and that "his forbearance," and not "their forbearance," is the proper expression.

Mr. Hume said, he had been informed that the motion was for a vote of approbation to the Governor-general in Council. Now he understood that the whole council dissented from his lordship on this occasion; and that he alone took on himself to suspend the proceedings of Sir David Ochterlony, contrary to the opinion of the other members of the government. If this were the case, he wished the vote of thanks to be given to the Governor-general alone. This should be a single vote, and not one coupling Lord Amherst and his council together. He should be glad to know what was the intention of the hon. gentlemen within the bar?

Sir John Sewell observed, it was the mere act of the "Governor-general," and not of his "Council," that suspended the proceedings of Sir David Ochterlony. On the 6th of August, he found that Sir Edward Paget, Mr. Fendall, and Mr. Harington, all members of council, gave very strong reasons for bringing the affairs of Bhurtpore to a close. The Governor-general not having seen the minutes of the other members of council, was still in contradiction to the opinions of Sir D. Ochterlony in favour of delay; and it was not until Sir Charles Metcalfe pressed on him the necessity of active proceedings, that he consented to adopt a different course of conduct. Lord Amherst ought to have known better; he ought to have felt that there was a just, reasonable, and necessary cause, which called on the British government to interfere. His objection to the thanks of the court being given to Lord Amherst was, that the war had been delayed when it should have been prosecuted; (*Hear!*) and why? Because Lord Amherst did not know what he ought to have known a month after he had been placed in the office of Governor-general.

Dr. Gilchrist hoped the court would permit him to read part of a letter from the deceased officer, Sir David Ochterlony. The learned gentleman, after paying a tribute to the gallant officer, for his skill in the field and the cabinet, for his knowledge of the languages of India, and the policy of the native princes, read the following letter, from Major-general Sir

David Ochterlony, Bart., G. C. B., resident in Malwa, and Rajpootana, to Mr. Secretary Swinton:

"Muttra, 25th April, 1825.

"Sir,—After an interval of five days, and destroying, as I am told, many rough drafts of letters, I have, at length, received the accompanying from Bhurtpore, which though they state that a confidential person, with full powers, will be sent, omits to mention the name of the person and the probable time of his arrival.

"As many letters have been received from various quarters, which explicitly announce the instructions I have received by express, I feel it useless to struggle longer against events; I shall therefore transmit a Persian letter of the tenor mentioned in the accompanying copy of the original draft. In transmitting this document, I beg leave respectfully to offer my resignation to his Lordship in Council, as however sorry I may be that my measures have not been honoured with the approbation of his Lordship in Council, I should be guilty of falsehood if I acknowledged any conviction of their incorrectness or impropriety, thinking, as I did, that every moment's delay, was submission to disgrace, and feeling, as I do, that a few days delay in the arrival of your express would have brought matters to an amicable and honourable conclusion.

(Signed) "D. OCHTERLONY."

Was it probable, he would ask, that Sir D. Ochterlony did not feel a full conviction of the necessity of striking a decisive blow, when he expressed himself thus? Would he have hazarded his high reputation by attempting to do that which was impracticable? Lord Amherst and Sir A. Campbell had prosecuted the Burmese war, it was said, with a boldness and energy that did them great honour. And here was an old and faithful officer who wished to follow that example, but who was checked in his career by the Governor-general: that noble lord put an extinguisher on the proceedings of Sir D. Ochterlony. He said to that gallant officer, "No sir, you shall not perform this service, some more favoured officer, —some gentlemen selected from the king's service, shall carry the honours away from you." This was so inconsistent an act, that he should not agree to the vote of thanks now proposed to his lordship. Before the court came to a vote this day, he hoped they would consider the situation in which they were placed, as "the East India Company," when they saw their old servant superseded, and the king's officers employed. God forbid, that he should be supposed to cast any blame on his majesty's forces. They had acted nobly on many occasions, but he could not without feelings of deep regret, see any slight offered to those who had spent their best days

days in the Company's service. There was a miserable attempt in one of those letters to detract from the merits of Sir D. Ochterlony; it was there insinuated, that Sir David was in his dotage,—that appeared to be very unlikely, and to prove that the assertion was a calumny, he would read Lord Amherst's own statement of the energy of mind which was displayed by Sir David Ochterlony, in preparing a military force to invest Bhurtpore. He could not indeed find out what reason the writers of that letter could have had in thus traducing a veteran who had grown grey in the Company's service. In a letter, addressed by the Governor general to the Court of Directors, dated the 1st of October, 1825, his lordship thus expressed himself.

"The correspondence cited in the margin, shows the magnitude of the military preparations set on foot by the resident, in contemplation of his proceeding against the renowned fortress of Bhurtpore; and we are happy to acknowledge, that the rapidity with which a very considerable and well-appointed force, and a most powerful battering train were assembled ready for service at Muttra; reflects, in a military point of view, the highest credit on the energy, zeal, and exertions both of Major Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, and of Major Gen. Reynell, and Sir G. Martindell, commanding the Meerut and Cawnpore divisions."

Here were three officers, who, but for the interposition of Lord Amherst, would have gained immortal honour by taking the fortress of Bhurtpore—a maiden fortress, which never had been taken; and surely, when the rights of an infant rajah were to be protected by the Company—when the cousin of that rajah had set himself up as entitled to the *guddec*—and when, perhaps, he meditated the destruction of the real heir, it was high time that some individual in the Company's service—some person conversant in the transactions of the native princes, should be selected to settle an affair of so much importance. No human being better understood those transactions, than the old and honourable officer who had taken the matter in hand, and who had been so unaccountably set aside by Lord Amherst. Disease, aided by the painful feeling, the corroding sensation, that men, not possessing half his knowledge, were preferred to him, burst the strings of Sir D. Ochterlony's heart; or, in other words, the conduct of the Governor-general (in council, if they pleased) hastened that meritorious officer's dissolution.

Mr. Hume said, that the court would do well to take a more extended view of this question than the hon. proprietor had yet done. His hon. friend (Dr. Gilchrist) had spoken very justly of the officers in the Company's service; and he (Mr. Hume)

must observe, that he entertained a portion of that feeling and opinion, which was very generally entertained, with respect to the treatment of the Company's officers. It was well known, that many of their best, most experienced, and most deserving officers, were not treated in the manner which their situation deserved. He had seen a great many letters coming from individuals, who were not disposed to find fault—written by men who stood high both in the civil and military departments, men who had deeply at heart the interest of the service to which they belonged, as well as the general prosperity of the Company, and from those letters he could confidently state, that reflections had been understood to have been thrown on those individuals by the conduct and orders of Sir Edward Paget and Lord Amherst. He spoke of them together; because their orders were so mixed up, that it was impossible to know by whom they were issued, or with whom they had originated. The history of the gallant officer, Sir D. Ochterlony, which was brought forward in the discussion this day, was truly lamentable. Sir D. Ochterlony had signalized himself on many occasions; and, after twenty years of arduous service, he had received in that court as unanimous a vote of thanks as any man ever received within those walls. (*Hear!*) He had also received the thanks of the House of Commons, and his majesty had honoured him by an augmentation of his armorial bearings. (*Hear!*) He therefore would contend, that the unworthy treatment he had received, from that upstart man of the day, Lord Amherst, deserved the severest censure. Lord Amherst was ignorant of the affairs of India, and, when he was no longer able to answer the arguments of Sir D. Ochterlony, contained in that officer's letters, his lordship endeavoured to shew to the Court of Directors, that Sir David had passed his meridian—that he was absolutely in his dotage—and that his conduct and language were not to be borne. His letter, he thought, shewed as much energy and talent; and the proceedings he adopted were distinguished by as much judgment and vigour, as could have been manifested by any individual placed in the same situation. (*Hear!*) It was very easy, when there was a lack of arguments to adopt a system of abuse.—(*Hear!*)—And such was the course pursued by Lord Amherst. It was not difficult for a Governor-general, in his correspondence relative to the proceedings of officers, to give what colouring he pleased to acts of which he disapproved; but, when he ultimately found he was wrong, and the officers were right, he ought to have the honour and manliness to state the fact. This, however, had not been done in the case of Sir D. Ochterlony. He was of opinion,

opinion, that the whole of this part of the correspondence was an underhand attempt to call into question Sir D. Ochterlony's capability to carry on the important measure which he had devised, relative to Bhurtpore. No set of men were ever placed in a situation more extraordinary than the proprietors were, in consequence of the vote of thanks to Lord Amherst that had been recently passed. They had been called on to approve of his lordship's conduct, for one of the most precipitate proceedings that could be imagined—for hurrying the Company into a war, without deliberate consideration—without having the opinion of any servant of long standing and experience. They had, however, approved of Lord Amherst's policy; but he thanked God that he had not concurred in that approval. And what were they now called on to do? Why they were asked to thank the noble lord, not for his promptitude, but for his delay. (*Hear!*) The very opposite quality to that for which he had already received their approbation. (*Hear!*) Yes, his lordship was now to be thanked for delaying the proceedings of one of the ablest officers in India; and that, too, in the face of the fact that the whole of Lord Amherst's council were in favour of Sir D. Ochterlony's opinion. He thought it was preposterous to thank the Governor-general for his forbearance, instead of condemning him for his delay. By such a proceeding, they would, in fact, throw a slur on the conduct and measures of Sir D. Ochterlony. He now wished the court to inquire what those measures were, and under what circumstance they were proposed. At the time alluded to, Sir D. Ochterlony was political resident at Malwa and Rajpootana; and he would presently request, that the instruction under which he acted, should be read to the court; because, on the instructions which he received must, in a great measure, depend, the vote which they ought to pass, either for or against the conduct of that officer. He held it to be an undoubted fact, that, in the situation in which Sir D. Ochterlony was then placed, he did no more than he had previously done on twenty different occasions. He then held a situation, in which he had acted for upwards of twenty years. In 1803, he had been appointed resident at Rajpootana by the late Lord Lake; and, from the time he was placed in that important district, he had constant transactions with rajahs, and natives of high rank. Some of those transactions it was almost impossible to unravel—they were nearly inextricable—and Sir D. Ochterlony could never have managed them, if he had not a more intimate knowledge of the habits, manners, and language of the natives, than the majority of those by whom India was governed. Before, then, they approved

of Lord Amherst's "forbearance," they ought to know what powers Sir D. Ochterlony acted under. It would be well to consider whether he had not, on other occasions, ordered officers and troops to march, in virtue of the authority vested in him, for the purpose of carrying into effect measures devised by him for supporting the political influence of the Company. It was naturally asked of him, how did the Company stand with respect to Bhurtpore, at the time that Sir D. Ochterlony assembled forces for the purpose of taking that fortress? It was a very simple question, and deserved an explicit answer, as the British government was complained of for interfering with the internal affairs of other states. It appeared, by the papers on their table, that, in 1803, a treaty, offensive and defensive was concluded with the then rajah of Bhurtpore. Hostilities however, occurred afterwards. But, in 1805, after our unfortunate repulse before the fortress of Bhurtpore, another treaty was concluded between the British government and the rajah. He did not know whether any treaty, subsequent to that, was in existence. By that treaty, however, they were bound to consider the rajah as an independent prince; to afford him assistance, in case of his being attacked; and to guarantee to him the possession of the rank and situation in which he then stood. He, therefore, contended that if they were thus situated, by any act of the British government, through the medium of Sir D. Ochterlony, or any other person, they ought to consider themselves as bound to keep up the succession to the rajahship in the regular line: and the conduct of Sir D. Ochterlony, in endeavouring to secure the regular succession, so far from warranting blame, deserved, in his opinion, the thanks and approbation of the government. The government had, however, acted very ungratefully towards Sir D. Ochterlony. From 1803 to 1824, that gallant officer was their political agent at Rajpootana; and he had shewn talents of the first order in forwarding the proceedings in the war against the Goorkahs. No man ever received more approbation, and no man ever deserved it more, than Sir D. Ochterlony did, for his conduct during the whole of that contest. He had heard military men say, when misfortunes overtook the Company's troops, on that occasion, that his skill had retrieved the ill success of others, and his gallant conduct had prevented any disgrace from tarnishing the Company's arms, though their troops had received a check. Therefore they ought to be very careful how, by any resolution they might pass, they cast a stigma on his character—which he conceived the present resolution would unquestionably do. And why did they act thus? Because Sir D. Ochterlony, by virtue of the

the authority vested in him, did, in 1825, direct troops to assemble to aid the political views which he entertained with respect to Bhurtpore. He regretted, from his heart, to read the letters of the Bengal government in 1824, declaring their ignorance of the situation in which they stood, with reference to Bhurtpore. They called for more information, and declared, that Sir D. Ochterlony had not afforded them any satisfactory statement on the subject. This circumstance reflected more disgrace on the Bengal government than he had words to express. He, therefore, demanded on what grounds Sir D. Ochterlony acted—and whether his proceedings went to impugn the orders he had received as political resident at Rajpootana? Sir D. Ochterlony, in 1824, foreseeing, and no man possessed greater foresight, or knew better how to act under such circumstances, the probable chance of a disputed succession to the rajahship on the death of Bulder Singh, the then sick and aged rajah of Bhurtpore, thought it would be advisable to secure the interests of the lawful claimant to the rajahship by giving him such support as would prevent a disputed succession from taking place. On the demise of the Rajah, however, such a succession did occur, and he would state to the court how. He (Mr. Hume) thought that the British government was bound, if not by actual treaty, at least by an understanding, which prevailed in other cases, to prevent any interloper from becoming Rajah of Bhurtpore. He could, he believed, open the door of twenty cases where the British government had interfered, without having half the reason which could be pleaded for such interference in this instance. Bulder Singh, the then rajah, was sick, and he wished to settle the question of succession. Some difference had occurred between the Company's political agent at Delhi and him; but it was made up. The natives were apprised of the circumstance, that the preceding disagreement was forgotten; and they were informed that the Rajah and the British government were on friendly and amicable terms. The treaty, which at a former period had been concluded with the Marquis of Hastings, did not appear to be made matter of public entry; at least so the Governor general said; but the series of letters which had passed between Sir D. Ochterlony and the Marquis of Hastings shewed that they concurred in opinion as to what should be done with respect to Bhurtpore. The Rajah wished his son, Bulwunt Singh, to have the peaceable succession to the dignity which he then held, and with that view he applied to the British government for a *kilaut*, or dress of investiture, to the Company. This was granted, and the *kilaut* was given by Sir D. Ochterlony; the British

government thus recognizing the youth as the son and heir of the Rajah, and shewing their friendship to the latter by concurring in this measure. This he understood to have taken place about twenty days before the death of the Rajah, Bulder Singh; but whatever time did elapse between this transaction and the death of the Rajah, Sir D. Ochterlony considered, that by this act of the British government, by the payment of the expense of the new investiture for the Rajah's son, and from other circumstances, that it was an approved measure; the object of that measure being to recognize the present Rajah as heir at law and successor to his father. The Company did so acknowledge him, when on the 8th of February following, the death of the Rajah left the young man in possession of the dignity which had been held by his father. Was this more than the British government had done on all occasions? Here, then, they had the fact, that the resident of the Company, a man of great experience, who had filled that situation for twenty years, had, with the concurrence of the British government, bound that government to see that Bulwunt Singh succeeded his father, on the death of the latter. It was perfectly evident, that Sir D. Ochterlony acted on this occasion conformably with the custom which prevailed in every other case of the same nature. This step was clearly taken to prevent the breaking out of a war on account of a disputed succession, in the very heart of our territories, which, when once begun, it was impossible for any man to say where it would end. Bhurtpore being surrounded by the Company's territory, it became a matter of very considerable importance to keep it free from disturbance. Sir D. Ochterlony had it in view to avoid the renewal of a circumstance of which every man must be aware, on reference to what had occurred in 1804-5. He mentioned the circumstance, without meaning to cast any reflection on the memory of Lord Lake; but it was notorious, that in the course of the war which was then carried on, Bhurtpore was the only place that had stopped his career, and gave a check to the Company's arms. Such was the effect produced on public opinion by the reverse which the Company's troops then suffered, that it became an object with the British government, to prevent a renewal of the contest at Bhurtpore, unless it was carried on in such a manner as to insure the surrender of that fortress. He was therefore satisfied that the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings and of Sir D. Ochterlony was expressly directed to the prevention of hostilities; they felt that if they could, as had been done in other cases, bring the minor within the scope of British influence, they might, by degrees, amalgamate that territory

tory with the territories of the Company, and thus remove the reproach which our failure before Bhurtpore had laid us open to. The correspondence between the Marquis of Hastings and Sir D. Ochterlony clearly proved that they were united in opinion as to the line of conduct that ought to be pursued with respect to Bhurtpore; and, looking to that correspondence, he thought it was too much to be called on to praise Lord Amherst for opposing that course of policy which Sir D. Ochterlony was prepared to follow, when the moment had arrived which would have enabled him to carry into effect the wishes of the preceding Governor-general. For his own part, he would rather pass a vote of direct censure on the noble lord; that would be the best mode of proceeding, instead of agreeing to this absurd motion of thanks. The noble lord deserved censure, not praise, for the part he took, contrary to the opinion of Sir D. Ochterlony and of his council. He saw no reason to thank Lord Amherst for his subsequent conduct; what had been effected was not owing to him, but to the gallantry of our troops. When Lord Amherst could no longer oppose the opinion of his council, he took those measures which Sir D. Ochterlony had formerly advised; his lordship had done every thing to thwart his council, and now, forsooth, they were required to thank him for his "forbearance." Sir D. Ochterlony, in March 1825, communicated to the government the fact, that on the death of the Rajah, an attempt had been made by Durjunt Sal, a cousin of the new Rajah, to get possession of Bhurtpore; that the citadel had been attacked and captured; and that the usurper had seized upon the young Rajah, and made himself master of all the property in the fortress; contrary to our arrangement, which went to secure the rights of the son of Bulder Singh, and contrary to the expressed wish and policy of the British government. The consequence was, that Sir D. Ochterlony assembled a body of troops, for the purpose of expelling the usurper. Was there, he asked, a man in that court, with any experience of Indian affairs, who could believe, that Sir D. Ochterlony, aided by that force, which was admitted by the government itself to be so highly respectable, would not, had he been allowed to proceed, have effected the object he had in view? His success was certain, when it was recollected that the authority of the usurper had scarcely been assumed, and when it was known that a difference of opinion existed amongst the troops in Bhurtpore, part of whom were in favour of while another portion of them declared against the usurper. Under those circumstances, he was bound to say, that there was not a man whom he had met with in this country, or who had com-

municated with him from India, who was not of opinion that, if Sir D. Ochterlony had been allowed to move down to Bhurtpore with his troops, he would certainly have carried that fortress. It then came to be considered in what situation they had been placed by this "forbearance" of Lord Amherst. The Court of Directors called it "forbearance;" but it appeared to him to be pusillanimity, arising from a want of knowledge of the manner in which the affairs of the native courts were carried on, and the way in which disturbances arising in those courts could be most effectually quelled. He scarcely knew what epithet to apply, to mark with sufficient force the ignorance with which Lord Amherst had acted, and the arrogance he had manifested, in opposing his opinion to that of Sir D. Ochterlony and of his own council; because it was only by consulting the opinions of men who had been long on the spot, that he could hope to arrive at a just judgment; and yet Lord Amherst chose to reject such opinions, and to act entirely on his own responsibility. Sir D. Ochterlony's confidence of success was quite clear from his letter of the 25th of April, in which he observed that, had the orders of the government arrived a few days later, matters would have been brought "to an amicable and honourable conclusion." He did not mean to say that Sir D. Ochterlony might not have been mistaken, (*Hear!*) but he thought that his conduct, looking to the opinions of the natives, and marking the usual course of Indian policy, was right, and that the proceedings of Lord Amherst were wrong. He hated vacillating measures. If a government had a particular object in view, let them manfully declare it, and endeavour to effect it in the most prompt manner. The Governor-general, in his despatch, stating his reasons for disapproving of the proceedings of Sir D. Ochterlony, used the following expressions:—"Nothing, in our opinion, but a case of the most indispensable emergency, could have justified our ordering into the field the small force which we had at that time disposable in upper India, and the engaging in fresh hostilities, the duration and extent of which it was impossible to calculate with any certainty, when the season of the hot winds had actually commenced. We could not view the occurrences at Bhurtpore as constituting any such emergency; nor were we prepared to admit that we were bound by any engagements, express or implied, to support the accession of the rightful heir to the Bhurtpore raj by our immediate resort to arms, at all hazards, and without any reference to time, circumstances, and considerations of general expediency." This was a pretty statement. Why, good God! they all knew that our conduct with respect

respect to the native powers of India depended, in most instances, on engagements not half so strong as those by which we were bound to the lawful Rajah of Bhurtpore! Why, therefore, should Lord Amherst have indulged in insinuations of this kind, implying, as they did, a censure on the proceedings of an old and experienced commander? His lordship went on to say, in a similar strain, "Besides, Sir D. Ochterlony has evidently acted upon the most imperfect and unsatisfactory information regarding the real facts of the case." Why, so far from this being correct, he (Mr. Hume) would undertake to say that, if there were any man in India in perfect possession of the necessary information, that man was Sir D. Ochterlony, who had been on the spot for twenty years. His lordship proceeded to say, "No call had been made by him (Sir D. Ochterlony) on Durjunt Sal, for an explanation of his views and conduct; and we were consequently wholly ignorant both as to what plea he might have to offer in justification of the apparent violence of his proceedings, and likewise what object he professed in exciting disturbances." Now, he would ask, was it fair to assert that Sir D. Ochterlony did not make a call for explanation on Durjunt Sal? He did make that call; but he well knew that if he made it without having an imposing force at hand it would be useless. But, suppose Lord Amherst and the Indian government had been unanimous in proceeding to hostilities, would it not have been their duty, in the first place, to allow a trial of negotiation, backed by the force which Sir D. Ochterlony had assembled, evidently for the purpose of giving weight to any proposition which he or the government might make? If that plan were adopted, the British would have had an opportunity of withdrawing from the contest (their demands being conceded) with much more honour and credit than they afterwards could do, considering the situation in which they were placed. Sir D. Ochterlony could not tell what the government thought respecting the motives of his conduct; but it certainly was the most unfair thing that could be conceived, to say that he did not understand his own plans, or know what he was about when he marched his troops towards Bhurtpore, stating that he would, thus supported, go there and negotiate, if he were allowed so to do by the government. On that ground he (Mr. Hume) contended that Sir D. Ochterlony had been most injuriously treated; and the character of that gallant officer would necessarily suffer if the proprietors agreed to the vote which they were now called on to give. If the whole of the Bhurtpore business could have been peaceably settled (as he believed it could) by Sir D. Och-

terlony, he, for one, could not agree to a vote of thanks to the Governor-general, because, instead of supporting the decisive and energetic measures which Sir D. Ochterlony had set on foot in defence of the British faith, honour, and character, he thought fit to countermand them. He did not know the exact loss that attended the subjection of Bhurtpore; but, had Sir D. Ochterlony's plans been carried into effect, it might have been avoided. When Sir D. Ochterlony ordered those troops to march, the fortress was in a defenceless state. The ramparts were out of repair, there was no water in the ditch, and the force within the walls were divided in opinion; a part of them being attached to the young heir, and the remainder favourable to the usurper's authority. If, at that moment, Sir D. Ochterlony had appeared before the place, it must undoubtedly have fallen, with not one-tenth of the trouble which afterwards occurred in its investment. Were they not also to consider the great expense which was occasioned by this procrastinating policy? Durjunt Sal, with his usurped power, and having possession of a strong hold, could muster about him all the disaffected troops in the country; and, therefore, it was impossible to retake the fortress, and to do justice to Bhlwunt-Singh, without using absolute force. The despatch to which he had before referred, stated, however, that Sir D. Ochterlony had no right to act as he had done; though the result proved that his view of the policy that ought to have been adopted, was perfectly correct. He (Mr. Hume) was extremely sorry, when Durjunt Sal was called on for an explanation, that some words of course—"that he did not mean to usurp the Rajarship,"—should have imposed on the Governor-general. A few days, however, had only elapsed, when that which Sir D. Ochterlony had anticipated, came to pass. The usurper, after endeavouring to throw blame on Rani Ruttun, the uncle of the young Rajah, who had fallen in the contest, addressed a letter to the Governor-general, to which he signed his name, as Rajah, and claimed the whole power and authority connected with that situation. This was only a few days after the Governor-general, in consequence of Durjunt Sal's representations, had actually accorded him his confidence. At the time that he made those false representations, the usurper was laying his plan to seize on the government, and to possess himself of the treasure in the fort. If Lord Amherst had permitted Sir D. Ochterlony to proceed, 50 lacs of rupees would have been rescued from the gripe of the usurper. Sir D. Ochterlony said, "I deem it wise to secure the friendship of this state, by guarding the regular succession of the Rajah; because, the trea-
sure

sure in the fortress is immense; and if it gets into unfriendly hands, it never can be used in any other way but in hostilities against us. Therefore, I think it prudent, and politic, and wise, to secure a good understanding with the lawful prince." Sir D. Ochterlony's prudence told him, that, if the Company had the Rajah under their protection, they would probably receive some of this treasure, with which they might pay their debt, or which they might expend for some other useful purpose. Sir D. Ochterlony knew well, involved in war as the Company were, in another quarter, that energy and decision should be manifested; and this he distinctly stated in his letter of the 25th of April, 1825, in which he tendered his resignation to the Governor-general. He there says, "I considered that every moment's delay was submission to disgrace; and I feel that a few days delay in the arrival of your express would have brought matters to an amicable and honourable conclusion." Sir David Ochterlony observed elsewhere, "that the course proposed by the Governor-general, could not be followed without placing in peril the best interests of the Company." He, therefore, for one, would not agree to an approval of the conduct of Lord Amherst; opposed, as it was, to the safe and long-tried experience of Sir D. Ochterlony. What that gallant officer had foretold actually happened; and six months after his energetic measures had been defeated, the government was obliged to carry into effect that which he had advised. He (Mr. Hume) contended, that nothing had occurred of a novel character, but that the self-same causes for warfare existed for months before. He would wish to know, then, what new circumstances induced the Governor-general to change the opinion he expressed to Sir C. Metcalfe, on the 16th of September; when he observed that "the Company had no right to interfere in the disputes going on at Bhurtpore." Had the rival bands ravaged the country, or become in any other way offensive or dangerous to us, we should have had a new ground for our interference. But he had looked in vain for any such fact. We must then come to this important conclusion, that Lord Amherst, having countermanded the wise measures adopted by Sir D. Ochterlony for settling the disputes at Bhurtpore without bloodshed, did, after allowing six months of preparation to the usurper, without any change of circumstances, think fit to direct measures for reducing the fortress. He now directed Sir C. Metcalfe to support the rightful prince, though he had before said that he did not know who was the rightful prince. He further directed that the usurper should be expelled, and

a regency appointed during the minority of the young prince. All this was in opposition to his former declared opinion, and yet he (Mr. Hume) could discover no ground for the change in his sentiments. The conduct of his Lordship certainly justified the assertions, that he blew hot and cold with the same mouth. He did not mean to pronounce one word of censure on the manner in which the operations were conducted at Bhurtpore. In the subsequent votes, to the officers and troops, he fully concurred; and he willingly gave them his humble praise for their conduct in the difficult situation in which they were placed by the imprudence, the ignorance, the vacillation (he knew not what to call it) of Lord Amherst. If any proprietor thought proper to move a vote of censure on Lord Amherst, he would certainly join him. No man present, would, he was certain, wish to cast any stigma on the memory of that gallant officer, (Sir D. Ochterlony) after he had read to them a general order published at his death by the same Lord Amherst, who wrote to the Court of Directors impugning his talents and his abilities for his situation. [Mr. Hume then read a general order, of July 28th, for which see *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxi. p. 225.]

This was the way in which Lord Amherst spoke of the man whom he had employed every means to lessen in the opinion of the Court of Directors. The treatment which that gallant officer received led to his death. He died broken-hearted; not only though the disgrace which he conceived had been inflicted on himself; but also because he anticipated the most lamentable consequences to the interests of the Company from the system which the Governor-general was pursuing. The Court of Directors should consider that the friends of Sir D. Ochterlony were not present to repel the charge which this resolution brings against him; for the vote of thanks to Lord Amherst was virtually a vote of censure upon Sir D. Ochterlony, on the grounds which he (Mr. Hume) had stated he should give his unqualified opposition to the motion, and he hoped the court would support him.

Dr. Gilchrist observed that he would give his hon. friend an opportunity of redeeming his pledge of supporting a motion for a vote of censure on Lord Amherst. He would move a vote of censure on his Lordship, because he once belonged to the Bengal Army, on a distinguished member of which Lord Amherst had cast such obloquy. He felt conscious, that he was acting uprightly, and as a friend to the Company. Had Lord Amherst deferred for six months his invasion of the Burmese territory, it would have been more important to the interests of the Company than the short delay which he said ought to

to have been made by Sir D. Ochterlony. He (Dr. Gilchrist) now stood up to defend the reputation of a brother officer of the Bengal Army. It should not go forth to the world, that, because that brave officer was no more, and had no longer any favours to bestow, no one would rise up to defend his character, and move a vote of censure on Lord Amherst for his conduct respecting Bhurtpore. He (Dr. Gilchrist) had read all the papers, and the more he read, the more he felt convinced that if there were cause to censure Lord Amherst for his conduct respecting the Burmese war, there is twenty times more reason to condemn the measures he pursued with regard to Bhurtpore. Sir D. Ochterlony would have taken the fortress by a *coup de main*. This might have been productive of mischief had he not succeeded; but it appeared that his failure was impossible. A doctrine had been broached in that court which he was sorry to hear; namely, that "We should render slavish submission to the executive power." An hon. prop. had stated that he would support the opinion of the executive, because they must be better acquainted than he was with the facts of any case. He (Dr. Gilchrist) would not pin his faith to the sleeve of any man. In his opinion, the resolution would cast a stain on the memory of a brave and gallant officer. Would to heaven that he were now living that honours might be conferred on him! It had long been the opinion of the officers of the Company, that they were thrown into the back-ground by the king's officers, who, they thought, deprived them of honours which they ought to enjoy. To entertain such feelings was unjust towards the king's officers, and must be prejudicial to the interests of the Company. There were not less than 2,000 proprietors, and yet how few were present to consider this great question by which they were to raise one man to the skies, and to bury another brave officer beneath a load of obloquy! On examining the list of proprietors who had perused the papers with the view of making themselves acquainted with the question under discussion, he (Dr. Gilchrist) found only seven names inscribed as having done so. Here was a proof of the supineness of the proprietors. If men in power were not watched and checked, they were sure to do wrong. He hoped to see in that court a greater degree of spirit and manliness than had prevailed for many years past. They were approaching a crisis which must decide the fate of the Company. If Lord Amherst had erred in the means he adopted to bring about even a successful issue, a vote of thanks ought not to be passed to him. He would enable his hon. friend to redeem his pledge by moving a vote of censure on Lord Amherst for his conduct respecting Bhurtpore.

The *Chairman* remarked, that, as this was an amendment to the original motion, it was necessary to reduce it to writing.

Dr. Gilchrist then wrote the following amendment:—

"That this court, on mature consideration of the papers submitted to it, is of opinion, that the conduct of the governor-general in council, in his forbearance to proceed against the usurper of Bhurtpore, at the time that Sir David Ochterlony ordered troops to assemble, deserves our decided disapprobation and censure."

Mr. Hume seconded the amendment.

Gen. Thornton said, he was quite as unwilling as the learned Doctor to support the executive body when he thought they were in the wrong. It had been his misfortune to differ very frequently from the Court of Directors, and it always gave him much concern to do so; but he now had considerable pleasure in stating, that he agreed with them as to the propriety of thanking Lord Amherst, in one instance, for his forbearance, and, in the other, for the spirit and activity he displayed in maintaining the war. He (Gen. T.) had attentively listened to both debates, and he thought the speech delivered on a former day, by the hon. member for Aberdeen, decidedly proved that the measures adopted by Lord Amherst against the Burmese were indispensably necessary. It was clear that the Burmese were continually making aggressions and committing cruelties, to which it was requisite to put a stop. The forbearance of former governments had not produced the desired effect, and humanity demanded the adoption of decisive measures. It had been said, that the war was undertaken at an improper time; but a gallant officer (Sir J. Malcolm) whose book had been quoted, stated, that he did not know that the time selected was an improper one. He (Gen. T.) was therefore justified in supposing that the war was undertaken at a proper moment. The gallant officer made a speech which met the approval of the court in general, and which shewed Lord Amherst's conduct to have been perfectly correct. No man could estimate more highly than he did the talents of the late Sir D. Ochterlony. He deserved all the praise that could be given to him, but it was not to be expected that he or any other man should be always in the right. It appeared that he was hasty in his proceedings respecting Bhurtpore. He (General T.) gave credit to Lord Amherst for maintaining forbearance as long as possible. When compelled to resort to force, he sent forth an army in a proper manner and their exertions had been crowned with such signal success as they ought all to rejoice at. For his conduct on both occasions Lord Amherst was entitled to the
thanks

thanks of the Company, and such being his sentiments, he felt himself bound to vote against the amendment and for the original question.

Mr. Mills had anticipated a less protracted discussion on the question before the court, when he considered the apparent merits of that question as well as contemplated the glorious situation of affairs in India at the present moment. It was the opinion of the hon. member who had opened the debate (Mr. Hume) that where argument was wanting, abuse could easily be supplied. He (Mr. M.) considered that the present case offered an illustration of that remark, for from the beginning to the end of Lord Amherst's career there had been no lack of abuse, indeed it had been most liberally bestowed on his lordship by individuals in that court. The great fault of Lord Amherst appeared to be that of having done more than was expected of him. Some hon. gentlemen seemed to regret very much that their melancholy predictions had not been fulfilled, and to have been woefully disappointed that all their anticipations of defeat and disgrace had been thwarted by victory and glory. It was at least to be expected that those gentlemen who had in the absence of all proof and without giving Lord Amherst time for a reply, denounced him as incapable of managing the affairs intrusted to him, would have seized the present opportunity of recanting their error and of adding their testimony in favour of his lordship's merits. The line of conduct they had adopted was, however, very different, and they seemed to have formed a determination to pursue his lordship with a malignity for which he (Mr. M.) was quite at a loss to account. The question before the court, inasmuch as it related to Lord Amherst's merits, had not as yet been touched upon. That nobleman had, by the judicious policy he had pursued, raised the glory of the British arms in India, and placed its character in the most illustrious situation. The fall of Bhurtpore had had the result of placing the British Indian empire on a more secure basis than any event that had occurred for a great number of years. This opinion was founded on good grounds, on the authority of individuals who had the best means of forming a judgment on the subject from their intimate acquaintance with the country. He sincerely hoped the hon. gent. who had opened the debate that day, and who seemed to him to betray a most unjust and ungenerous feeling towards Lord Amherst, would remain in court until the close of the discussion, in order that he might see with his own eyes what impression the attack he had made on Lord Amherst would produce on the court.

Asiatic Journ. Vol., XXIII. No. 133.

Lord Amherst had been honoured by his sovereign with a proud mark of distinction. In parliament ministers had given notice of proposing a vote of thanks to him, already that court had awarded to him a vote of thanks for his conduct relative to the Burmese war by a triumphant majority, and he (Mr. M.) trusted that its decision on the present occasion would be no less favorable to the character of his lordship. (*Cries of hear !*)

Sir C. Forbes was glad to find that silence had at length been broken on the other side of the bar. Both on the present occasion, and at the last court, the hon. chairman had proposed a vote of thanks without condescending to state any grounds for that proceeding. Both the questions, should, in his opinion, have been preceded by a motion to print the papers, and by so doing time would have been given to every proprietor to come to an honest and conscientious opinion on the point at issue. Not one hundredth part of the members of the court could possibly have made themselves acquainted with the subject they had come to decide upon. Nothing he had heard that day could incline him to vote in favour of the original question. He could have wished the present motion had not been introduced in the regular routine manner adopted on similar occasions. He imagined they had reversed the style of introducing such subjects in that court. The court was called upon to approve a vote of thanks, without being informed of the grounds and reasons of such a measure. In the olden time (and it would be well for them if they would revert to the process of former days), when a vote of thanks was presented for the approbation of the court, it was always preceded by a variety of details, which he (Sir C. Forbes) thought were very much wanting on the present occasion. And more particularly was this practice observed, in cases in which the Court of Directors had not concurred in opinion. He considered that those gentlemen behind the bar, who had not concurred with their colleagues in their view of this question, were in duty bound to stand up and acquaint the court with their reasons for non-concurrence. An hon. director had told him that on a former occasion the vote of thanks to Lord Amherst was carried by a large majority. He considered that the court ought to be informed of the nature of the majority alluded to by the hon. director. By obtaining such information they might be enabled to judge whether the question had been carried by a majority of hands or a majority of brains. (*Hear, hear !*) He had heard that the hon. director he had before alluded to, was one of those who formed the small majority on the question. If such were the

the fact, he trusted that hon. director would rise and tell them, in that manly manner which always distinguished him, the reasons for not concurring in the vote. He also hoped that those hon. directors who voted in opposition to him, would likewise rise and explain the grounds of their assent. He observed, on looking behind the bar, that there were not above one third of the directors there. At the discussion of the former question, only twelve of those gentlemen were present, and not one of them held up his hand, either for or against the motion. He gave the hon. director who had just sat down, great credit for the straight-forward way in which he expressed his sentiments in favour of Lord Amherst. He (Sir C. Forbes) believed that the sentiments he (Mr. M.) expressed, were those he had entertained from the commencement of Lord Amherst's administration; and he trusted that hon. director would give equal credit to those who differed from him in opinion. (*Hear!*) The hon. director had spoken of malignity being exhibited against Lord Amherst. He (Sir C. Forbes) would in kindness, attribute that expression to the circumstance of that hon. director's being unaccustomed to address the court (this being his maiden speech). He would, in charity, believe that he was hurried into saying what he was not warranted in doing. (*Hear!*) He (Sir C. Forbes) could for his own part, conscientiously disclaim any personal feeling of resentment. He never had any acquaintance with him. His lordship bore the character in private, of an honourable man; and he firmly believed that a more amiable man did not exist. If he (Sir C. Forbes) was not mistaken, it was in contemplation, about this time last year, to recal his lordship, and send out the Duke of Buckingham in his stead. (*Hear!*) If he had fallen into a mis-statement on this head, he trusted the hon. chairman would set him right. On a former occasion, a proprietor put the same question to the chair, and had he added *an s* to the word, and said *chairs*, perhaps he might have obtained an answer different from what he then received. The fact was, however, he believed, perfectly notorious. The fact of the Duke of Buckingham's having been proposed to succeed to the Governor-generalship of India, was as well known as that the sun was in the heavens. He asked then, what had operated so great a change in opinion with regard to Lord Amherst? The war had doubtless terminated successfully, and the British arms had been crowned with brilliant success. Granted. No man could feel greater happiness than he did at the success of the war. He thought they were fully warranted on that score, in not recalling Lord Amherst.

So far he would go. After such glorious events, he should be sorry to hear of Lord Amherst's recall. He did not, however, believe that peace was firmly established; indeed he should not be surprised, if at the moment he was speaking, the war was renewed. Rangoon, since the Company's forces had taken possession of it, had been deserted by nearly all its inhabitants. In that quarter, he was informed, a man might ride for miles without meeting a single soul. It was not his desire to urge the recall of Lord Amherst. He regretted that in the subsequent clauses of the motion, a sufficient degree of notice had not been bestowed on the Company's officers, as well military as marine. He regretted that those individuals who ought to have stood forward in support of the Company's officers had not on this occasion done so. Certain he was, that the Company's officers were entitled to praise. He knew that Commodore Haynes, of the Bombay Marine, had particularly distinguished himself, and was allowed on all hands to have exerted himself gallantly and usefully. He knew him to be as brave an officer as ever trod the decks of a ship, and was only one of the numerous instances to be met with in the Bombay Marine, of officers who would do credit to the navy of his majesty, or any other in the world. He repeated his congratulations to Lord Amherst, on the score of the successful termination of the late attack on Bhurtpore. He had been informed, that it was in contemplation to confiscate all the treasure and jewels of the Rajah. He hoped he might have been misinformed in this particular, and should rejoice to hear it disavowed from behind the bar. He regretted that conduct of a like character had been so frequently exhibited in India. The Company, in almost every case, in which it had interfered between the native powers, had eaten the oyster themselves, and left the shell alone to the other parties. His idea of the matter was, that they were not warranted in destroying the fortress of Bhurtpore, and had no claim upon any property found there. The same game was played upon the Rajah of Umerapoorah, seizing upon all his ornaments and the stores he had purchased at Madras, and which he was thus obliged to pay for twice over. Before he sat down, he could not avoid noticing, that in the votes of thanks, no notice is taken of the Bombay government, although it had taken a part in the very great exertions made during the late war. What reason could there be for omitting all mention of the Bombay government. He had spent some of the happiest days of his life in that presidency, and therefore did not like to see its merits slighted. He again repeated, he bore no hostility to Lord Amherst; but

but, if no reasons were offered to induce him to change his opinion, his determination was not to support the vote of thanks.

Mr. Mills rose and begged to say, that nothing was further from his intention, than to impute improper or malignant motives to any one.

The Chairman trusted, that as there were some points in the speech of the hon. baronet which might seem to call for a reply from him, he should be allowed to trespass for a short time on the attention of the court. It was always with reluctance that he interposed himself to the interruption of any proprietor wishing to deliver his sentiments, and he would not, he could assure them, take up much of their time, for there was nothing in the world he had a greater dislike to than the sound of his own voice; and he wished that feeling was more prevalent in the court. The hon. baronet had charged either himself or the late chairman, with having made a misstatement concerning a certain report—which report the hon. baronet considered as founded on the most unquestionable authority. He felt himself, then, under the necessity of denying *in toto* the fact. The hon. baronet had said, that he had heard from authority, which was not to be doubted, that the recall of Lord Amherst had been proposed by the Board of Control, and that it had been determined to appoint the Duke of Buckingham in his stead.

Sir C. Forbes in explanation said, that his statement was, that the recall of Lord Amherst, and the appointment of the Duke of Buckingham in his stead, had been about a year ago proposed to one of the chairmen.

The Chairman.—“If the hon. baronet intended to comprehend him (the Chairman) in his statement, he must deny that any such proposition was ever made to him. Indeed, he was not aware that any authority existed for such an arrangement, except in a paragraph or two in the newspapers; and, perhaps, the inclination of the noble duke who had been alluded to. (*Laughter.*) This he was confident of, that no proposition of the nature described by the hon. baronet had been made to the chairman of the Company by any authority that could have the slightest right to interfere on the subject. The hon. baronet had spoken about the omission of thanks to the Bombay government. He (the Chairman) did not know that that government had done any thing with regard to the late events in India, to call for such distinction. It had done nothing beyond obeying the orders of the supreme government, relative to the contribution of a part of the force serving at Bombay, to co-operate in the war. The hon. baronet could not fail to remember, that in all the

instances in which the Bombay government had been before distinctly thanked, it had furnished and equipped a large proportion of troops acting separately under their orders, and had directly taken part in the operations of the war. The wars against Tippoo Sultan, and against the Pindarries, were instances of this. On those occasions, the Bombay government stood in a more prominent situation than it appeared to have done in the last war: and it surely was not reprehensible in the originators of this question, seeing the difficulty of carrying a vote of thanks at all in this court, to limit themselves to those cases only in which they were pre-eminently due. It was not his wish to undervalue the exertions of the Bombay government, but he must own, he did not think them entitled to expect a vote of thanks on the present occasion. As he had, he hoped, given a satisfactory reply to the observations of the hon. baronet, perhaps, it would be permitted him to offer a few remarks in justification of the course he had adopted in bringing forward the present motion. He concurred in the opinion expressed by the hon. member for Aberdeen of the necessity there existed for commencing hostilities against the authorities at Bhurtpore. But the point on which they differed was as to time. The Company were bound by the previous acts of the representations of the Bengal government, to maintain the succession of the legitimate Rajah. Acts, be it observed, however, never officially communicated to that government. He could not but regret, however, that the hon. member, in order to impugn Lord Amherst's character and conduct, should have brought into invidious comparison, the services and superior intelligence of as gallant an officer as ever served under the Company's standard.—(*Hear!*)—The hon. member had spoken likewise of the injustice done to that gallant officer by the government of Bengal. (*Hear!*) Now, no one could be more ready than he (the Chairman) to bear testimony to the justice of the hon. member's commendations on that distinguished officer in the field, but it was not, therefore, his opinion, that every act of that gallant individual in his counsels demanded the unqualified support and blind confidence of the government. He (the Chairman) did not, therefore, think that Sir David Ochterlony was to be exempted from that control which is lodged in the hands of the Governor-general, and which it is not only proper for him to exercise, but which he is bound to execute, under no trifling degree of responsibility, as this day's debate exemplified. Though the Chairman was willing to admit that a large discretionary power of employing the military forces, when a necessity arose, should be lodged in persons exercising the

the functions of political agents, yet he could not go the length of allowing that such individuals were justified in taking on themselves, without any communication with the supreme government, and wholly unsanctioned by its authority, to call together the whole army of the Upper Provinces, and march it against the strongest fortress in the country, and one too, where the Company's forces had unfortunately received a repulse in a former attack. Such a course as he had described, was undoubtedly contemplated by Sir D. Ochterlony; and the Bengal government could deserve no greater praise in his judgment, than for the prompt and decided manner in which it put a stop to such proceedings on the part of the gallant officer. The course that government adopted, was wise and prudent. His (the Chairman's) opinion on the subject was, that had Sir D. Ochterlony proceeded to Bhurtpore, though merely for the purpose of opening a negotiation, the insufficient force he would have taken with him, would never have had the effect of producing such a panic in the mind of the usurper, as to lead to his resignation of his usurped power; neither would the possession of the fortress, whether obtained by negotiation or by treachery, have produced the same effect on the Indian population as its acquisition by force. But from the measures adopted by the supreme government, the most satisfactory results were experienced. The fall of Bhurtpore, effected by the employment of adequate means, was a fortunate event, inasmuch as it had taught the natives the hopelessness of contending against the British power, and had dispelled the idea generally entertained among them, of the impregnability of that fortress, and had proved that no rampart they could raise would stand before the Company's forces. He had a word more to say, respecting the time the expedition proceeded against Bhurtpore. Had the attempt been made at the period contemplated by Sir D. Ochterlony, I have the authority of the Commander-in-chief, from the inadequacy of the means at his command, to pronounce that it would have been physically impracticable to reduce the fortress; and when to this is added the season of the year, which would certainly have introduced incalculable sickness amongst the European portion of the army, the judgment and prudence which dictated forbearance, is I conceive, incontrovertible. It has also been stated, in support of Sir D. Ochterlony's plan, that the fortress might have been taken by surprise. When the fact is that with a greatly increased force and the exertions of the ablest engineers, six weeks were consumed in taking the place, he asked, Was it probable a *coup de main* would, in the first instance, have accom-

plished the point? He had never heard of a scheme more improbable than that of Sir D. Ochterlony's. He asked, what would have been the probable consequences of a failure in such an undertaking—a second failure, it must be recollected. He would not hesitate to say, that an insurrection throughout the whole of that part of the country would have been the consequence; and he challenged any man, acquainted with the feverish and festered state of the native mind, to deny the probability of such a disaster shaking to its very foundation the British power in India. Under the circumstances he referred to, he felt himself bound to concur in the proposed vote of thanks to Lord Amherst and the Indian government, convinced that in so doing he best discharged his duty to the Company and to his country. (*Hear, hear!*)

Col. L. Stanhope observed, that the gallant general (Thornton) had said that humanity called for the prosecution of the Burmese war; but he (Col. S.) would say, that such humanity would lead to the extinction of the human race. An hon. Director (Mr. Mills) had braved the hon. member for Aberdeen, by advising him to stay and see the result of the discussion; but let that hon. director exchange patronage with his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), and then how would the discussion terminate? That hon. director had thought fit to accuse of malignant feelings all those who disapproved of Lord Amherst's conduct. Such an imputation he begged leave to disclaim. In private life, he believed a more honourable and amiable man than Lord Amherst did not exist; he could not agree with the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) in his opinion respecting the dismantling of Bhurtpore, which he (Col. S.) thought to be a good military measure. They had been told by the Chairman, that it was impossible to take Bhurtpore by surprise; but it must be borne in mind that at the time Sir D. Ochterlony wished to advance against that fortress, there were contained in it two parties opposed to each other, one of which would certainly have sided with the Company's forces, and in all probability would have put the place into their hands. It could excite no surprise that the thanks of this court should be awarded to Lord Amherst, when they recollected that the thanks of the House of Commons were obtained for the Walcheren expedition; and when history told them that some of the greatest monsters that ever breathed had been praised and deified by the Roman senate and people. His (Col. S's) opinion was that Lord Amherst, instead of thanks, deserved impeachment on account of the Burmese War, and marked censure for his delay with respect to Bhurtpore. While Lord Amherst's tardy measures before Bhurtpore, were inviting

viting every state in India to arms, Sir D. Ochterlony was ready to do what the Duke of Wellington or any other brave and skilful commander would have done in his place; namely, to march up his troops and at once attack the enemy in support of the rightful heir of the deceased Rajah. (*Hear !*) And yet such a bold and decisive step was by my Lord Amherst disapproved of as rash and precipitate. Rash and precipitate! Could any more contemptuous expressions be used, if his Lordship had been speaking of the conduct of a boy of seven years of age? And yet this was the language applied to an old, a veteran soldier who had so much distinguished himself in India; but neither his grey hairs nor his heroic deeds in our service could protect him from such taunting expressions as these. (*Hear !*) That court was composed of gentlemen,—of men who loved honour—and their motto therefore ought to be *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. He called upon them, therefore, not to pass an implied censure upon the dead in this instance by their un-called for, their undeserved praise, of Lord Amherst, who had described Sir D. Ochterlony's conduct, as rash and precipitate. It was idle to say that the force upon that occasion was insufficient to attack Bhurtpore in the manner proposed by Sir D. Ochterlony; when Lord Amherst himself, in his dispatches, acknowledged that force to be ample. He had heard of Lord Amherst sitting in council and taking advice according to precedent, as to the mode of conducting the war. But he would ask, was Lord Amherst, who had failed in his diplomacy with the Burmese, was Lord Amherst, who had established the censorship of the press in India, (an act for which alone he deserved universal censure) was he to decide how such a place as Bhurtpore should be attacked, or was he to act upon the advice and counsel of the saintly Mr. Harington, with his bible, his beads, and his Koran,—and the sagacious Mr. Fendall whose name was only associated with pens, ink and paper? Were such men as these, placed at the distance of 1000 miles from the spot, better able to advise Lord Amherst as to the mode of attacking Bhurtpore than Sir D. Ochterlony, as famous for his general diplomacy, as for his defence of Delhi and his exertions in the Pindarree war? (*Hear !*) It was much more fit that they should employ themselves in raising monuments to the memory of those brave fellows, who perished in the swamps of Arracan and Rangoon, than that they should bestow their time in praise of Lord Amherst. Whatever might be said to the contrary, that praise did not come from the heads or the hearts of those who proposed it; and he was quite sure, that its being bestowed on Lord Amherst, would not be received with

satisfaction in India. It would not be received with satisfaction by the civil department; and he felt convinced, that it would give no satisfaction either to his Majesty's troops, or to the India army, (between whom he assured the court there existed none of that nonsensical rivalry which had been talked of) but least of all would it give satisfaction to our ill-treated native troops. Under all the circumstances of the case, he thought a vote of censure more called for, than a vote of thanks to his Lordship.

Capt. Maxfield observed that the argument had gone back again to the Burmese war; and he had pledged himself, when the conduct of Lord Amherst came again under discussion, to raise his feeble voice, and endeavour to do his Lordship that justice which he deserved. No member of that court could accuse him (Capt. Maxfield) of ever having pinned his faith to the sleeve of another man's argument; unless when he found he could do so, with a clear and unfettered conscience. The Burmese war had been at first partially unpopular not only in that court but in India also. That war, however, was not commenced by the desire of Lord Amherst himself, but by the advice of his council. He would be able to shew, that his Lordship was actually driven to a declaration of war. The commerce of India was at a stand, and that branch was for war: the shipping interests were for war upon the same grounds. The Company's Treasury overflowed, the interest of money was very low, and war, it was thought, would give it a fillip. The Company's civil servants had no objection whatever to a war, and it was in fact almost declared before his Lordship arrived in India; so that unless his Lordship read all the papers upon his voyage out, it was impossible that he could turn round on his advisers and say, "You are all mistaken in your opinions, and I am determined not to go to war." Lord Amherst, not being able to do this, was obliged to coincide with the general opinion, and war was declared. There was, perhaps, no service less interested on the subject of a war than our marine, though perhaps none more competent to give an opinion on its propriety. He remembered that, in 1813, when a cause of war was given, a single twenty-gun vessel, bearing the Company's colours, was sent to demand satisfaction. That vessel was so badly provided, that had she been attacked, the Company must have been disgraced by her capture; yet so much afraid were the Burmese that their town would be burned by this single ship, that they came at once to terms, and war was avoided. It might be said that a naval force could have been sent to inflict punishment at Rangoon; but they had no adequate naval force, and they never would,

would, until government gave them one. The war, then, having been necessary, the manner in which it was conducted, and the happy conclusion to which it was brought, were such as to entitle Lord Amherst to the thanks of that court. Much pains had been taken to impute blame to Lord Amherst for having commenced war at such a season. Now he (Capt. Maxfield) thought that, if war must be commenced in that quarter, that was the most proper season for doing it, as, at the beginning of the monsoons, the most proper winds prevailed for conducting the flat vessels used on such occasions. So much for the Burmese war. He now came to the attack on Bhurtpore, which, it was agreed on all hands, was necessary; the only difference being as to whether we ought to have commenced that attack a little sooner. It should be remembered, however, that we had our hands full at that time, and that we ought not to be too precipitate. It should be remembered too, that we had attacked that fortress in 1804 with as brave an army as we ever had in India, and that we were three or four times defeated. Lord Amherst, with this experience before him, felt it right to put an end to one war before he commenced another. The defeat sustained by the brave and gallant General Lake was a severe lesson, by which Lord Amherst was bound to profit, and to act with caution and circumspection in his attack on Bhurtpore. No man would feel more sorry than himself that any censure, either direct or indirect, should be cast upon the memory of the late gallant Sir D. Ochterlony, and he was sure nothing of the kind was intended. It should be recollected that, although Sir David was at the head of the troops at that time, yet, as the responsibility of any failure, in the event of an attack, would attach to Lord Amherst, he was bound to pause and take advice before he hazarded such a step. Sir C. Metcalfe (than whom no military man was more competent to advise Lord Amherst as to the mode of conducting the war) recommended that negotiations should precede force; and Lord Amherst was justified in acting upon that advice. Lord Amherst had received a lesson in the Burmese war; and he (Capt. Maxfield) would have thought it very wrong if his lordship had plunged at once into the attack upon Bhurtpore. He fully acquitted his lordship of having entered into either war with any other than the most upright and honourable intentions; and therefore he should give his most decided support to any motion of thanks proposed to him by that court.

Sir John Sewell observed that much praise had been given to Lord Amherst for his forbearance in delaying the attack upon Bhurtpore from April until Sep-

tember. Now, if this were a justifiable and necessary war, then let them inquire what cause there was for commencing it in September, which excuse did not equally exist in the previous April? It had been said that the season was the great objection against beginning in April; but it had been shewn that the season was not the occasion of the delay, and therefore they must look to other causes. It was clear, from the correspondence of Lord Amherst upon this subject, that the delay arose from the fact that his lordship had not made up his mind as to whether he would interfere with the internal concerns of Bhurtpore, or who should succeed the late Rajah. It had been stated that Lord Amherst had not arrived in India until after the offence complained of was given. Lord Amherst arrived in India in 1823, and the cause of action did not arrive until the spring of 1825; so that his lordship must have made himself master of the policies of the territories around him, and all the facts connected with them. He could not pretend to say whether his lordship had employed himself in forming his mind upon those subjects, but any man who was a candidate for the government of India was a very unfit person to fill that office, who did not, by reading and inquiry, make himself master of the history of India, its policy, alliances, and connections, and also of the policy and connections of the different states with which our territory was surrounded. The learned gentleman then proceeded to give a history of the circumstances which led to our having espoused the cause of the young Rajah. He then contended that it was the duty of Lord Amherst to have taken immediate steps to check the rebellion; and that had he done so before the usurper had time to strengthen his authority, he must have reduced him at once to a sense of duty. The precedent established of allowing a usurpation of the power of our friend and ally, was calculated to produce the most dangerous consequences in the native Indian courts. Under those circumstances, though, he would not go so far as to assent to a vote of censure on the Governor-general, for his tardy measures on that occasion—because the knowledge of such a vote in India, might weaken our authority there, still he considered himself justified in voting against the motion for thanks, and the more especially as sufficient time had not been allowed to the proprietors to make themselves acquainted with the whole of the papers.

Sir J. Malcolm said he was too much associated with persons and events that had been alluded to in the course of this debate, to remain silent. He should not, however, after what had been said on both sides of the question, before the court,

dwell

dwell upon details. If he did, he could expose some errors for he could speak from personal acquaintance with men and transactions of which others had only notes. For instance, he could satisfy a learned proprietor, that when he spoke of Runjeet Singh, he meant Rhundeer Singh—that he mistook grandfathers for fathers and so forth. With such points, however, he (Sir J. Malcolm) would not trouble the court, but limit himself to a consideration, whether Lord Amherst and his government merited their thanks for the measures which they had adopted towards Bhurtpore. An hon. proprietor had by an allusion to the operations against that celebrated fortress, in the year 1805, recalled feelings to his mind, which would induce the court to pardon a short digression.

The late Lord Lake said, Sir J. Malcolm, stood too high to require his praise, no commander ever lived more in the hearts of his troops, or was more entitled to do so from his qualities, and above all, his humanity and courage. That nobleman had been compelled, not only to attack Bhurtpore with inadequate means for a regular siege, but to persevere at great hazard, and sacrifice of life, in efforts for its reduction. His failure was memorable, but was to be ascribed to causes that neither reflected upon the memory of the commander, nor the reputation of his gallant troops. The hero who had taken by a *coup de main*, the strong fortress of Alighur (a splendid achievement) who had won the battles of Delhi, and Laswarri, and had taken Agra and Deeg, was not likely with such an army as he commanded to anticipate insurmountable obstacles at Bhurtpore, the strength of which was then but superficially known, and circumstances of the moment probably compelled him to the attempt he made. Runjeet Singh, the prince of Bhurtpore, had acted with marked treachery to the English government—he had violated the treaty into which he had entered. His relation to the government of Holkar, while it in some measure accounted for this conduct, rendered it more necessary to punish it. Bhurtpore was not to be considered as a common fortress of a petty chief. One of its former princes, Sooruj Mul, had, after the famous and disastrous battle of Pamput, granted a protection to the Marhatta fugitives, which raised his reputation and that of his descendants. These had become particularly connected with the family of Holkar, and Jeswent Row, with his collected army was encamped under the walls of this city. Not to have attacked it under such circumstances would have been to abandon the impressions made by an almost unparalleled tide of success. He (Sir J. Malcolm) would not dwell upon the failure of four successive attacks and the great loss we

had sustained—more persevering valour, was never displayed, and though we did not then reduce this fortress, almost all the results that could have been produced by that success, were the reward of our great efforts, in the attack combined with the actual operations carried on at the same period against Holkar. That chief was forced to fly Hindustan, deserted by the great body of his followers, while his ally, the prince of Bhurtpore, dreading another attack, sued for forgiveness, which was granted on his paying a large sum of money, and promising future allegiance.

Such (said Sir J. Malcolm) is a short account of our former failure, but though that had no immediate had local effects it made impressions over all India; the nature and extent of which proved beyond any event he (Sir J. Malcolm) had ever known, the character of our power in that country. The belief of that having been successfully resisted, dwelt even in the insane mind, and he had known several persons who had lost their reason rave about Bhurtpore, and come to him with plans for its reduction. These facts established that an extraordinary importance belonged to all proceedings connected with Bhurtpore, such required the utmost caution and consideration. Here he (Sir J. Malcolm) must express his astonishment at the scope and spirit of one of the principal arguments which had been made by those who spoke against the motion. They tried to convince the judgment, or at least interest the feelings of the court, by assuming that a vote of thanks to Lord Amherst, would condemn to obloquy the memory of Sir D. Ochterlony, in direct opposition to whose advice the Governor-general had acted. What were the facts? Sir D. Ochterlony who had succeeded him (Sir J. Malcolm) in office, when he left India; had conceived that it was necessary to act against a chief who had usurped the power, if not the name of prince of Bhurtpore. Satisfied with the correctness of his own judgment, and acting with that zeal and activity by which he had ever been distinguished, he, in anticipation of the approbation of government, assembled a considerable body of troops, and a great train of artillery. This was done with extraordinary celerity, and without reference to Calcutta. The reason was he had to run a race against time—for the season of the hot winds was at hand, and that of the monsoon not far distant. He did not blame him (Sir D. Ochterlony) for taking such responsibility upon himself. He (Sir J. Malcolm) probably would have done the same in his situation. Local officers in high trust, naturally took a warm and anxious personal interest in the affairs committed to their charge. They would not be fit for their situations if they did not, and it was to be expected that men of ardent

ardent minds should feel the deepest chagrin and disappointment, when their measures were not approved by their superiors. But did such considerations exempt a government from the duty of judging such questions? And was it not evident their judgment, free from local feeling, and influenced as it must be by many circumstances connected with the general interests of the empire, must often lead to a different view from that of their agent. It was so in the present case, and who could pronounce against the caution of government, when the capture of Bhurtpore, after a siege of six weeks by a force far superior in numbers and equipment to that assembled by Sir D. Ochterlony, gave evidence of its strength being beyond what any one had calculated. But (said Sir J. Malcolm with great warmth) "am I to be told, because I think that the government acted with that combined caution and energy which is described in the proposed vote of thanks, that I condemn to obloquy the memory of my lamented friend, Sir D. Ochterlony? I would join, such are my feelings towards him, in no vote that could have that effect. I knew him intimately for twenty years, and valued no man higher. Well has that valuable officer merited all the praises which have been bestowed upon him this day. His fame is associated with that of his country in India. He has died at the age of sixty-eight, in the active performance of his duty, after fifty years of honourable service, and left a name that will be revered as long as the army exists to which he belonged. But we are told our vote, if in favour of Lord Amherst, will tarnish an hitherto unsullied reputation. I believe the exact contrary—I think that it will add to his reputation, as it will prove that to his latest breath he retained that bold and aspiring spirit upon which it is grounded. This (said) Sir J. Malcolm, is my opinion, and if it be my lot to fill like him, a soldiers' grave at such an advanced age, I ask no prouder record upon my tomb, than that in the last act of my life, the ardent courage of the soldier, triumphed over the cold calculations of the politician, and led me in my desire for distinction to overlook many obstacles to success."

But the situation of Lord Amherst, required a different feeling and conduct, he was bound to consider and weigh, with a calmness abstracted from all personal fame, and with a knowledge of the bearings of the question upon other interests beyond what his local agent could possess. Every point connected with such an undertaking at the siege of Bhurtpore, which if it had failed, would in all human probability, have added to the embarrassments of the Burmese war, that of hostilities with almost every state in India—and no govern-

ment could have been more criminal than one that ventured at such a period upon such a measure, without collecting every means that should render success, as near certain as it was possible to render it in cases of such a nature. (*Hear, hear!*) With such sentiments, (concluded Sir J. Malcolm) and from believing that the reduction of Bhurtpore, has added more than any other event could, to the prospect of continued peace, he gave the vote his entire approbation.

Mr. Trant was anxious to say a few words in answer to what had fallen from an hon. director (Mr. Mills) in an early part of the discussion. That hon. gentleman had called upon those members of the court who had upon the last occasion voted against the motion of thanks to Lord Amherst to come forward on the present occasion and make the *amende honorable*. He (Mr. Trant) had, upon a former occasion, expressed in that court an opinion favourable to Lord Amherst's commencement of the Burmese war; but he had not sufficient information of all its details to enable him to give a decisive vote on that occasion. When he was last in that court, he remained to a late hour anxious to learn whether any just cause had been assigned for this war; and he did this because he did not wish to express opinions which could injure any man; and because he did not fear either to declare or retract his opinions when he felt it his conscientious duty to do so. If he did say upon a former occasion that India was in a state which could give satisfaction to no man who had the interests of that territory at heart. Since that court was held he had applied himself most diligently to the papers, and had read every syllable of three folio volumes out of the thirteen which have been submitted by the Court of Directors for their information. From the additional information he had received he felt that the vote of thanks to Lord Amherst was dictated by truth, reason, and justice. The hon. member for Aberdeen had stated that in spite of the advice of his council, Lord Amherst had opposed the recommendation of Sir D. Ochterlony, who advised the immediate attack upon Bhurtpore. He (Mr. Trant) did not think this quite right; but, afraid of trusting his own recollection, he retired into the next room, and brought with him into court the opinions of Mr. Harington, Mr. Fendall, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, who, in conjunction with his lordship, stated that they were yet unprepared as to the final decision with respect to Bhurtpore, and that much depended upon the inquiries which were making by Sir D. Ochterlony. This dispatch was signed by Lord Amherst, Sir E. Paget, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, and was sufficient to show that no difference existed between Lord

Lord Amherst and his council. He had lately seen an officer not long returned from that quarter who declared that we had not a man too much employed in the taking of Bhurtpore; and so anxious was Sir Charles Metcalfe upon the subject, that he had been heard to say he would give his right arm for the possession of the place. (*Hear, hear!*) Under all these circumstances he felt called upon to support the resolutions, and if other hon. members would only peruse the papers as he had done, he should feel surprised if they did not come to the same conclusion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Twining observed, it was not often that the court was called upon to give its decisions upon two such grave and serious questions as those that had recently come before them. If the question for the consideration of the court at that moment was, who was the fittest man to fill the situation of Governor-general of India, there might well be, without any offence to Lord Amherst or any other gentleman, a great diversity of opinion, and the more so when they bore in mind the brilliant succession of governors-general lately engaged in their service. But they were now judging of Lord Amherst's conduct. Shortly after his arrival in India the Burmese war commenced, and then his lordship was accused of being too precipitate, that war he brought to a successful conclusion; in the attack upon Bhurtpore he was accused of being too tardy, but who would venture to say that his lordship had not, in both cases, acted with the greatest deliberation and wisdom, when they found that he brought both to a glorious termination? (*Hear, hear!*) When he considered the very delicate and important situation in which the governor-general was placed; that even though he was surrounded and fortified by an experienced council, still he was obliged to look to the parent country for approbation, and often for instruction, it was not to be wondered at, that he should weigh his every act with the most attentive consideration. There was one point upon which he was anxious to say a few words; he meant the allusion to the case of the late Sir D. Ochterlony; he was quite sure there was but one opinion entertained in that court as to the merits and services of that gallant and much lamented officer. (*Hear, hear!*) It was much to be lamented, that the last hours of a man, so illustrious and so brave, should have been clouded by vexation and disappointment. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a proud gratification, however, to his friends to know, that as no one dared to reproach his character while alive, so no one dare to cast an imputation on his memory in death. (*Hear, hear!*) However great the character of any military man commanding in India, still, as the responsibility

rested upon the governor-general there could be little wonder that he should pause before he entered upon any enterprise so serious and important, as any of those in which Lord Amherst had recently been engaged. The victory at Bhurtpore had been mainly achieved by the personal exertions of Lord Combermere. It was difficult, upon such occasions, to obtain unanimity upon a vote of thanks of this description, but it was painful to consider what the effect produced in India would be if a vote of censure were passed against the noble lord, whose conduct it was meant to approve of by the vote proposed to the court. As to Lord Amherst himself, he (Mr. Twining) had not the honour of his acquaintance, but he knew enough of his lordship to be able to state, that he was one of the most amiable and generous of men in private life; that he felt most acutely the slightest attack upon his honour, and might therefore be supposed to say, with the poet:—

"Honour! 'tis a derivative from me to mine,

And that alone I plead for."

Mr. Pattison. The subject of the Burman war having been again brought under discussion, an hon. baronet outside the bar (Sir C. Forbes) had called upon the directors to get up an answer for the course they had taken upon that question. He assured that hon. baronet, that he (Mr. Pattison) had given a most conscientious vote in favour of Lord Amherst for his conduct in the Burmese war, and he was, from equally conscientious motives, doubly anxious, if possible, to vote in favour of his lordship's conduct in directing the attack on Bhurtpore, the taking of which was of such vital importance to the interests of the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) The court had been amused that day by a long speech from the hon. member for Aberdeen, through the whole of which there ran one prevailing monosyllable, and that was the monosyllable *if*. The hon. gentleman had qualified every assertion which he made with the small but important word *if*. (*A laugh.*) There was no doubt but we could live amicably in India, and avoid all necessity of going to war, *if* we could do as we pleased without it. Let that hon. gentleman, however, consider for a moment what had been said by the gallant officer on the other side (Sir J. Malcolm) relative to the strength and importance of Bhurtpore. It would have been highly improper to attempt storming that fort; hitherto considered impregnable, with a minor force. Lord Amherst had a grave and serious duty to perform, in weighing which was the most proper course; and he thought it a great proof of his lordship's skill and ability, that, engaged as he was in the war with Ava, he had the magnanimity,

similarity to order the fortress of Bhurtpore to be invested rather than at once attacked. His lordship, by adopting this course, shewed that the courage which he possessed was like courage of the lion. A gentleman, speaking of Lord Amherst, said, that his lordship had never shown the least symptom of a tyrant-like disposition, and that he had never seen a man of more gentle and amiable manners. He (Mr. Pattison) was therefore justified in stating, that that noble lord possessed not the ferocity of the tiger, but what was much better, the true courage and generous feeling of the British lion. Lord Amherst could not see the legitimate and helpless heir of the deceased Rajah attacked and about to be dethroned without interposing for his protection. Lord Amherst was accused of having been slow in commencing that interference; but why was he slow? It was because he felt that it was a step that required to be judiciously weighed. It was the characteristic of true courage not to rush headlong into danger; but to weigh coolly what ought to be done; and, having once made up one's mind to go on in an open and manly, but at the same time, bold and determined manner. Suppose Lord Amherst had allowed Sir D. Ochterlony to make a sudden attack upon Bhurtpore, and that that attack had failed, what would have been the consequence? He would here borrow one of the hon. gentleman's *ifs*—and ask, if that attack had been made and had failed, what then would be the ruin and destruction which must have been brought upon the whole government of India? (*Hear, hear!*) Had such a disastrous event taken place, it would have required the whole energies of the empire to restore peace and tranquillity to our possessions in India.—(*Hear, hear!*) Instead of this, however, it had been the good fortune of Lord Amherst, to control the destinies of India by subduing our greatest enemies, and compelling them to give us satisfaction for the past, and security for the future. It was much to the credit of Lord Amherst, that he had by the skill and prudence of his plans, possessed himself of a fortress which had baffled every effort of that brave and enterprising general, Lord Lake. (*Hear, hear!*) When he considered that those important services had been rendered to the Company by Lord Amherst, it was matter of wonder to him, that any hon. proprietor should rise and move a vote of censure against him in that house. It was hardly to be expected that there would be unanimity upon almost any vote that might be proposed; but he confessed, that he was not prepared to expect a vote of censure upon Lord Amherst from any quarter. He did not expect, that the hon. proprietor by whom

that vote of censure was proposed, would turn round and alter his opinions; that would indeed be a turn about more than ever had been heard of before. (*Hear, with a laugh.*) A vote of censure upon a nobleman like Lord Amherst! and for what? Because he had achieved two victories, and taken possession of a fortress hitherto deemed impregnable!—(*Hear, hear!*) He would not detain the court by any further observations, nor should he have trespassed upon them at all, were it not that he felt called upon by what had fallen from the hon. baronet, to make a few observations.

Dr. Gilchrist rose amid loud cries of "spoke, spoke" to say a few words in answer to what had been stated by an hon. director (Mr. Mills.)

The *Chairman* said, that the hon. director had distinctly disclaimed any personal allusions on the observations he had made.

The amendment was put and negatived, there being only *three hands* held up for it.

The original question was then put and carried by a very large majority.

On the motion of thanks to Lord Combermere;

Mr. Hume said, in answer to the contradiction he had been charged with, he begged to state, that he held in his hand a minute signed by Mr. Fendall, Mr. Harington, and Sir Edward Paget, in which they protested against the war. He would read to the court the note of the Governor-general, dated the 6th of August, which would shew the view which his lordship took of this matter. Here the hon. member read an extract from Lord Amherst's letter in order to shew that he (Mr. Hume) was borne out in his statement relative to his lordship's opinion of our interference in the internal concerns of Bhurtpore. He (Mr. Hume) had not altered his opinion upon that subject. An hon. director (Mr. Pattison) was mistaken in supposing that all his (Mr. Hume's) statements turned upon an "if." He said, he would take the opinion of Sir D. Ochterlony against that of Lord Amherst, as to the attack on Bhurtpore. He regretted that such bombast and fulsome compliment had been made use of in bestowing praise on Lord Amherst, for conduct which was calculated to draw down upon him the severest censure. He assured the court, that he should have taken that praise to be meant as the keenest censure in disguise, had it come from any other gentleman than the hon. director (Mr. Pattison) whose conduct was so open and straight forward upon all occasions. That hon. gentleman, in bestowing praise upon Lord Amherst, had talked of "lions," "tigers," and of "lion's courage," and "lion's heart;" and other phrases,

phrases, which they were in the habit of putting in their despatches from India, and which were bestowed as appellations upon individuals not to denote their courage, but their rank and station. On this ground it was, that he should have supposed censure, and not praise, was meant by the use of such terms, had they come from any other than the hon. director. (*Hear !*) As to the other hon. director, (Mr. Mills) if he had not been in the court before, he (Mr. Hume) could excuse the observations which he had made. But if he had been in the court before, then there would be no excuse for the language which he had used in speaking of what had fallen from him. He (Mr. Hume) had never said one word against the private character of Lord Amherst. He would ask whether any hon. member had a right to accuse him of having made doleful prophecies, and of being displeased at their non-fulfilment? It was impossible that he could utter any prophecy with respect to Bhurtpore; and if the hon. member alluded to what he said of the war with the Burnese, he now repeated, that that war had brought disgrace upon our arms—that it was fraught with every evil—that it was attended with great expense, and that he, (Mr. Hume) for one, would willingly have consented to withdraw, upon any terms, from a contest so rashly and unnecessarily entered into.—One word more as to what had fallen from an hon. director (Mr. Mills) and he should have done. He appealed to those around him, whether any observations which he had made, deserved to have the terms “unjust” or “ungenerous” applied to them? If he was unjust it was because he had the courage to express his opinions openly and fearlessly. But he threw back the terms upon the hon. director by whom they had been used. The term unjust, was not applicable to the discussion of the conduct of a public man. If such a feeling were to be entertained, it would be impossible to enter into the merits of the conduct of any servant of the company. He said then, that it was neither “just” nor “generous” on the part of the hon. director, to apply those epithets to the observations made by him. In coming to discussions in that court, they ought to act with calmness and with temper, and while they honestly differed in opinion upon certain points, they should take care not to leave room for observations, which could only have the effect of lessening their credit and character elsewhere. (*Hear, hear !*) Whatever might be his opinion, with respect to the manner in which the war had been conducted, he felt that the officers and men engaged in it, were entitled to many thanks, for the boldness with which they entered into it, and for the manner in

which it was terminated, at a period of unequalled danger and difficulty. (*Hear, hear !*) But he hoped that they would receive something more substantial than thanks. He trusted that the million sterling which we were to receive, would be divided amongst the troops; and even that sum would be insufficient to make up the losses they sustained during the late war. (*Hear, hear !*) But he hoped, at the same time, that they would not seize upon the property of the rightful sovereign, we went to support. If they did thus they would bring disgrace upon the character of the company. Let that prince pay an adequate proportion of the expense of the war, but let it never be said that the East-India Company rewarded their troops by the confiscation of the property of their friend and ally.

Mr. Mills rose to explain. He said that he had already disclaimed, in the most unqualified manner, any imputation of personal motives to hon. members. One part of his own observations, however, he must with some qualification, repeat. The hon. proprietor who last addressed the court, had charged Lord Amherst with the grossest ignorance; this he did when the noble lord had no opportunity of defending himself, and therefore, he (Mr. Mills) considered such conduct both unjust and ungenerous to the noble lord. In saying this, he felt that he was not guilty of more, or indeed of so much personality as the hon. proprietor himself.

Dr. Gilchrist rose amidst cries of “question” and “spoke,” to reply to the remarks of an hon. director (Mr. Mills), but was called to order by the chairman.

The resolution of thanks to Lord Combermere, for the judgment and skill with which he planned, and personally conducted the successful attack on Bhurtpore, a fortress hitherto considered impregnable in India, was then put and carried unanimously.

The next resolution was a vote of thanks to Major Generals Sir Thomas Reynell and Jasper Nicolls.

Dr. Gilchrist said it was singular, after the time given to the inhabitants of Bhurtpore to prepare for their defence, that they did not make a more formidable resistance. But the fact was, an old prophecy operated in our favour. That prophecy was, that Bhurtpore could never be taken until all the water in the ditch was swallowed up by an alligator (*loud laughter*). Now the natives pronounced the name of Lord Combermere *Caum-meer*, which in their language was, alligator, and they considered his lordship turning off the water a fulfilment of the prophecy. (*laughter*)

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The next resolution was a vote of thanks

to the brigadiers, generals, brigadiers, and other officers, for their gallant services in the war of Bhurpore. It was carried unanimously.

The fourth resolution was, "that this court does acknowledge and highly approve of the steadiness, discipline, and valour displayed by the British and native troops, and that they were entitled to its thanks." It was put and carried unanimously.

On the question that the court do adjourn.

Sir Charles Forbes expressed a hope, that the next occasion of their being called together in that court, would be in order to take into consideration the propriety of paying some public mark of respect to the memory of that great and good man the Marquis of Hastings, who had recently departed this life (*Hear, hear!*) He was sure such a proposition, coming from the Court of Directors, would be cordially received, and unanimously approved of by the proprietors at large (*Hear!*). He trusted also, that he was not going too far in expressing a hope that before another year passed over, he should see the statue of that noble Marquis, as an acknowledgment by the Company, of his great merits, and most able and important services. (*Hear, hear!*)

Adjourned.

East India House, Dec. 20.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India stock, was this day held, pursuant to the charter, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

The Chairman (*Sir G. A. Robinson*), acquainted the court, that a statement of the expense incurred on account of the regiment of Royal East-India Volunteers, for the last year, and an estimate of the expense for the year ensuing, were laid before the proprietors. The expense last year, was £4304, 16s. 1d.; the estimate for the ensuing year was £3947.

Mr. Hume, "I beg to know the number of men of which the corps consists, and the particular items that form the expense?"

The Chairman—"The full complement of men is, I believe, 800."

Mr. Hume—"What does the expense consist of? Is it for arms, clothing, and pay?"

The Chairman—"It consists of a variety of items—pay, clothing, arms, ammunition, and the rent of the field in which the men are exercised."

DIVIDEND.

The Chairman stated, that it was appointed by the court, to consider of a dividend on the company's capital stock, for the half-year, commencing on the 5th

of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next. He then moved, that a dividend of 5 per cent. should be declared on the capital stock, in conformity with a resolution of the Court of Directors, which was agreed to unanimously.

SHIPPING SYSTEM.

The Chairman stated, that at the last general court a proprietor (*Capt. Maxfield*) had given notice of a motion relative to certain clauses of the 58th of Geo. III; and the court were now ready to entertain it.

Capt. Maxfield wished to know whether the directors were now sending out young men to the Bombay marine?—Knowing the situation in which that corps had been placed for a long time past, he believed it would be better to get rid of it altogether, rather than preserve it in its present state. To this subject he meant to allude largely, in the course of his observations on the 58th of Geo. III.

The Chairman said, that, as the Hon. Proprietor intended hereafter to speak on the subject at length, there was no need to introduce it now.

Mr. Wigram rose to a point of order. The hon. proprietor had an undoubted right to ask questions at the general court; but he would put to him whether the practice which had recently prevailed of asking a great variety of questions at the commencement of the day, did not retard the business of the court?—(*Hear!*)—In his opinion, it was a very inconvenient course, unless the questions put referred to the matter immediately before the court. As the hon. proprietor had declared his intention to advert to the subject in the speech he was about to make, surely that was sufficient. The hon. proprietor had better reserve his questions until the regular business of the day was concluded.

General Thornton said, that if the existing custom were objected to, and a new regulation adopted, the proprietors would not be able to get an answer to any question; and thus they would be precluded from receiving that information which ought to be given to them. Surely the best time for asking questions was before the business of the day began. If the regular business went on first, a question would not be heard, and would remain unanswered. He thought, therefore, they ought to proceed in the way to which they had been accustomed; and which, he believed, was approved of by the proprietors at large.

Capt. Maxfield begged leave to give notice, as it appeared he was out of order in asking questions before the business began, that he would ask questions when the ordinary business of the day was closed.

Capt.

Capt. Ma. observed, the subject he was now about to bring forward, he meant the consideration, with a view to their repeal, of certain clauses of the act of the 58th George III. deeply affected the shipping interest of the country, and the commercial prosperity of the East-India company. Under that act, they were obliged to take up ships of a certain size, and for a certain period, whether they wanted them or not; and they were compelled, in lieu of any of those vessels that might be burned or lost, to cause others of the same description to be built. By this provision a very great benefit was conferred on the ship owners. The question was whether it was desirous that such a state of things should be continued? A system of this sort, while it was beneficial was injurious to the Company, who were compelled to engage one particular class of vessels, and competition was prevented. So much had this class of ships become a matter of monopoly, that the interests of the Company were greatly impaired by it. At the same time he concluded that, at the time the legislature passed this act, they took it for granted that the executive body looked so sharply to the interest of the Company, as not to allow any objectionable clause to pass unnoticed.—The legislature, under this impression, were indifferent as to the mode in which those clauses were modelled. In other words, they felt that it was the affair of the executive body to point out any injurious enactment, and not their's. Therefore, when he found clauses authorising the appropriation of sums of money for indemnifying ship-owners, he looked to the directors and called on them to check the system. They all knew that it was necessary to take up ships for six voyages, whether they were really wanted for that time or not, and the owners must be paid for that time. If they were lost, other ships were to be built—and this was stated to be done as an indemnity to the owners. But ships of this kind ought to be, and he believed were, usually insured, and therefore, when they happened to be destroyed, the loss was proportionably decreased. Considering that circumstance, he thought it very unfair that the Company should be compelled to take up a ship of the same rate, in lieu of that which was lost, whether they required it or not. This provision went to confine the trade to China to ships of a certain class, and to exclude 19-20ths of the shipping of the port of London from a participation in that trade, which had the effect of keeping up the freight, manifestly to the injury of the Company. The hon. proprietor then proceeded to speak of the Company's war-marine. The duties imposed on their vessels of war were entirely distinct from those performed by ships employed in the

mercantile service. The officers were sent out to their navy, from this country, in the same way as military officers were sent out to the army. They held commissions, and were prevented from trading in any way. The Bombay marine was a most meritorious body; but, yet they had been treated without delicacy or feeling. The records of that house, proved that they were ready to stand by the Company under all circumstances, and in all perils. When the Company's army was mutinous, that marine did not follow the example. They remained faithful to their duty, in spite of every difficulty.—One great difference between their commercial and military navy was this. In the former, individuals naturally looked to the owners for promotion, and generally received it. In the latter, promotion depended on the Company—and the prayer and entreaties of the military marine, had been studiously disregarded. While he was on this point, he begged leave to notice a circumstance which had lately occurred in India. The hon. proprietor then adverted to certain proceedings, in which a Capt. Betham, and the marine board at Calcutta, were concerned. The latter, he observed, had ordered an individual connected with the military marine to be tried for a breach of duty, and they had placed on the Court of Inquiry, contrary to every objection, a captain in the merchants' service, and consequently without that knowledge which every member of the court ought to possess. By this act the military character of the court was destroyed. Now, he asked, was the marine board borne out in this proceeding by the order of 1806? It was not necessary for him to inquire, whether a marine board, appointed by the government of Calcutta was a legal body or not; but certainly the placing of a captain in the merchants' service on the Court of Inquiry, rendered its proceedings worth nothing, and the individual aggrieved might bring his action against every one of the parties. If this were the only instance he could find of irregularity and oppression, he should observe a profound silence. But this was only one out of a thousand—and it said as little for the marine board of Calcutta as it did for the government. He knew not whether this marine board at Calcutta was established in consequence of any order; but he was convinced, that much mischief to the company's interests might be traced to it. Their military marine had long been accustomed to, and deserved neglect, to unmerited degradation, and shameful persecution. Those benefits which other branches of the Company's service enjoyed, were not extended to them, as they ought to have been, on the principles of justice and liberality. That body, so unworthily treated, had been constantly

constantly devoted to the interest of the Company, though their urgent representations were constantly disregarded. But "let the stricken deer go weep." Now, to return to the subject of his motion.—If they were not obliged to take up ships of 1200 tons, for six voyages, if they were permitted to employ good British ships of 500 tons burden, it would at once open the door to competition, would cause the employment of thousands of tons of the shipping of this country, and would give a flip to the commerce of Great Britain which was now in a languishing state.—Such a measure would, he thought, if it emanated from that court, add strength and force to the Company's claim for the renewal of their charter. It would also, he thought, be well, if they removed all useless finery from the equipment of their ships. They ought to be so fitted out as to bring home tea, which formed their great monopoly, in as cheap a way as possible. If they adopted the measures to which he had alluded, it would remove the prejudice that existed against them for keeping up the rate of freight. He could introduce an argument to shew, that the best interests of England must be raised by the adoption of this course; and that the Company would be enabled to crush any enemy that dared to compete with them. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

"First, that with a view to better enable this Company to defray the heavy expenses of the late war in India, as well as to place our affairs on the most favourable footing, at the close of our charter, it becomes desirable to economise in every way in which it can be effected without impairing the efficiency of those branches of the Service on which the safety of India depends."

"Second, to effect which, this court recommend to the Court of Directors, to take the necessary measures to obtain a repeal or amendment of such part of the Act of the 58th of Geo. III, which compels us to engage ships for six voyages whether required or not, in lieu of such as may be burnt or lost."

"Third, to amend the Act so as to enable the Company to permit the shipping generally of this country to participate in the advantages derivable from our constant demand for tonnage, as well as to avail ourselves of those advantages which competition on so extensive a scale would offer, by rendering all good British built ships of not less than 500 tons burthen, eligible for our trade with China, and to be engaged for single voyages only."

The *Chairman* said, he never felt more surprised in his life than he did at the various observations which were contained in the speech of the hon. proprietor.—It was so exceedingly complicated, and he

had mixed up in it so many different subjects, that it was quite impossible to follow the hon. proprietor's remarks. The hon. proprietor had spoken in one place of the degradation of the marine service, and he had made various other observations, which seemed to have so little reference to the motion, that he (the Chairman) hardly knew what to say in answer to such an heterogeneous mass of observations. He would, however, offer a few words on the resolutions proposed by the hon. proprietor. The first resolution he thought contained that kind of truism which no one could deny, and no person would attempt to dispute—it declared, "that, the better to enable the Company to defray the expense incurred by the late war in India, as well as to place our affairs on a more stable footing, it becomes desirable to economize in every way in which that object can be effected, without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the Company's service." Now, the necessity of economising, he could assure the hon. proprietor, was felt by the Court of Directors, and was strictly acted on by them. Then came the second resolution, pointing out the way in which the hon. proprietor thought the system of economy might be extended; and it set forth, "that, to effect this object, the Court recommend the Court of Directors to obtain a repeal or amendment of such part of the Act of the 58th Geo. 3, as rendered it imperative on the Company to take up ships of 1200 tons for six voyages, whether they were wanted or not."—The view which he (the Chairman) took of that clause of the act of parliament was very different from that of the hon. proprietor. Going back to a distant period, when the whole of their shipping system underwent a modification, it would be found, that it was considered by the court at that time as the most eligible plan, that, whenever ships were required for the China trade, vessels of a certain size and description peculiarly calculated for that trade, should alone be employed. It was required, that those ships should be taken up for six voyages. The object of which necessarily was, to obtain the cheapest rate of freight; an effect that would be produced by the security which the owners had that the Company should employ their vessels a long time; and, looking to the length of time occupied by the voyage, the period for which the vessels were taken up, was in those days considered as something like the natural life of a ship. The Hon. Proprietor in recommending economy by taking up vessels for a short time, seemed to overlook the fact, that a more cheap rate of freight was obtained when a vessel was taken up for six voyages certain, than could be procured if the contract were for a shorter period.

period. Out of this system arose a further obligation on the Court of Directors to provide for such of those vessels as might be lost. If any of those ships, happened, in the course of a voyage to be lost or destroyed by any accident, it was directed, to make some compensation for the loss which the owners had suffered, they should have a certain preference in building another ship in the room of that which was so destroyed. But still there appeared as much pains to be taken as could possibly be expected, to keep up the principle both of economy and of competition; and in order to prevent unreasonable rates of freight being demanded by the owners, it was directed, that the ship intended to replace that which was lost, should be built at the lowest rate of freight tendered for the building of the ship last contracted for, before the contract for the new vessel was entered into. Now he was not aware of any mode by which they could provide better for insuring economy on that head; the act being so framed, it would, he thought, be improper to apply for its repeal. It would, indeed, be an act of injustice; because, with respect to those persons who were at present under contract or engagement to the Company, the repeal of the act would have the effect of an *ex post facto* law; and on that ground alone he would oppose any such proposition. With respect to the last resolution, which called on the court to pray for an amendment of the act of parliament, so as to enable the Company to permit generally the shipping of the country to participate in the China trade, as well as to avail themselves of competition on a large scale, by allowing ships of 500 tons burthen to be employed in that trade; he could not consent to it. The engagements at present existing between the Company and those owners who had entered into contracts with them, they could not with justice abrogate. Whatever ships were now in existence in the China trade, which had performed six voyages, were employed from year to year at a freight agreed upon by tender, upon public advertisement. In providing for any deficiency, the lowest tender was always preferred, and therefore it could not be said that there was no opening for competition amongst the shipping interest of the country; besides, there were other reasons for which he felt it would be highly inexpedient, in the existing state of things, to go to parliament for any alteration of the act; and entertaining that view of the case, the hon. prop. must excuse him for meeting his proposition with a negative.

Mr. Hume said, if he understood the position of the hon. prop. rightly, it was this, that ships of smaller dimensions than 1,000

tons might be usefully employed in the China trade. Days and weeks had been wasted in that court in discussing the subject. The proposition made by him and others, when it was under consideration, was to place the China trade, with respect to its shipping, on the same footing as the trade to India, and to allow ships of 500 tons to proceed to China as they did to India. The hon. mover had hinted at the propriety of dismantling, in some degree, the Company's ships; then the question came, whether ships so far dismantled, would be sufficiently cheap to come in competition with the merchant-traders. Now, in his opinion, those vessels might bring tea home from China without having thirty guns on board, just as well as other ships brought silks home from India. Vessels did now come from that country with valuable cargoes at £11., £12., or £13. per ton, while the Company were paying £22. or £23. per ton. The subject was a very important one; but as the motion was now worded, it was extremely difficult to come to a decision on it. If the Company could save the difference of freight between £15. and £25. or £12. and £22. per ton, they ought to do so; unless some question of policy, with respect to India, interfered; for the whole depended on that. If a motion on that particular point were brought forward, and the motion of the hon. prop. were withdrawn, he was sure that every one of the proprietors would be ready to join in the discussion. There was one part of the hon. prop.'s speech which he, in common with the hon. chairman, did not know how to meet. If the hon. prop. brought charges relative to the Bombay marine, and could prove that it was a degraded and unworthy service, it was proper that those charges should be investigated. The hon. prop. had described the marine establishment as having long suffered neglect, degradation, and contempt.

Capt. Maxfield.—“I said persecution.”

Mr. Hume understood the hon. prop. to have spoken of degradation; and he submitted, that charges of a nature so very serious should not be incidentally introduced to the notice of the court. (*Hear, hear!*) If the hon. prop. could substantiate those charges, he (Mr. Hume) would be most happy to support him in any measure that would bring the whole subject to a clear discussion, in order to remove such abuses if they existed, or if they did not exist, to prevent such charges from being made in future. As to the case of Capt. Betham, he was not prepared to argue it, not having the resolution of 1805-6 before him; he thought, however, that the officers of the Company's regular ships should not be

be left in such a situation as to be obliged to appeal to a court of law to know what their rights were. In his opinion, it would be better if the hon. prop. this day gave notice that he would bring the question of the Bombay marine before the court hereafter. He understood, that on a former occasion the then chairman had said it was intended to keep up and improve the marine establishment; if that were the case, he thought no time ought to be lost in inquiring into its present situation. Having thus stated his opinion, he would suggest that by withdrawing the present motion and proposing another of a more simple nature, the hon. prop. would be better able to attain his object.

The *Chairman* said he thought that a more satisfactory proof could not be adduced, to shew that the company's marine establishment was not the kind of service which the hon. proprietor had described, than the presence of that hon. proprietor in the general court. He would maintain, that the service alluded to, was neither degraded nor neglected. He was disposed entirely to concur in what was stated by his predecessor in that chair; namely, that it was in the anxious contemplation of the Court of Directors to improve the situation of the marine service; and measures were now in progress to effect that object; which measures, he hoped, would afford general satisfaction in every respect. But he certainly did not think that the introduction of this question, and the discussion of it in that court, would tend to remove the difficulties which opposed themselves to the views of the executive body in another quarter. At the same time, when he spoke of difficulties in another quarter, he should be guilty of injustice if he did not declare, that a more anxious desire to meet their wishes could not be imagined, than existed in the mind of the respectable nobleman who was at the head of that department of his majesty's government, in which this subject must be considered. The time was not far distant, he was sure, when the valuable corps that had been alluded to, would be placed on a footing extremely desirable in every point of view. With respect to the China trade, and the class of ships employed in it, he would briefly state some additional reasons, situated as the company were with respect to that trade, for approving of the present system in preference to that recommended by the hon. proprietor. It must be in the recollection of every gentleman, that during the discussion relative to the renewal of the existing charter, one of the strongest arguments used by those who supported that renewal, was the benefit which the country derived from the class of ships

employed by the Company in the China trade. They were so fitted for war, as well as for commerce, that they prevented the necessity for, and the expense that must attend, furnishing a convoy. Now, if they had a class of ships of only 500 tons burden, it would be impossible for them, in time of war, to sail to or from China without an adequate naval force for their protection, which would create a very heavy expense; and it was one of the arguments used in favour of the larger class of ships, that that expense was thereby saved. A remarkable instance had occurred to shew the propriety of adopting this description of vessels. They all must recollect that 20 of the Company's ships, containing property to the amount of more than as many millions, had been safely brought home in the face of an enemy,—in the face of a strong French naval force,—which had intercepted that fleet,—by Commodore Sir Nathaniel Dance. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought the advantages that were derived from this class of shipping, in that single case, were almost sufficient to put aside the question of difference of freight, as compared with vessels which could not have defended the property which they contained of such immense value. As he said before, he much questioned the expediency of going to parliament with any view to the alteration of this law; gentlemen must feel that it certainly was not prudent to moot questions in parliament, that were calculated to elicit various opinions, as to the renewal of the Company's charter; that was a question which, when the proper time came, he hoped they would be able to meet successfully; but certainly it was not expedient to force it prematurely into discussion. On these grounds it was that he would join the hon. member for Aberdeen, in requesting the hon. proprietor to withdraw the present motion. Whether the hon. proprietor was so inclined he did not know. If he were not, then he (the Chairman) had but one course to pursue, and that was to meet it with a negative.

Mr. *Twining* said, he had, on a former occasion, taken the liberty of stating that, from the observations of many years, he considered the manner in which the cargoes from China were brought to this country was a most essential point. They had uniformly found that those cargoes arrived in a far better condition than when they were brought home in smaller vessels; and a moderate saving to the Company was thereby effected. He believed that some importance was, by the Chinese government, attached to the character of the Company, on account of the fine class of ships they employed in the China trade. He therefore hoped that no hasty change would be made which might

might have the effect of destroying a class of ships which was honourable and beneficial to the company.

Dr. Gilchrist was particularly pleased with the observations of the Chairman, on the remarks made by his hon. friend. Eight or ten years ago a proposition was brought forward in that court with respect to their mercantile navy, on which he could wish to receive some information. It had been made a matter of complaint, by certain gentlemen in that court, who had sons and other relatives in the mercantile navy, that there was not sufficient attention paid on board those ships to the morals, religion, and instruction of the young midshipmen. The Court of Directors, at that time, promised that something should be done to remedy the evil,—that regular schools of morality, religion, and practical information should be established on board.—Now if they had been dilatory on this point, then the court had a right to entertain a little suspicion that promises coming from professors were not always performed. A very extraordinary instance had happened lately in the case of the *Marquis of Hastings*. He believed there had, in that case, been a great want of subordination, which proved the necessity of establishing such institutions as he had adverted to. Perhaps the circumstances to which he had alluded, had arisen in consequence of the Court of Directors not having done what they had promised. In the case of that vessel two officers had been put under arrest, and the captain had disappeared under extraordinary circumstances; and he gathered from the public papers that fire was placed on board of that ship in such a manner as to endanger her being blown up. He heard, that, even in their regular ships, no attempt was made to give the young midshipmen an education, either with respect to morals, religion, or that information which they ought to possess.—In his opinion, if the Bombay marine had been promptly employed, at an early period, the Burmese war might have been prevented. He thought that the Bombay marine had been neglected; and he was happy to find that an amelioration of that service was contemplated. He trusted that that desirable change would not be procrastinated. With respect to the motion before the court, he agreed with his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) on the propriety of withdrawing it, in order that the subject might be brought forward in a tangible shape at some future day, when the directors might be prepared to meet it.

The Chairman begged leave to state to the court, that there had been no neglect of the recommendation which the Court of Directors had received from the Court of Proprietors on the subject of the edu-

tion, and the protection of the morals of the young men employed on board the Company's ships; and if the worthy proprietor were on board one of the ships he would find, under the regulation which would now be read to the court, that every care had been taken by the Court of Directors to remove any ground of complaint that might have previously existed.

The following resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 5th December, 1821, which had been submitted to the Court of Proprietors, on the 20th of March 1822, was then read :

Resolved,—“That adverting to the very early age at which midshipmen are permitted to enter into the service in the Company's own ships; the limited education, as well moral as nautical which they can have attained at that time; their exposed situation from associations which the performance of their duty must frequently occasion; and the important trusts which the service opens to them in future life:—The commander (independently of the necessary attentions to religious duties which the regulations enjoin) be required to give his best assistance towards carrying into effect a system of education for the midshipmen in his ship:—and for that purpose to make such arrangements as will afford all practicable opportunities of improvement among those young persons, not only in their professional pursuits, but in their general education.—That the commandier shall for this purpose avail himself of the aid of all or any of the officers on board, and shall, on the conclusion of each voyage, report to the Committee of Shipping the names of such officers as shall by their endeavours have best promoted the objects of the committee.—That all the midshipmen who are not particularly engaged on the duty of the ship, do every morning after breakfast assemble in the cuddy or some other convenient place which the commander may appoint, and there be instructed in navigation, &c. until noon.—That each midshipman do work his day's work, and keep a journal in which he is to enter the full work of each day; and that such journal be sent to the Shipping Office at the conclusion of each voyage, for the purpose of being laid before the committee for their instruction. That one watch of midshipmen do take observations for the latitude at noon every day, and that every other favourable opportunity be embraced to make them skillful in taking lunar observations, as well as finding the latitude and time by the stars.”

The Chairman said, he now stated most distinctly that every thing had been done in conformity with that regulation. Of all the arguments that could be adduced

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against

against the employment of a smaller class of ships in the China trade, the circumstance which the hon. proprietor had mentioned relative to the *Marquis of Hastings*, was perhaps the strongest, as she was a private ship. This was a most unfortunate instance to adduce, for it made directly against the proposition of the hon. mover.

Dr. Gilchrist said, that when he was in search of truth, it was of very little consequence to him whether he wounded friend or foe. Truth was his object, and he would elicit it by every means in his power. He, however, had understood from friends of his, that in the regular ships little attention was paid to the education of the young men. A school looked very well upon paper, but the question was, whether the system was carried into effect? He had long since thought that the young midshipmen should have occidental and oriental instruction; and that they should also pursue their nautical studies at the same time. But the people laughed at him, at that period, when he argued that instruction in different branches of learning, as well as in morality and religion, should be extended to the young men. The regulation which had been read was very good; but who, he asked, were the persons directed to see it carried into execution?

Mr. Trant bore testimony to the excellent conduct of the captain with whom he returned to this country. On board his ship the utmost attention was given to the improvement of the young men in every respect.

Capt. Maxfield, in reply, said, the hon. Chairman had bewailed the utter impossibility of following him through the various arguments he had made use of. Now the Act of the 58th of Geo. III. embraced so many matters, that he felt himself justified in wandering a little. His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had noticed what the rate of freight paid was, and what it ought to be, and he was ready to put the issue of the case on that point. He contended that the Company might have ships at £14 per ton instead of £22, if they would employ ships of 500 tons burthen instead of those of 1,200. The objection to the former class of ships appeared to arise from a preference given to size, without any reason being given to establish the pre-eminence of those large vessels. If they wished to come to a proper test, they would go to commercial men, and they would find that none of them paid so high for their freights as the Company did. Now, if those individuals got their goods properly conveyed in those smaller vessels, and at a lower rate of freight, why should not the Company? If it were said that this system had continued for many years, he would answer

that that was no reason for letting it always rest in the same state. The situation of the Company's affairs was now very different from what it was in the early part of their history; formerly those large ships might have been necessary, but the circumstances of the present day and of that period were as distinct and different as the antipodes. They had not then a navy to cover the ocean. But their continuing to keep a number of guns on board was preposterous, because there were not men enough to work them. How could 30 guns be fought by 50 or 100 men? With respect to Commodore Dance, no man was more ready than he was to afford him applause and approbation for his conduct; but he must say that the appearance of the ships which Commodore Dance commanded did as much in producing the result that had been alluded to, as the skill and bravery of the commander. They might, out of the saving which would unquestionably arise by employing smaller vessels, make good the loss of the whole of the fleet to which allusion had been made, if it had been taken. What he said was, "Insure your shipping and cargo at Lloyd's, and then you might sit down in perfect security." He never thought of dismissing the ships at present in their service; but he wished them to get rid of the system. The hon. Chairman had observed, that as the act was in existence, it would be highly inexpedient to apply for any alteration or amendment of it. If this were so, then no act of parliament could be improved; and an act, when once passed, must go on to eternity.

The hon. Chairman had also stated that the system of competition was allowed, and that peculiar advantages were derived from it. He knew that, but it was not so extensive a competition as he wished for, nor could it be so while they confined themselves to ships of 1,200 tons burthen. The hon. Chairman had likewise noticed what he (Capt. Maxfield) had said with reference to the Bombay marine, a subject which he conceived ought to be brought forward specifically, though the present was not, perhaps, the most convenient moment. The hon. Chairman said that the executive body were directing their earnest attention to the improvement of that service. He had heard the same thing for the last twenty-five years; and yet every despatch that went out brought something to depress and dispirit the naval officers. While certain orders which the court had sent out in 1806, with respect to the marine service, remained unrepealed in that house; he would ask what ground there was to suppose, that his Majesty's ministers would consent to any improvement in the situation of those who were attached to that service. His Majesty's

jeasty's ministers would smile if under such circumstances King's commissions were required, and the case which he had referred to, the Court of Inquiry at Calcutta, fully bore him out in these sentiments. He did not say that the Bombay marine was unworthy of support, but that it was neglected, persecuted and degraded. These were the facts, and after such treatment the more gentlemen chose to applaud that service, the deeper was the injury, the greater the insult. The circumstance of himself being respectable or otherwise had nothing to do with the point in question. It was true he was a member of the Court of Proprietors. He could tell the court that it did not arise from his situation in the marine service, and surely his appearing in that court ought not to be made the subject of remark, or attack.

Mr. *Twining*—"I beg the hon. proprietor's pardon, but I think he has misunderstood the hon. Chairman."

Capt. *Marfield*—"I must, I think, understand the hon. Chairman's observation only in this way, that having the means of appearing here it is imputed to me as a fault that I have noticed the Bombay marine."

The *Chairman*—"To that I say "No."

Capt. *Marfield*—"If the Bombay marine possessed any such advantages, as enabled those who are attached to it to return to this country without losing their intellect or their voice, it was not, perhaps, much owing to the Court of Directors; but the fact was, that an individual in that service possessed very few advantages. His means were so limited, his efforts so discouraged, he felt himself so mortified, that if painful reflections did not break up his constitution, the treatment he received was sure to lessen him in his own estimation. He might devote himself to the Company's service at the "cannon's mouth," but still there was little chance of his benefiting by his bravery. He knew no reason for continuing that marked line of distinction which was resorted to with respect to this corps. When they served with his Majesty's forces, they were precluded from sharing prize or pension; they were placed on a different footing from any other body of men. He would now say a word or two with respect to economy in their affairs. Economy was studied in their military arrangements, and he wished to know why the same principle was not equally applicable to the civil and commercial department? It was not by withholding from the vessels a sufficient quantity of powder and shot, that the true spirit of economy was shewn. He recollected a ship being sent out as convoy without enough of ammunition to fire a dozen salutes. That ship was, however, sent out as a nominal convoy, that was the very worst species of economy; but when they recollected that during the war the Com-

pany engaged merchant ships at £44 and £46 per ton, while in their yards men-of-war were building at £31 10s. per ton, frigates at £28 per ton, and sloops at £24 per ton. It was easy to see what an immense saving might then have been effected with proper management, at that time too, it should be remembered, when they were engaging vessels on these extravagant terms, then ships were sailing from India with only one third freight. An instance had occurred where the Bombay government had in their possession a large quantity of cotton; now was it not to be supposed, if they had any true idea of economy, that directions would be given to send that cotton to China for sale instead of sending specie from this country for the Chinese market. This, however, was not done; the cotton was disposed of at Bombay; and the commanders carried it to China in the Company's ships, and sold it at the profit which ought to have been secured for the Company. If he were as indifferent to the interests of the Company as their government appeared to be, he would view with great pleasure the conduct pursued on these points, because, notwithstanding any majorities in that court, those circumstances tended to open the eyes of the public, who would draw very different inferences from those which were arrived at here.

The motion was then negatived.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MILITARY AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Mr. *Hume* said, he did not anticipate any objection to his motion. He wished to obtain copies of the orders issued by the government in India respecting the qualifications necessary for officers holding the situation of interpreters to regiments and to courts-martial, and also of the orders sent out on that subject to the several presidencies by the Court of Directors. It had been said some time ago that so much attention was paid to the regulations on this point in India, that little care or attention was necessary respecting it at home. That was the very thing he was anxious to have explained. He knew that orders had been issued by the Governor-general in 1819, directing that no officer should be permitted to hold the situation of interpreter until properly qualified by a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language. He also found that other orders were issued in Calcutta by the Commander-in-chief in 1823, by which it was declared, that no officer should be allowed to hold the situation of interpreter to regiments or courts-martial unless he had received instruction and was properly qualified in that language. He was allowed two years to qualify, and if at the end of that time he had not perfected himself in the language

so as to be able to act, some other person was appointed in his place. These were regulations which, if strictly adhered to, would be productive of much benefit to the service, but he was given to understand that notwithstanding their existence, many officers had been allowed to hold the situation of interpreters who had not a sufficient knowledge of the language and who had not passed any examination in that respect, and that in many cases no examination whatever was deemed necessary. It was on this account he was anxious to learn the nature of the regulations in the several presidencies, and whether they were the same in each, and he hoped the Court of Directors would have no objection that this information should be laid before the proprietors. If it should be found that the regulations on this matter were not the same in the different presidencies, he trusted that some general regulations would be made which should be equally applicable to all. He also wished to know, as experiments had been made in India with those regulations, how far they had been successful and how many examinations had taken place of military and medical officers since those orders had been issued. He was particularly desirous of information as to the medical officers, under the new regulations, and to know how far the experiment was successful with respect to them, because formerly it was necessary that all medical officers should qualify before they went out, but now that practice had been discontinued. It was of very great importance to the service, that medical officers should be qualified as soon as possible by a knowledge of the language of the country, for it was impossible for a medical officer to perform his duty efficiently in India, without a competent knowledge of the native language. He understood, that in Bombay it was a regulation that no medical officer could be appointed to a regiment or other situation connected with the native troops, until he was properly instructed in the language of the country; and that such qualification was to be ascertained in all cases by examination before the appointment could take place. He should now move for "Copies of any orders issued by the Governor-general, or Commander-in-chief in each of the Presidencies, as to the regulations to be observed in the appointment of officers as interpreters to courts-martial, and to native regiments;—also the orders issued by the Court of Directors to the several Presidencies on the same subject;—also to an account of the number of officers who had passed examinations in each Presidency, previously to their appointment as interpreters: distinguishing the name of each officer, the date and place of his examination, and

the regiment to which he was appointed."

The hon. proprietor moved for similar returns with respect to the regulations for the examination and appointment of medical officers in India.

Dr. Gilchrist seconded the motion.

The *Chairman* said, that as the papers called for were for the purpose of information upon a subject which might fairly come under their cognizance, he could have no objection to their being laid before the court.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

ATTENDANCE OF THE DIRECTORS.

Dr. Gilchrist said he wished to put a question to the hon. *Chairman*, which he hoped there would be no objection to answer. He thought it important that those who were not behind the curtain, should have some intimation as to how the business of the Company was done by those within the bar. As a member of the Company, he was entitled to this information. He was a partner in the Company, and he could assure them that he would not be a mere sleeping partner in the concern. — (*A laugh.*) — But that while he lived and was able to attend in his place, he would, from time to time put question after question, in order to elicit such information as, in his opinion, it might be of advantage to the interests of the proprietors to possess. He understood there was a roll kept of the attendance of every director at the several meetings of that body, and that it could be easily known by reference to that roll, how many directors attended on any particular occasion. There were two courts, lately held, at which it was understood, the directors were not at all unanimous on the subject of a vote of thanks to Lord Amherst. Now he should like to be informed of the number of directors who attended at each court, because he had heard it from one of themselves in that court, that the motion of thanks had been carried (among the directors) by an overwhelming majority. It might be so; but they had no such overwhelming majority in that court (the Court of Proprietors.) — Perhaps the whole number of directors in attendance did not exceed thirteen, which were necessary to constitute a legal court. He hoped, therefore, the *Chairman* would have no objection to give him the information required.

Mr. Parry, in the absence of the *Deputy Chairman* (the *Chairman* having left the court for a short time) stated, that he was not able to give the information which the learned gentleman required.— There was a record kept of the attendance of directors, which was open to the Committee of Bye-laws.

Dr. Gilchrist asked whether there was not

not a roll kept by which it could be ascertained how many were present at each court. He wished for the information only as to the last two courts.

A Proprietor wished to know whether the learned gentleman meant to ask how many directors attended at the two last general courts, or in the Court of Directors.

Dr. Gilchrist said—in the Court of Directors only.

Mr. Wigram said he apprehended that it was not in the power of the Chairman to grant the information required, and the question itself, he thought, was altogether irregular. The chairman made no memorandum of the number of directors present, at any meeting of their body. All that was necessary for him to ascertain was, that a sufficient number was present to constitute a legal court; but beyond that he did not count the numbers. The number who attended at every court day, was entered in a book, and that book was always laid before the Committee of Bye-laws, but was not open to the inspection of every member of that court. If the object of the hon. proprietor was to ascertain whether any director dissented from the vote of thanks to Lord Amherst, he might do so in another manner. The learned gentleman might call for the production of any such dissent if he pleased.

Mr. Hume said he believed his hon. friend (Dr. Gilchrist's) question was not distinctly understood. His object was to get an account of the number of directors who attended at particular days, and he thought that such information was possessed by the Chairman, and that a proprietor had a right to ask it. He recollected, that some time ago, when a proposition was before that court, for raising the salaries of directors to £1,000 a year, it was stated that an account was kept of the number which attended at each court, by which (as this account was said to be open to the proprietors), any one of them might see the degree of attention paid to the business of the Company by each of the directors, and whether he was acting up to the promise made at the time of his election, when he solemnly undertook to attend to the business of the court, on each court day, unless he should be prevented by illness. Now, it might on many occasions, be important to the proprietors, to know how many directors were present in their court, on the passing of any particular vote; such for instance as that of the vote of thanks to Lord Amherst. It might also be desirable to know how many, whether nineteen or twenty, or the whole number, or only the mere legal number constituting a court, in order to be informed whether they performed their duty regularly. This information every proprietor had a right

to expect, pursuant to the pledge given on a former occasion by the chairman.

Mr. Wigram, in explanation, said, he had not stated that no book was kept of the attendance of members. On the contrary, he had stated that a book of the kind was kept, but it was always laid before the Committee of Bye-laws, and he did not think that every proprietor had a right to inspect it.

Mr. Lock said, that even if the book in which the attendances of directors were entered, was produced, it would not afford the particular information which the learned proprietor desired, because it would not shew the number actually present at any particular vote. The attendances on court days, were marked by entering the initials of the director under that date, if he attended before twelve o'clock, but he might go away after, and the book would not shew whether he was present or absent at any particular discussion, or had joined in, or opposed any vote on that day.

Mr. Twining said, that as a member of the Committee of Bye-laws, he could say, in reference to the attendance of directors, that considering the various duties to which they had to attend, their attendance on the several committees, was much more numerous than he should have thought it would be.

Mr. Hume did not understand that it was the intention of his hon. friend, in putting the question before the court, to cast any imputation whatever, on the conduct of the directors for non-attendance.

Dr. Gilchrist thought the proprietors should know what was the state of the Court of Directors, on the days to which he had adverted, and on all occasions. On looking round this court now, he found there were very few directors present. Why should this be so when business was to be done? He would contend that directors did not do their duty if they did not attend on every day, when business was to be done.

Mr. Weeding objected to the question, as being most frivolous and improper. The general Court had selected a certain number of gentlemen from their own body to form a Committee of Bye-laws, whose province it was to inquire and report upon the duties performed by the Company's servants in the East-India House, and to see that the bye-laws of the Company were duly observed. The hon. proprietor's question was an improper interference with the office of that committee, independently of its most trifling nature. (*Hear, hear!*) It required a knowledge, not of the attendances generally of the East-India Directors, but of the particular attendances only upon the two occasions, when votes of thanks were passed in the Court of Directors to Lord Amherst, and the military and naval

naval force in India. The learned doctor seemed to be in quest of a recruit or two, if he could possibly obtain one by implication or conjecture from behind the bar, to aggrandize his mighty minority of three in his motion of censure, in which he was so signally defeated. That motion, by the way, in his (Mr. Weeding's) opinion, was not one of censure upon Lord Amherst, whose character and conduct defied the attempt of the hon. gentleman, but upon the mover himself, and those who had the misfortune to agree with him, for the total want of reason and of policy, which characterized it. The course which the learned gentleman was pursuing, was trifling with the time of the court, and if he persisted in it, he (Mr. Weeding) must exercise the right, which every member possessed, and move that this court do now adjourn.

Dr. *Gilchrist* contended, that he was not trifling with the time of the court.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, the learned gentleman had at first confined his question to the two days he had named, but he now wished that the attendance of directors, on all occasions, should be communicated to the court. He had heard from a member of the Committee of Bye-laws, that he was surprised that so many directors should attend so regularly, considering the great variety of business to be done, and the many private committees to which they had also to attend.

The question was not pressed further.

MILITARY AND MEDICAL VACANCIES.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that he would pass to another, and a more important subject, on which he wished to obtain some information from the chair. Two years ago he had called the attention of the court to what he considered was a defect in the practice, of allowing vacancies in the number of European military officers to remain long without being filled up, by which the Company's troops were left without a sufficient number of Europeans to command them. He was then told that the subject was under consideration. Now he wished to be informed, whether any thing had been done on the subject since? He had been informed, on good authority, that so many were the vacancies in the Indian army, that there were some corps of 1000 men in which there were only three European officers. He wished to be informed whether any measures were in progress for filling up the vacancies made by the officers taken from the command of native troops and placed on the staff. There was, he understood, a very great deficiency of European officers, at the present moment in the Company's troops, particularly in Western India. He wished also to know, whether any and what steps had been taken for filling up the vacancies in the medical department of the army.

The deficiency in the number of medical officers was in some parts of India at present truly lamentable. This was particularly the case in Western India, so great was this deficiency that the Medical Board found it impossible to supply the absence of even one medical assistant. The losses in the medical department in India were so great, and the necessity of having a greater number in each regiment were so strongly felt, that the King's regiments serving in India, had now by the consent of the directors, three medical officers (one surgeon and two assistant surgeons) instead of two as heretofore. He thought that a similar regulation would be of great advantage in the native regiments, for he believed, it would be found on inquiry that a very considerable loss of human life had occurred from the want of a sufficient number of medical officers in the army. He would, therefore, beg to be informed, whether any complaints on this subject had been made from the Bombay government, and whether any and what steps had been taken thereupon?

The *Chairman* said, the hon. prop. had a considerable advantage over him, as he had many sources of private information while he (the Chairman) could consult only public and official records of the circumstances to which the hon. prop. had referred. He would tell the hon. prop. what the rule of the Court of Directors was with respect to vacancies in the number of medical officers. Every year a list was made out of all the vacancies which had occurred, and then steps were taken for filling them up, and he did not know of any better course to follow. In answer to the question put to him, he would say that he was not aware, that any complaints had been made from Bombay or elsewhere of a deficient medical establishment. Whether the establishments in those places were sufficient might be a question with the hon. prop.; but he (the Chairman) believed they were. He was aware that an additional assistant surgeon had been recommended to each of the King's regiments in India, and in that recommendation the Court of Directors entirely concurred. The King's regiments were differently circumstanced from those of the Company, but he thought that even including the late addition made to the King's regiments, the Company's corps were as well supplied with medical officers as those of his Majesty's service.

Mr. *Hume*, said it did not follow that because there had been no complaint of the deficiency of medical officers, that there was a sufficient number attached to the several corps. As it had been considered right to increase the number of surgeons in the King's regiments; he thought that for similar reasons an increase ought to take place in those of the Company.

Company. Any attempt at making a saving to the Company in this respect, would be the very worst possible kind of economy (*Hear, hear!*) and might be attended with consequences highly injurious to the Company's interests in India. He therefore thought that court could not too strongly recommend the appointment of an extra number of medical assistants to our native corps. The greatly increased extent of our territories in India, rendered an entirely new modelling of our medical establishments there extremely desirable, for from every information which he received from thence our present number of medical assistants there was by no means adequate.

The *Chairman*, said that the hon. prop. must be aware, that each corps in India, had a surgeon and assistant surgeon—but it was said that by the new regulation the King's regiments would have a surgeon and two assistant surgeons. The reason why the Court of Directors concurred in the propriety of this addition and at the same time did not think it necessary for their own corps was, that the King's forces in India had no medical staff to resort to as the Company's troops had.—At every military station, there was an hospital, belonging to the Company, the services of whose medical officers could at all times be available for the troops if necessary. Besides this the troops had the advantage of having their hospitals attended and the surgeons assisted by native dressers, who had received instruction in the medical establishment of the Company, and whose assistance had been considered very beneficial to the service. Under these circumstances he did not think there existed the same necessity for a third European surgeon in the native corps which there did in the King's regiments.

Mr. Hume remarked, that such was the great mortality sometimes in the medical department of the army, that whole corps were deprived of the assistance of an European medical officer. Now against such a calamity he would be anxious to guard by having a number in each regiment sufficient to supply any sudden loss. He remembered on one occasion, when he was serving in the medical department in India, that such had been the loss of life in that department, that he was the only medical officer with a division consisting of 8,000 men in the field. This he was aware was a scarcity of medical assistants which seldom occurred, but nearly an equal deficiency had been felt on other occasions and in other parts of India, and it was of the utmost importance, that the recurrence of such a case should be guarded against as much as possible. He did not say that the directors were to blame for such deficiencies

as those he had alluded to, but he would maintain, that there prevailed a very mistaken notion as to the number of medical and military officers necessary for our native corps. If all the medical and military officers regularly appointed to each corps could be kept up, the number might be found sufficient:—but that would be impossible, and where deficiencies were created by mortality and absence, it was impossible from the present number employed to supply them. He had understood that some regulation had been made by the Marquis of Hastings, with respect to the number of officers on the staff corps—but whatever might have been the effect of such regulation, he would contend that at the present moment the number (particularly of medical officers) in India was not sufficient. In this respect a new event had grown up in that country which it was the duty of the court to supply. It was the duty of the directors to follow the example set to them by government, and by allowing a larger number to each corps, than had hitherto been attached, to guard as far as possible against the effects of a great mortality in the medical department.

Mr. Wigram hoped the court would permit him to say, that the deficiency of officers in particular corps to which the hon. prop. had adverted had not been caused by an absolute want of European officers in India but by having a great many from each corps placed on staff appointments.—To prevent any future inconvenience from such a practice an order was sent out in 1823 directing, that only a certain number of officers should be taken from each corps to fill staff appointments. With respect to the alleged deficiency of medical men, he begged to add, that there had been a very considerable addition to the number made last year. An increase of fifty had been made at Bengal, and proportionate additions at the other presidencies. The hon. prop. in looking at the Company's medical establishment, founded himself too much on what had been done in the King's regiments without allowing himself to consider the different circumstances in which these regiments and the native troops were placed.—without taking into calculation what had been stated by the hon. Chairman, that the native troops have the advantages of a large medical staff, while the King's regiments relied altogether on the surgeons attached to them respectively. The company's troops had also the advantage of the assistance of the native dressers, which was by no means inconsiderable.

Col. Baillie recollected the instance to which the hon. proprietor (*Mr. Hume*) had referred, in which he alone had to perform the medical duty of a large body of native

native troops, consisting of five battalions. But the hon. proprietor should also bear in mind that every one of those corps had its full complement of medical officers, surgeons, or assistant surgeons at setting out, such however had been the mortality in that branch of the service, added to the casualties of war, that of all the medical officers originally attached to the division, the hon. proprietor was the only one left to do duty. When he mentioned this circumstance, it would be doing injustice to that hon. gentleman if he omitted to bear testimony to the great zeal and unremitting attention with which he performed the arduous task of acting as the sole medical officer to five corps in addition to the discharge of other important duties which had devolved upon him at that period. Those various duties the hon. gentleman had performed in a manner which gave entire satisfaction to himself (Col. Baillie) and he was sure he might add to every other person in the army. (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. Gilchrist wished to be informed by the hon. Chairman whether the regulations made by Lord Amherst, for the purpose of giving medical instruction to natives with a view to their acting as assistants in the Company's troops, were still observed. This establishment reflected very great credit on his lordship, and he for one as a friend to the prosperity of India, cordially thanked him for his great exertions to render that establishment effectual, so that if he opposed a vote of thanks to his lordship, in one case, he thought, they were justly due to him in the other, he approved altogether of the establishment of a native school of medicine and he would give it every assistance in his power, but he wished to know, whether the establishment was still continued, or whether it had been knocked on the head?

The Chairman assured the hon. and learned gentleman, that the establishment to which he alluded had not been knocked on the head, on the contrary every encouragement was held out to it, and it was going on in a flourishing condition, and much benefit to the company would be had no doubt be derived from it.

MUTINY AT BARRACKPORE.

Mr. Hume rose to submit a motion which arose out of the proceedings of the last two days; he thought after what had been said, on the subject of the affair of Barrackpore much as he wished that in India it should be buried in oblivion it should not be allowed to remain without further investigation. It was also due to the character of the noble lord at the head of the Indian Government, as also to that of the gallant general Sir E. Paget, that an immediate inquiry should take place, when he mentioned the name

of Sir E. Paget he could not omit to notice what had been stated, that his name had been omitted from the vote of thanks in which other officers in India had been included in consequence of his conduct at Barrackpore. It had been represented that he (Mr. Hume) had eulogised the conduct of Sir E. Paget. If he had done so, it certainly was without his own knowledge for he had not intended to do so, but at the same time, it was not his intention to condemn him without full information, as to the facts. But enough had already transpired to convince him that it would be an act of the greatest injustice to Sir E. Paget to prevent the fullest investigation of the whole circumstance from being gone into. Imputations had been cast upon his conduct on that occasion, and that too from quarters where much information as to the real facts was likely to exist, which called loudly for examination. He had seen and now possessed a letter written by the son of Lord Amherst, to a friend in the Company's civil service, in which he alluded to a report that had then just reached India from England—that his father was about to be recalled, in consequence of his share in the proceedings at Barrackpore; and, after other remarks he added that the government of India had not given an opinion on the conduct towards the troops, "out of delicacy to Sir E. Paget, who being a member of that government, would thus be called upon to pronounce censure on himself." He (Mr. Hume) did not mean to cast any blame either upon Sir E. Paget or Lord Amherst, but he thought that, circumstanced as they both were, the court had every right to demand such information as would lay the blame, if blame existed, in the proper quarter. He had information on the subject from various sources, but he preferred getting the official account. He perceived, by the Calcutta Gazette, a general order from the Governor-general, from Fort-William, dated 4th November, 1824, and in that order an account is given of the transaction, very different, he believed, from that which would be proved by a statement of the real facts. The hon. proprietor then proceeded to read the general order, given in this journal, vol. xix. p. 467, commenting upon the several passages as he proceeded.

Mr. Wigram rose to order, and observed, that if the hon. proprietor intended only to move for papers, he was rather out of the regular course, in going into a minute detail of facts, which the production of those papers might or might not substantiate. If nothing but the production of papers was sought, it would be much better to abstain from any discussion on the possible contents of those papers.

Mr.

Mr. Hume said, that he only stated a few of the facts which had reached him on this subject, and would now refrain from offering another word, provided the motion was granted. But though he did not intend to lay before the court the whole of the information which he possessed, (preferring that they should have it from the official documents, for which he would move) he could not avoid making a few comments on some matters that appeared to be admitted on all hands. He would not dwell upon the loss of life which had accrued on that disastrous day, but merely observe, that by the order given by the Commander-in-chief to the European and native troops, and to the artillery, a destructive fire was opened, and a charge was made, causing the immediate destruction of from 400 to 600 persons. An occurrence of this kind had never taken place in India before—it was unprecedented in any nation. He did not mean, again he begged to repeat, that the noble Lord at the head of the government, or the gallant Commander-in-chief were to be condemned for the course which they had pursued. It was possible that they might be altogether free from any blame; but justice required that in such a case every inquiry should be made, to ascertain where the fault lay; and it was with that view that he now called for information. The British public would never be satisfied, the people of India would never be conciliated, while that information was withheld. When so much had been said about the sending away two persons from an island, was it possible to suppose that the public would be contented at passing an outrage of this magnitude unnoticed. In England, fortunately, the people were so sensitive on subjects involving the loss of life, or of liberty, by acts of oppression, that it was impossible to suppose that this subject could be allowed to rest where it now stood. The inquiry was necessary, to prevent the risk which we ran of losing entirely the possession of India; for was there any man weak enough to assert, that if we ever lost the affection and confidence of the native Indians, we could long continue to uphold our present dominion in that country. It appeared, that of forty-seven sepoy of one company tried, six had been hanged; and of twenty who were tried, of another company, four had suffered death; of the whole sixty-seven, those who had not suffered capital punishment were, by commutation of their sentence, condemned to imprisonment and hard labour for life—a punishment to them more disgraceful than death itself. After these transactions government appointed a commission, consisting of three

intelligent officers, to examine into the whole circumstances connected with the mutiny. These officers had agreed to a report, which was laid before the government, and a copy of it was upon the table of the directors. What he asked was, that they should lay that document before the proprietors, as the most authentic information which they could receive on the subject; by that means they would have an opportunity of seeing where the blame lay, if any at all were to be attributed. His motion would include, along with the copy of that report, a copy of the general orders of the government of the 4th Nov. 1824; also an account of the number of mutineers that were hanged, and a copy of any orders sent out by the directors respecting the mutineers who had been sentenced to hard labour, and the officers dismissed. The document to which he had before adverted, the extract from the Calcutta Gazette, went on to order, after describing the attack upon the mutineers, that the whole of "the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers (belonging to the revolted corps) be instantly discharged the service, as totally unworthy of the confidence of government or the name of soldiers." It should be recollected, that this very same document, in its second paragraph, stated that the revolted corps refused to march "with the exception of about 180 men and the non-commissioned and commissioned officers." It was thus admitted that these men took no part whatever with their revolted companions; and yet, without the imputation of crime, they were thus for ever dismissed the Company's service. Now, what he would contend was, that where this indiscriminate punishment had been inflicted, the court ought to be put in possession of the grounds on which such sentence had been decreed. It was impossible, with justice to Lord Amherst, that his government should be charged with the whole blame of the transaction. That court was, he conceived, bound to shew to the native troops, and to the whole people of India, that they would not suffer a case involving such important consequences, to pass over without the most minute investigation. The hon. prop. then moved, "That there be laid before this court a copy of the proceedings of the committee appointed in Calcutta to inquire and report on the mutiny of the native troops at Barrackpore, in November 1824.

"A copy of the general orders of the Bengal government of the 4th November (No. 335, of 1824), respecting the mutiny of the 47th regt. of native infantry at Barrackpore.

"A return of the number of the mutineers that were hanged, and the number whose

whose sentences were commuted to labour on the roads."

"A copy of any despatch containing the orders of the Court of Directors to the Bengal government respecting the mutiny at Barrackpore, and the mutineers who had been placed on the roads to labour, and respecting the native commissioned officers of the 47th regiment, who had been dismissed by orders of government of the 4th Nov. 1824."

Dr. Gilchrist seconded the motion.

Sir C. Forbes said, that in supporting the motion, he did not intend to give any opinion as to whether censure should or should not be passed on particular individuals. He at present blamed no party. His object was to procure information. (*Hear, hear!*) The accounts which had reached this country respecting this horrible transaction, from several quarters, were so various and contradictory, first implicating one party and then another, that it was dangerous to place any reliance on them; and justice to the parties whose names had been mentioned required that the fullest and most authentic information should be laid before the public. Sooner or later this should be done; for it was absurd to suppose—indeed it was impossible—that parliament should be told that 400 or 500 of our fellow-subjects had been sacrificed, without, at the same time, making public the grounds on which that horrible massacre had been resorted to. (*Hear, hear!*) In the statement of the numbers who actually fell on the 2d of November, there was, he believed, some exaggeration. From the information which had reached him on this subject, he was led to believe that the whole number who perished, including men and women, and possibly children, did not exceed from 300 to 400. But who could have said what the numbers might have been, when the orders were given to pursue the unfortunate men, who fled at the first discharge, not to spare one of them, but to destroy all the men within their reach. It was positively stated, that many who were wholly innocent of any mutiny—not in any way connected with the mutineers—were put to death in this almost indiscriminate slaughter. Some were hunted like beasts through the fields, pursued into the houses where they had sought shelter, and there butchered in cold blood. He would mention one instance which had reached him, as a proof of the manner in which the orders given had been executed, when every man of colour who came in the way seemed to be a fit object for vengeance. One man, who happened to be near the scene of slaughter at its commencement, seeing his countrymen fall, became naturally alarmed, and sought his safety in flight. He was pursued by two European soldiers, to avoid whom he

got up into a tree. He had scarcely reached that imagined shelter, when the guns of both his pursuers were levelled at him. An officer, who saw the affair, called out to the soldiers not to fire; but he had scarcely uttered the words, when one of the muskets was discharged, and the unfortunate native fell wounded to the ground. The soldiers went up to him, when he raised his hands and supplicated for mercy, calling aloud in the Hindoostanee language, "I am not a sepooy, I am only a gardener to the great man" (the Governor-general). And this really was the fact. He had been employed in the Governor-general's garden at Barrackpore. (*Hear, hear!*) What, he asked, would be said if, by the orders of government, 300 or 400 of our best troops had been sacrificed in the open day, on the ground of mutiny, if no other explanation of the affair were given, but that the men were destroyed because they had mutinied—and that no farther inquiry would be permitted into the transaction? A case of the kind, as far as the mutiny, had well nigh happened some time ago in this country. A regiment of the Guards had refused to obey the orders of their officers, on the ground of some alleged grievance. The officers went to their men and reasoned with them upon the absurdity of continuing in disobedience; and while they were thus endeavouring to bring them to a sense of their duty, troops were drawn round London, and every preparation made to use a summary mode of reducing them, had not the persuasions of the officers been effectual, and thus rendering a recourse to violent measures unnecessary. Had it, however, been otherwise—had force been used, and those men been destroyed, would parliament have been satisfied with the explanation that the case was mutiny, and that in such case the government had a right to kill men, women and children, without allowing any farther inquiry? Why then was that line of conduct to be justified in India, where every thing depended on public opinion, which would be so justly condemned amongst us? Were we to say to the people of India, that because the case was their's no justice would be done—no inquiry was to be made?—(*Hear, hear!*) He threw no blame on the Governor-general, or Sir E. Paget, or on the officers acting under the orders of either. A great deal might have been caused by bad management, or from mistake; but that court was bound in justice to make itself acquainted with the real facts, in order to bestow censure or praise where they might be deserved. On these grounds, and on these alone, he voted for the motion before the court. It had been said that it would be much more for the interests of the Company to allow

allow this affair to rest where it was, as it would be only renewing unpleasant recollections to discuss it at this moment. In this view of the case, he could not concur. He thought that every motive of honour and justice, and even of self-interest, strongly urged its examination on the court. As long as he continued to have a vote in that court,—as long as he held a seat in the House of Commons, as long as he valued the interests of the native people of India, so long would he continue to press this measure, until the information he sought was obtained, and until some measures were adopted by which the recurrence of similar outrages might be in future prevented. He would pledge himself, that if he were spared, he would, in the House of Commons, year after year, and month after month (*Hear, hear!*) bring this subject forward for the purpose of its investigation. He might perhaps, be thought to have expressed himself warmly on this question, but it was the warmth of honest feeling. He had no vindictive motives to gratify, and he was sure that none would be attributed to him. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no acquaintance with any of the parties who might be directly affected by the investigation. His only object would be what he considered the good of the native subjects of India, and the permanence of the Company's power in that country (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Weeding was desirous of testifying that there was one person at least, before the bar, decidedly opposed to the present motion, and he hoped that further reflection on the part of the hon. baronet, who had just sat down, would lead him to abstain from the perseverance he had threatened, and not allow his feelings of benevolence to weigh against his better judgment. The papers called for were shewn to be unnecessary by the very statement of the hon. gentleman who had moved for them. He had informed them that several courts-martial were assembled to try the mutineers at Barrackpore, after the first act of severity, which had subdued them. At these trials, not once, twice, but three times, many were found guilty of mutiny, and on one occasion forty-nine men were condemned to suffer death. What better testimony could the court have than the result of these deliberate and judicial enquiries? It shewed the necessity, however deeply to be deplored, of the severity which had been exercised. Unless gentlemen were prepared to contend, that military law should not govern military service, they would not consent to the present motion. It would have the monstrous inconvenience of erecting the Court of Proprietors into a tribunal for the trial of the military officers who had been engaged in suppressing

the mutiny. What military man would submit to such a tribunal? The inquiry then could only lead to irritation and angry discussion. Without the possibility of doing any good, it would tend to revive an unhappy occurrence, which all of them deplored, and most of them desired to forget. On these grounds he should oppose the motion. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* rose to state the reasons why he should give his vote in opposition to the motion before the court. One of those reasons was that which had been furnished, by the hon. proprietor himself, in the outset of his speech, namely, because he wished the whole subject to be buried in oblivion. Another reason why he opposed the motion was, that it had been already brought before the court, discussed and negatived. It was on that occasion stated, that the whole question would be renewed in the House of Commons, with the view of inducing that house to order the production of the whole of the papers sought for. That motion had, however, not yet been brought forward there. If it should, and the House of Commons should decide upon publishing the whole of the documents, it had of course the power of doing so; but he, as a director of the East-India Company, would not take upon himself the responsibility of giving to the world papers, the publication of which could do no good, and might be productive of much mischief; the less would he do so, as he was under the firm persuasion that oblivion would be the best, in this case, for the true interests of the Company. The hon. member (*Mr. Hume*) had suggested, on the authority of private communications, that the omission of Sir E. Paget's name in the late vote of thanks, was caused by his conduct at Barrackpore. With private information, or private communications, he (the Chairman) had nothing, and would have nothing to do on this question, and he must be excused if he declined to receive them as authority; but he begged to be allowed to observe, that the affair of the mutiny had not occasioned the omission of Sir Edward's name from the vote of thanks. Had that transaction never taken place, it would not have occurred to his mind to include the name of that gallant officer in a vote of thanks, for military operations, in the personal conduct of which he had no share. He had felt it necessary to say thus much, to remove the erroneous impression which seemed to exist somewhere, that the omission of Sir E. Paget, in the votes of thanks, was owing to his conduct in the Barrackpore mutiny; and for the reasons he had already assigned, he would vote against the motion before the court.

Capt. Maxfield said it might be necessary for him, briefly, to explain to the court, the apparent inconsistency, of having voted against a similar motion to the present, on a former occasion, and of voting for it at the present. He thought that when first the question was brought forward, the minds of hon. proprietors were excited and their passions influenced by the various exaggerated accounts which had then reached this country, with respect to the transaction, and while under such influence, it appeared to him that it would be improper to grant papers, on which important motions might be founded. But it never was his opinion, that those papers ought to be withheld altogether, or that the affair should be buried in oblivion. In this he concurred with his hon. friend, (Sir C. Forbes) or rather as he might call him, the friend of the human race. He agreed with him that this subject would never be forgotten, and that it should not be omitted as a subject of discussion until the whole of the details were laid before the court, that a proper judgment might be formed of it. For himself he would add, that in a case where human blood had been shed, it should never be said of him that he would consent to bury in oblivion the conduct of the persons by whose orders it had flowed, until the most distinct and satisfactory explanations were afforded of the causes which led to such a disastrous result. He did not mean to say that he would assent to a vote of censure on the individuals, by whom such orders were given—on the contrary, he admitted that those orders were called for by the necessity of the case, but then, what objection could there be to allow that necessity to be publicly known?

Col. Baillie begged, as an old military servant of the Company, that he might be allowed to say a few words on this important question, and to state his reasons for concurring cordially with the hon. chairman in his wish that the subject of the mutiny at Barrackpore should now be set at rest for ever. The grounds on which he founded that wish were generally those which had already been stated to the court; but more particularly his conviction that no good purpose could possibly be answered by the inquiry, while much mischief might arise from it. It had been argued, that the proceedings at Barrackpore should be further inquired into, in order that the causes of the mutiny might be ascertained, and the blame attached to those who deserved it; but, in fact, the necessary investigation had already taken place, to the fullest extent that the justice of the case required. The causes of the mutiny were known, and as far as practicable, had been obliterated. The suppression of the mutiny, which was indispensable in the first instance, having been

accomplished, the unhappy and misguided mutineers were subsequently brought to trial, before the only competent tribunal, found guilty, and some of them had suffered the extreme punishment of the law: to many of them mercy had been extended in anticipation of the orders of the Court of Directors; and it was now known, beyond a doubt, that the whole of that portion of the army in which disaffection had been supposed to exist, had returned to a proper sense of their duty, and allegiance to the government. What then could be the use of further investigation or inquiry? The greatest good, which could at any time be proposed by such a course, must be, to guard against the recurrence of such unfortunate events in future, and to restore a proper feeling to the army; but these objects were already happily accomplished; for let us look to the present state of the Company's army in India; let us consider the perfect discipline, extraordinary zeal and devoted attachment to the Company which had so recently distinguished that army, and for which we have just been employed in conveying to them our merited thanks and approbation; and can we think that more desirable results could be produced by the proposed investigation? (*Hear, hear!*) The conduct of the native troops, on the recent memorable occasion, clearly proved, that whatever might have been the causes of irritation which had led to the mutiny at Barrackpore, they were now totally removed, and the confidence of the troops restored. What good end then could it answer to recommence a painful investigation, already concluded in India, and to renew the recollection of circumstances, which it ought to be the wish of every true friend to the army and the British empire in India, to bury in oblivion for ever. Could such an investigation in this country have the effect of convincing the troops, more firmly than they appeared to be already, of the paternal care of the government, and of its desire to attend to their wants and comforts to the utmost practicable extent? He was satisfied it could have no such tendency, and if not, what good could it produce? The court already knew that a mutiny had unhappily existed, that it was quickly suppressed, that an investigation of the causes had taken place, that those causes had been removed, and that the troops had returned to their duty, what more could be desired? He (Col. B.) must further beg leave to observe, that the inquiry now proposed to the court, appeared to him to be not only unnecessary, but altogether unprecedented. Mutinies, in the best constituted armies had unhappily often been known, and would perhaps continue to be so, they arose frequently from local and temporary causes which were

were sometimes easily removed; but, in no case, to the best of his recollection, had investigation like that now proposed been deemed expedient at a distance of time, and after the circumstances were nearly forgotten. He was old enough to remember a case of mutiny similar to the present in a native corps at Midnapore; the 15th battalion of sepoy, commanded by Captain Ludovick Grant. This battalion, for some alledged grievance or want of comfort, refused to embark on foreign service, and were reported to the commanding officer of the station to be in a state of mutiny. Other troops were immediately employed to coerce them, they were fired upon, and some of them were killed, others were seized, tried by a court-martial, and afterwards punished with death, the remainder submitted and returned to their duty. This happened during the government of Lord Cornwallis, one of the best and most virtuous of our governors. It was he who had selected the individual who commanded the mutinous corps, from a number of his brother officers, many of them senior to himself, as an officer peculiarly qualified for this command, though the result had, in this instance, proved unfortunate, yet no blame had ever been imputed either to the government or to the commanding officer of the corps; and the mutiny being happily suppressed, no further investigation took place and the matter was very soon forgotten. On the whole, therefore, he (Col. B.) must repeat his entire and perfect conviction that any further inquiry in this case was not only unnecessary but mischievous, and therefore so far from agreeing to the motion which had now been proposed, he had no hesitation in assuring his hon. friend and relation (Sir C. Forbes), that whenever again he should bring forward in that court or elsewhere his threatened motion on this subject, he (Col. B.) would be ready again to oppose him by every means in his power. (*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. Gilchrist observed, that the gallant colonel seemed to deprecate further inquiry on the ground that the troops were already satisfied and had returned to their duty; but that they were satisfied there was no better proof than the gallant colonel's assertion, and with every respect for him, he would say, he believed him to be mistaken in that assertion. He (Dr. G.) thought it would be an abandonment of duty to allow this subject to pass over without inquiry, and while he lived and moved and had a being, he would never suffer his tongue to be in oblivion with respect to it (*A Laugh*). In every view which he took of the case he thought information was called for. He did not seek for such information with the view of criminating the Governor-

general or the Commander-in-chief or any other individual. Until the documents were laid before them, no one could say with whom the fault lay. The gallant Colonel, had founded one objection to farther enquiry on the great zeal evinced by the native troops in the service of the company, and that he took as a proof that they were satisfied, and that nothing farther should be done in the affair of the mutiny. Now he thought there was another way of accounting for the zeal of the native troops. They were zealous because they looked to that court for justice—they looked to it for inquiry. Some of their comrades had been sent to work in chains in distant parts of the country—others had been put to death, and their bodies hung up and left as prey to the fowls of the air. Was it possible that the troops could be satisfied with such harsh treatment? It was urged that inquiry would cause dissatisfaction, but he would contend, that the surest way to cause dissatisfaction would be in the attempt at concealment, for it would be impossible to give satisfaction unless the fullest inquiry were gone into. They were told that an inquiry had been already instituted by a court-martial, but how did they know whether the interpreter who acted at that court was acquainted with the Hindustanee language or could give an exact translation of what the native witnesses said. He could assure the court that he was a sincere and staunch friend to the Company, and had an earnest wish for the promotion of its best interests. He would say to them, that they never could be secure of the affections of their native subjects, unless they treated them with kindness. While on this topic, he must say, that the very worst policy which the Company could have adopted, was that of ordering European soldiers to be the instruments of punishing the mutineers, to let them hunt the poor black fellows like beasts, who, while they sought shelter in hedges and ditches were most brutally attacked and destroyed without mercy. That was not the way to conciliate the good will of the natives to the British forces, or to the Company (*Hear, hear!*) The Company he knew were now in great strength and prosperity, but reverses might come, and it would be well to make friends in time. The Company would do well to be wise in time, and not to drive from them the natives of India who would be their best friends in the hour of trial.

Mr. Trant observed, that every motive of sound policy was, in his opinion, in favour of allowing the subject of the mutiny to pass without farther comment. He fully concurred in what had fallen from the gallant colonel (Baillie) as to the propriety of suffering the matter to rest where it

it was. Being convinced that no one good purpose could be answered by the production of the papers, but that on the contrary they would be calculated to excite much mischief, he would give the motion his decided negative.

Mr. *Hume* in reply observed, that hon. proprietors opposed the production of the papers on different grounds. The hon. Chairman had adverted to his (Mr. *Hume's*) intention expressed on a former occasion in that court, to bring this question before the House of Commons.—Now he would tell the hon. Chairman why he had postponed that motion. It had been intimated to him, on authority on which he had every reason to rely, that Sir E. Paget was on his way to England, and that he would of course be able to give much information on this subject.—Being unwilling to bring on an important discussion in the absence of those whose conduct it might implicate, he had postponed it, but in so doing, it was never his intention to give it up altogether. The hon. Chairman had said, that the House of Commons might discuss the matter, and publish the documents if they pleased, but that he would not undertake the responsibility; but were they prepared to say, as officers of the India Company, that the House of Commons, and not that court, might be the proper place for discussing their most important affairs?

The *Chairman*.—"I did not say so."

Mr. *Hume* continued.—It had been said, that the House of Commons might discuss them and publish them;—but he contended, that if they were prepared to admit that the House of Commons—and not that court, was the proper place for discussing their affairs, they (the directors) ought to abdicate their authority. Their compliance with such a doctrine, would be completely giving up their power to be exercised by others, and would pave the way for its final annihilation. If they used their authority in this way, he, for one, when the time should come at which their charter would expire, would oppose its renewal on the ground that they had suffered the most important Indian affairs to be discussed and decided not by themselves, but by the House of Commons. That Company were the sovereigns of India, and ought not to allow, while they possessed that power, any others to exercise it for them; if they did, they might be assured they would soon lose it altogether. It had been urged as an argument against the further investigation of this question, that it had been already decided by court-martial. That was a most inconclusive argument; a man may be tried by a court-martial, for mutiny, and punished with death, for disobedience of orders. But the question might still remain whether such orders ought to have been given.

The mutiny, in this case was not doubled, but it might be of the utmost consequence to know its cause. On that ground, alone, information would be necessary. The question of the mutiny and that of the production of the papers were quite distinct things. It was certain that the Commander-in-chief, or the Governor-general, or some persons exercising the Company's authority, did cause the death of several of their fellow subjects. Was that no fair ground for investigation? If they once established the precedent that hundreds of their subjects might be put to death at the word of one man, and that such conduct was to pass without examination, there was no security for the Indian natives, and for the permanence of the Company's power in that country. An hon. director had told them that justice had been already done. Where did he find that shown? Was it in the documents which the Court of Directors possessed? If it were, why not lay them before the Court of Proprietors, on whom they might produce the same conviction? The reason why he moved for the papers, was to know whether justice had been done, but the hon. director (Col. Baillie) told them it was his opinion it had been done, and therefore they must have no further inquiry.

Col. *Baillie*, begged pardon for interrupting the hon. gentleman. His reason for stating that justice had been done, was the apparent and acknowledged restoration of a proper feeling among the troops, whose good conduct and discipline during the late war, afforded sufficient evidence that justice had been done to them, independently of any written documents which he, therefore, thought totally unnecessary.

Mr. *Hume*. The gallant colonel might have given that explanation after he was done, without interrupting him. One of his (Col. Baillie's) first sentences was, an assertion that there was no occasion for further inquiry, on the ground that justice had been already done. Now this was assuming the whole question; but take it on the gallant officer's own shewing—admitting that the troops were as obedient as he had stated, he did not by any means think it conclusive of the fact, that full justice had been done. But without giving any information of this kind, the hon. Chairman and the gallant colonel were for burying the whole affair in oblivion. He was surprised how any body of men could concur in the expression of such a wish in this case.

The *Chairman* said he had repeated the wish expressed by the hon. proprietor himself.

Mr. *Hume* said, it was true he did wish that it should be buried in oblivion in India; but had he expressed any desire that it should be passed over in this country? While he did hope that it would be forgotten

forgotten there, justice, and an anxiety to guard against the recurrence of similar events, demanded that the court should have the whole case before them. Let them not blame him, if, at the next court, he should state the whole of the information which had come to his knowledge on that subject. It was said that private information ought not to be attended to. Undoubtedly he would prefer official information if he could get it; but, as he could not, he must make use of that which was within his reach. If the court refused this information, it would be believed they acted from fear. It would be said that they wished to shelter certain individuals, to protect them from the consequences of having caused the death of 400 or 500 persons; and it would be no unfair conclusion, from a refusal of the only documents upon which a correct knowledge of the facts could be obtained.

After some discussion as to whether the resolutions should be put to the vote together, or one by one, the former mode was adopted, and the Chairman declared that the motion was negatived.

Mr. Hume said, "the ayes have it."

Mr. Weeding said there were only six for the motion.

The Chairman—If the hon. member has any doubt as to the decision of the chair, he can call for a division.

A division then took place (Mr. Hume and Mr. Weeding being tellers), and the numbers were declared to be—

For the motion 6
Against it 26

Majority..... 20

Before the court adjourned, Captain Maxfield gave notice, that at the next quarterly general court he would move for the production of papers, shewing the mode in which business was conducted at some of the boards in India.

Mr. Hume said, on reference to the decision to which the court had just come, he had abstained from making any objection to the vote of the directors against it. He thought they ought not to have voted, as they themselves were in some degree to blame, for not having directed the allowances to be given, from the want of which, he believed the mutiny had arisen. However, he now gave notice that at the next quarterly general court, he would submit another motion on the subject of the meeting; on which occasion he would feel it to be his duty to lay before the court the whole of the information which had reached him on that subject.

The court then adjourned.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 26, 1826.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 27 12	Remittable Loan 6 per ct. 26 12	Prem.
Disc. 1 0	Five per ct. Loan 1 8	Disc.
Prem. 4 0	New 5 per cent. Loan 0 2	Ditto.

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, 30 days ditto, 92 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

On Bombay, ditto, 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.

Bank Shares.—Prem. 5,600 to 5,800.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills.....S.Rs. 7 0 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills..... 5 0 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 7 0 at 2 ms.

Prices of Bullion.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10	8
Guineas, do.	11	0
Old Gold Mohurs	18	0

Madras, Aug 10, 1826.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350
Madras Rs., per 335 Sa. Rs.28½ Prem.

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs., per 100 Sa. Rs.26½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350
Madras Rs., per 335 Sa. Rs. 1½ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs., per 100 Sa. Rs. 3½ Disc.

Bombay, July 29, 1826.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 105 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 31 days' sight, par.

Singapore, July 1, 1826.

Exchange.

Gov. Bills on Bengal, at 31 days' sight, per 100
Sp. Dls.; Sic. Rs. 200.

Private Bills on London, at 3 months, per Sp. Dls., 4s. 3d.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

ADMIRALTY COURT, November 29.

East-India Bottomry Bonds.—A question of bottomry, respecting the ship *Atlas*, stood over from last term, in order that it might be considered whether the bond in this case was really a bottomry bond, seeing that it contained a condition (common, it was alleged, to all such bonds in India) that the sum borrowed should be repaid by the owners, whether the vessel did or did not reach its port of destination.

Dr. Lushington was preparing to argue this day in support of the bond, when

Lord Stowell observed that he had considered the subject attentively, and was of opinion that the court had no jurisdiction in this case. Its jurisdiction was strictly limited to hypothecation-bonds. A bottomry bond, whereby the bottom of the ship, *pars pro toto*, was hypothecated, left some risk to the lenders, which justified the large interest such bonds bore. The Roman law, which recognized these instruments, termed the interest *pretium periculi*; but, in the present case, there was no *periculum*; the property of the owners was liable whether the ship should sink or swim. It required, however, a knowledge of Oriental mercantile usage (which he did not possess) to decide the question, since the form of the bond appeared to be customary in India. He therefore recommended a reference to merchants acquainted with the usages of the East.

On a subsequent day, his Lordship was informed that the parties could not agree to refer the question. It therefore waits the judgment of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

A special general meeting of this Society was held on the 7th Dec., at the Society's house, Lincoln's-inn-fields, for the purpose of taking into consideration what proceedings it was necessary for the Society to adopt in consequence of the death of the late Bishop of Calcutta; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair.

The secretary read the report of a committee, which recommended that, out of respect to the memory of the lamented Dr. Heber, the proceedings of the Society, as connected with his death, should be referred to a special meeting, and not mixed up with the general business of the Society.

Extracts of considerable length were then read from communications received from India, announcing the sudden death

of the Bishop, and the deep gloom which that occurrence had thrown over the whole Christian world in the East. Documents were also read descriptive of Bishop Heber's opinions and wishes on a variety of subjects connected with the Christian church in India. The agents of the Society, from whom many letters were read, dwelt strongly on the magnitude of the episcopal jurisdiction in the East, and unanimously recommended the appointment of three sees—one to each of the chief presidencies; as no bodily vigour, nor mental activity, could enable one individual to preside advantageously over an episcopacy comprehending such a vast extent of territory, and containing so many inhabitants.

The Chairman said, the first business of the meeting should be to pay the best tribute it was now possible to pay to the great and good man who had departed: he should therefore submit a series of resolutions, pledging the Society to carry into effect the recommendations of the late lamented Bishop Heber.

A number of resolutions concerning the local government and proceedings of the Society's agents in India were then put, and declared by his Grace to have passed *unanimously and contradictorily*.

It was then proposed, that application should be made to his Majesty's Ministers to appoint a bishop for each of the three chief presidencies in the East; and a memorial founded on that resolution was read and unanimously approved of. Similar memorials were agreed upon, to be presented to the Board of Control and the Directors of the Hon. East-India Company.

Dr. Barnes, the late Archdeacon of Bombay, detailed the proceedings of Bishop Heber from his appointment to the see of Calcutta until his death, highly eulogizing his character and virtues. The establishment of three sees in India, he conceived was called for by humanity as well as policy; Bishop Middleton having sunk under the weight of labours which no single individual could properly undertake.

Mr. Trant said, that he had the honour of a close intimacy with Bishop Middleton, and should never forget the last interview he had with that estimable man. He said, he felt that his health was sinking, and added: "Tell my friends in England, that I have been sacrificed to the heavy duties which my appointment here has thrown upon me, and that any person sent out to preside over the whole episcopacy of India must be sacrificed." After hearing these, he might say the dying words of that pious man, he (Mr. Trant)

should not utter a syllable from himself in support of the resolutions.

The Chairman declared his readiness to forward the memorials: a vote of thanks having passed to the Archbishop (upon the motion of Sir T. D. Acland) for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

THE DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

The *London Gazette*, of December 8, contains a further notice of a distribution of the above prize money, to commence at the office, 8, Regent Street, on the 12th December, and end on the 13th March 1827.

The following are the particulars of the booty:—

POONAH.		Amount of Shares.	
General Staff		£.	s. d.
H.M.'s 65th regt.	Commander in	£	
Forces of the Presi-	Chief	5,576	7 5
dency of Bombay.			
Engineers	Brigadier Gen.	1,619	14 9
Horse Artillery	Lieut. Colonel	388	14 8
Foot Artillery	Major, &c.	259	3 1
Poonah Auxil. Artil.	Captain, &c.	129	11 6
Ordnance Depart.	Subalterns, &c.	64	15 9
European regt.	Troop Qr. Master	16	3 11
Light Inf. bat.	Staff Serjt., &c.	3	4 9
1st regt. N.I. 2d bat.	Sergeant	2	3 2
2d do. 1st do.	Rank and File	2	1 7
3d do. 1st do.	Subadar, &c.	6	9 6
6th do. 2d do.	Jemadar, &c.	2	3 2
7th do. 1st do.	Havildar, &c.	1	1 7
9th do. 2d do.	Naigues, Drum-		
Resident Escort	mers, &c.	0	14 4
Pioneers			
Dooley Corps			
Poonah Auxil. Brig.			
1st bat.			
Ditto ditto 2d ditto			
Forces of the Presi-			
dency of Madras.			
Madras Foot Artillery			
Pioneers			

SINGHUR.		Amount of Shares.	
General Staff		£.	s. d.
H.M.'s 22d Lt. Drag.	Commander in	£	
detach. flank bat.	Chief	5,290	14 8
Forces of the Presi-			
dency of Bombay.			
Engineers	Brigadier Gen.	2,359	1 6
Foot Artillery	Colonel	943	12 7
European regt.	Lieut. Colonel	566	3 6
7th N.I. 1st bat.	Major, &c.	377	9 0
9th do. 2d do.	Captain, &c.	188	14 6
Pioneers	Subaltern, &c.	94	7 3
Forces of the Presi-	Staff Serjt., &c.	4	14 4
dency of Madras.	Sergeant	3	2 10
Engineers	Rank & File, &c.	1	11 5
Foot Artillery	Subadar, &c.	9	8 8
12th N.I. 2d bat. 6 cos.	Jemadar, &c.	3	2 10
15th do. 2d bat. 4 cos.	Havildar, &c.	1	11 5
Rifle Corps 4 comps.	Naigue, Drum-		
Pioneers 2d bat. de-	mers, &c.	1	0 11
tach.			

POORUNDER.		Amount of Shares.	
General Staff		£.	s. d.
H.M.'s 22d Lt. Drags.	Commander in	£	
detach. flank bat.	Chief	493	15 2
Forces of the Presi-			
dency of Bombay.			
Engineers	Brigadier Gen.	253	10 2
Foot Artillery	Colonel	81	8 1
European regt.	Lieut. Colonel	48	16 10
7th N.I. 1st bat.	Major, &c.	32	11 2
9th do. 2d do.	Captain, &c.	16	5 7
Pioneers detachment	Subaltern, &c.	8	2 9
Poonah Supernume-	Staff Serjt., &c.	0	8 1
rary Auxil. Bat.	Sergeant	0	5 5
Forces of the Presi-	Rank & File, &c.	0	2 8
dency of Madras.	Subadar, &c.	0	13 2
Engineers	Jemadar, &c.	0	6 5
Foot Artillery	Havildar, &c.	0	2 8
12th N.I. 2d bat. 6 cos.	Naigue, Drum-		
Rifle Corps	mers	0	1 9
Pioneers detachment			

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 133.

SOUTH OF THE KISTNAH.

General Staff	Amount of Shares.	
	£.	s. d.
H.M.'s 22d Lt. Drags.	Commander in	£
detach. flank bat.	Chief	2,291
Forces of the Presi-		
dency of Madras.		
Engineers	Brigadier Gen.	233
Horse Art. att. to 22d	Lieut. Colonel	56
Lt. Drags.	Major, &c.	37
Foot Artil. detach.	Captain, &c.	18
5th Lt. Cav. 3 troops.	Subaltern, &c.	9
4th N.I. 2d bat.	Staff Serjt., &c.	0
9th do. 2d bat. 5 cos.	Sergeant	0
13th do. 2d do. 2 cos.	Rank & File, &c.	0
Pioneers, 4 comps.	Subadar, &c.	0
	Jemadar, &c.	0
	Havildar, &c.	0
	Naigue, Drum-	0
	mers, &c.	0

WASSOOTA.

General Staff	Amount of Shares.	
	£.	s. d.
H.M.'s 22d Lt. Drags.	Commander in	£
detach. flank bat.	Chief	6,702
Forces of the Presi-		
dency of Bombay.		
Engineers	Brigadier Gen.	3,189
Foot Artillery	Colonel	1,275
European regt. 7 cos.	Lieut. Colonel	765
7th N.I. 1st bat.	Major, &c.	610
9th do. 2d bat. 5 cos.	Captain, &c.	253
Pioneers detach.	Subaltern, &c.	127
Poonah Supernume-	Staff Serjt., &c.	6
rary Auxil. Bat.	Sergeant	4
Forces of the Presi-	Rank & File, &c.	2
dency of Madras.	Subadar, &c.	12
Engineers	Jemadar, &c.	4
Foot Artillery	Havildar, &c.	2
12th N.I. 2d bat. 6 cos.	Naigue, Drum-	
Rifle Corps, 4 comps.	mers, &c.	1
Pioneers detachment		

HILL FORTS.

General Staff	Amount of Shares.	
	£.	s. d.
H.M.'s Royal Scots 2d	Commander in	£
bat. 2 cos.	Chief	1,048
Forces of the Presi-		
dency of Madras.		
Engineers	Brigadier Gen.	1,051
Foot Artillery	Lieut. Colonel	252
European regt. 3 cos.	Major, &c.	168
2d N.I. 1st bat.	Captain, &c.	84
13th do. 2d do. detach.	Subaltern, &c.	42
Pioneers 5 cos.	Staff Serjt., &c.	2
	Sergeant	1
	Rank & File, &c.	0
	Subadar, &c.	4
	Jemadar, &c.	1
	Havildar, &c.	0
	Naigue, Drum-	0
	mers, &c.	9

LORD AMHERST AND LORD COMBERMERE.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to William Pitt Baron Amherst, Governor-General of India, and his heirs male, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Holmesdale, in the county of Kent, and Earl Amherst, of Arracan, in the East-Indies.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Stapleton Baron Combermere, General and Commander of His Majesty's Forces in the East-Indies, and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Combermere, of Bhurtpore, in the East-Indies, and of Combermere, in the county palatine of Chester.—*London Gaz.*

MR. JUSTICE RYAN.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Edward Ryan, Esq., on being appointed Judge in the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

SHIP LAUNCH.

On Dec. 14, the *Sussex*, of 1,400 tons, built for the East-India Company to replace the *Kent*, destroyed by fire in the Bay of Biscay, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Gordon, at Deptford, in the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex and several of the nobility and gentry.

TWO CHINESE FEMALES.

There are now exhibiting in London two *soi-disant* Chinese women, one about twenty-four, the other about eighteen years of age.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES
IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN THE EAST).

4th L. Dr. Capt. W. Paribby, from h.p., to be capt., v. G. Paribby, who exch., rec. dif. (7 Dec.)

11th L. Dr. L. H. French to be corn. by purch., v. Pearson prom.; (16 Nov.); T. Salkeld to be corn. by purch., v. Lewis prom. (7 Dec.)

13th L. Dr. Corn. B. MacMahon to be lieut. by purch., v. Campbell prom. in Cape corps of cav. (30 Nov.)

1st Foot. Lieut. R. Bennett to be capt. by purch., v. Carter, whose prom. has been cancelled (3 Aug.); Hosp. As. E. Greatrex to be assist. surg., v. Finnie prom. in 1 W. I. Regt. (16 Nov.); Lieut. H. C. Fraser to be capt. by purch., v. Anderson prom. (12 Dec.)

3d Foot. Lieut. C. Walker, from h.p. 4th F., to be lieut., v. Antrobus, whose app. has not taken place (16 Nov.); Lieut. J. S. Hughes to be capt., v. Wood dec.; Ens. J. Hanna to be lieut., v. Hughes; C. H. Darling to be ens., v. Hanna, all 7 Dec.

6th Foot. Ens. A. Connor to be lieut. by purch., v. Curtis prom. (7 Dec.)

20th Foot. Maj. Hon. E. Cust, from h.p. to be maj., v. Jackson prom. (12 Dec.); Capt. C. J. Deshon, from h.p., to be capt., v. Tovey prom. (16 Nov.); Capt. E. B. Brooke, from h.p., to be capt., v. Crokat prom. (23 Nov.)

38th Foot. Capt. T. Daly to be maj. by purch., v. Finch prom.; Lieut. H. Fothergill, from 64th F., to be capt. by purch., v. Daly (both 12 Dec.); Lieut. C. Stewart, from h.p. 74th F., to be lieut., v. Gambler app. to 36th F. (9 Nov.)

41st Foot. Ens. E. J. Vaughan to be lieut. by purch., v. Tatwell prom. (9 Nov.)

46th Foot. Ens. H. E. B. Hutchinson from 76th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Sutherland prom., Serj. Maj. — Williams to be qu. mast., v. Madigan dec. (both 7 Dec.)

47th Foot. Hosp. As. S. Teevan to be assist. surg., v. M'Curdy dec. (23 Nov.); Ens. W. O'Hara, from 35th F., to be lieut., v. J. R. Scott, who resigns (7 Dec.)

48th Foot. Capt. P. Macdougall to be maj. by purch., v. Morisset prom.; Lieut. C. H. Roberts to be capt. by purch., v. Macdougall (both 19 Dec.)

54th Foot. Ens. F. W. Johnson to be lieut. by purch., v. Clarke prom. (7 Dec.)

63d Foot. Ens. R. Kelly to be lieut. by purch., v. Hotham prom.; H. S. G. Bowles to be ens. by purch., v. Kelly (both 19 Dec.)

87th Foot. Surg. A. Armstrong, from Ceylon Regt., to be surg., v. Leslie dec. (24 Apr.)

88th Foot. Ens. S. I. Sutton, from 88th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Van Bearle prom. (16 Nov.)

97th Foot. Capt. T. Reeves, from h.p. 15th F., to be capt., v. Cave prom. (12 Dec.)

Capt. Regt. Assist. surg. A. Macqueen, from 83d F., to be surg., v. Armstrong prom. in 87th F. (24 Apr.)

Allowed to dispose of their half pay. Capt. J. Kirkman, 6th F.; Capt. L. Crawley, 46th F. (both 19 Dec.); Capt. H. P. Cox, 30th F.; Capt. F. Willeke (Lt. Col.), 40th F. (both 19 Dec.)

INDIA SHIPPING

Arrivals.

Nov. 29. *Marquis of Hastings*, Martin, from China, 30th April, and Batavia 23d July—also *Catherine*, M'Intosh, from Bengal 4th June; both at Deal.—30. *General Palmer*, Truscott, from Madras 30th July; in Margate Roads—also *Reliance*, Maitland, from Bengal, Mauritius, and the Cape; at Deal.—Dec. 3. *Richard and John*, Woodward, from the Mauritius 10th Aug.—also *Lady Rowena*, Russell, from N. S. Wales; both at Deal.—4. *Orynthia*, Welsh, from Singapore 8th July; at Gravesend—also *Columbus*, Brown, from Bengal 11th May; off Dover.—7. *Pyramus*, Brodie, from Bombay 24th June—also *Medina*, Briggs, from Bengal 2d June; both at Deal.—10. *Morning Star*, Buckham, from Ceylon 8th Aug.; at Deal—also *Margaria of Angleson*, Steward, from the Mauritius; off Dover.—11. *M. frigate Alligator*, Chads, from Madras 16th Aug., and Ceylon 1st Sept.; at Portsmouth.—14. *Barussa*, Hutchinson, from Bengal 12th May, and Madras 9th June; at Gravesend—also *Mary Anne*, M'Doi ald, from Bombay 31st July; at Deal.—23. *Princess Charlotte*, M'Kean, from Bengal 4th July; at Liverpool.—24. *William Young*, Morrison, from Bengal 20th July; at Liverpool.

Departures.

Nov. 26. *Mariner*, Norsworthy, for Cork and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—27. *Hutchinson*, Wallace, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—Dec. 4. *Kent*, Alcock, for Van Diemen's Land; from Deal.—12. *Loretto*, Thompson, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—15. *David Scott*, Thornhill, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth—also *Maitland*, Studd, for Ceylon and Bombay, from Deal.—16. *Tiger*, Richards, for N. S. Wales and V. D. Land; from Deal.—16. *Alphinstone*, Ritchie, for Bombay; from Greenock—also *Cassandra*, Frier, for Bengal; from Glasgow.—21. *St. Leonard*, Rutherford, for Bengal; and *Mangles*, Cars, for Bombay (with troops); both from Deal—also *Noron*, Leggett, for the Mauritius; from Liverpool.—23. *Ceres*, Warren, for Bombay; from Deal.—24. *Vesper*, Talbert, for Madras and Bengal; and *Seppings*, Loader, for Ceylon; both from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *General Palmer*, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Stackpole; Mrs. Col. Macleod; Mrs. Col. Baillie; Miss Baillie; Mrs. Smart; Mrs. W. Grey; Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Banister; Mrs. Grey; W. Peyton, Esq., sen. member Medical Board; J. Thomas, Esq., Civil Service; Capt. Taylor, 4th L.C.; Capt. Evanson, H.M.'s 54th Foot; Lieut. Harris, H.M.'s 24th Foot; Lieuts. Chinnery, Chambers, Reid, W. Grey, Holland, Mitchell, Hoffman, and Beauchamp, Hon. Company's service; two Misses Baillie; two Misses Banister; two Masters Stackpole; Masters Grey, Forbica, and Davies; two Masters Baillie; two Masters Banister; 120 soldiers, invalids of various regiments.

Per *Zenobia*, from Bengal: Maj. A. Poyntz; Capt. W. Warburton; Lieuts. J. Thomson and G. Byrne; Lieut. and Adj. Brannan; Paymaster W. Blair; Assist. surg. A. Cumming, H.M.'s 67th regt.; 130 King's invalids; 17 Company's ditto.

Per *Marquis of Hastings*, from Batavia: Mr. Byers.

Per *Orynthia*, from Batavia: Capt. Johnston. Per *Lady Rowena*, from New South Wales: Mr. Doyle; Lieut. Piggott, 3d regt.; Mr. Burnside, R.N.; Mr. S. Stewart; Mr. Kelly; Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Work; ten children.

Per *Pyramus*, from Bombay: W. Chaplin, Esq., late of Dacca; J. Farish, Esq., Secretary

to Government; Capt. Paul, 3d cav.; Capt. Eden and Lieut. Curtis, H.M.'s 8th Foot; Lieut. Bellamore, 2d N.I.; A. Walker, Esq., assist. surg.; R. Farr, Esq., merchant; Capt. W. R. Best, late of the *Perseverance*, from the Cape; Capt. Douglas, H.M.'s 90th Foot; Master Parish; 4 servants.

Per Reliance, from Bengal: Mrs. Hemmings and child; Mr. Berry, from the Mauritius.

Per Medina, from Bengal: Lieut. Robertson, 3d N.I.; Lieut. M'Crae, 64th N.I.; Miss Sparrow and servant.

Per Columbus, from Bengal; Lieuts. Barnard and Blake, H.M.'s 38th Foot; Lieuts. Beville and Fitzgerald, H.C.'s service; Dr. Walsh, H.M.'s 89th regt.; three children of the late Capt. Swinton.

Per Mary Ann, from Bombay: Col. Dunbar, Nat. Cav.; Col. O'Donoghue, 47th regt., and family; Capt. Smith, late 4th Dr.; Lieut. Kean, H.C.'s service; Mrs. Drew; Thomas Fox.

Per Borussia, from Madras: Lieut. Maimedla; Mrs. and Master Maimedla. From the Mauritius: Col. Barry, chief secretary; Mrs. and Master Barry; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Mylius; Rev. M. Crow; Mrs. and Master Cron; Miss Schofield; Messrs. Pattle and Beattie, R.N.; Capt. Starkins, Mr. Dobbins, and Mr. Collins, late of the brig *Mariner*; four servants; five invalids.—(Mr. Featherstone, of the Civil Service, died on the 3d July).

Per Morning Star, from Ceylon: Lieut. Col. Patterson; Maj. Audain, H.M.'s 16th Foot; Dr. Dwyer, physician to the forces; Lieut. Dwyer, H.M.'s 6th Foot; Lieut. Pacard, Ceylon Rifle Corps; Mr. Lusignan, two Misses and two Masters Lusignan; Miss Audain; Master Rowen.

Per H. M. S. Alligator, from Madras: Capt. Kollett and Capt. Keele, R.N.; Col. Godwin, H.M.'s 41st Foot.

Per William Young, from Bengal: Mr. Brooks; Ens. Webster, H.M.'s 67th regt.; Lieut. Scott, H.M.'s 47th ditto.

Per Princess Charlotte, from Bengal: Mr. P. Duncan; Mr. J. Baddelcy; Master Baddelcy.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per Tiger, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales: Deputy Com. Gen. G. T. Maddox and son; Mr. Vallance; Mr. Bennett; Mr. and Mrs. Roland and family; Mr. Coombs; Mr. Wedge and three brothers; Mr. J. Robison.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The brig *Sun* of Calcutta has been totally lost on her passage from Sydney. She struck upon a sunken reef of coral while steering for the entrance of Torres Straits, and went to pieces almost immediately. The first and second officers, with twenty-two lascars, were drowned. Capt. Gillet, with the remainder of the crew, reached Murray's Island in safety in the jolly-boat.

The *James Scott*, Richards, from Singapore and Batavia to London, put into Bombay on the 21st July, to be docked. The chief mate was dead, and the second-mate had fallen overboard and was drowned.

The *Britannia*, Bouchier, from London to Bombay, was lost on the 23d Oct. off St. Helena. She struck on a sunken rock at the mouth of the bay, about sixteen miles from land.

The *Joseph*, Christopherson, from Bengal, arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d December.

Casualties.

Capt. W. Meade, of the *Euphrates*, died off the Cape of Good Hope on the 1st June.

Capt. Renoldson, of the *Sir Godfrey Webster*, died at Port Louis on the 26th August.

Capt. Wm. Ostler, of the *Marquess of Hastings*, homeward-bound from China, threw himself overboard in a fit of insanity off the Cape of Good Hope, on the night of the 9th September. A paper, containing the following words, was found lying on the table of his cabin in the morning:—"A bad crew and bad chief-mate is the destruction of William Ostler."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 26. At Poplar, Middlesex, Mrs. George Baillic, of a son.

20. At Wellington Parade, Gloucester, the lady of N. J. N. Buckle, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 10. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. Flint, of the ship *Hope*, of a daughter.

12. At Woolwich, the lady of Maj. Ord, K.B., of a daughter.

16. In Great Cumberland Street, the lady of Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., of a son.

19. In London, the lady of Mr. J. Du Puy (his Netherland Majesty's civil service), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21. At St. Martin's Church, John Spark, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss Louisa Bayley, of Kensington.

20. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Com. W. D. Knox, of the Bengal establishment, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Waite, Esq., London.

30. At St. Pancras New Church, C. Johnson, Esq., of Wallington, Berkshire, to Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Lock, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Dec. 6. At Edinburgh, W. Tate, Esq., of the Old Jewry, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Maj. John Munro, of the Madras establishment.

7. At Titchfield, Claud Douglas, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary Madeline, second daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir A. C. Dickson, Bart.

14. At All Souls' Church, Langham Place, Robert, son of C. Chichester, Esq., of Hall, Devon, to Clarentia, daughter of the late Col. H. Mason, of the Madras cavalry.

16. At Folkestone, W. Knatchbull, D.D., Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, to Anna Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of H. Dawkins, Esq.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr. W. M'Crie, merchant, second son of the Rev. Dr. T. M'Crie, to Isabella, only daughter of the late Capt. Thos. Greig, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

20. At Preston, near Bath, Maj. St. John Blacker, of the Madras cavalry, to Anne Hammond, daughter of Sir Chas. Morgan, M.D., of Dublin.

21. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Isaac Nind, Esq., to Louisa, widow of the late W. Paton, Esq., second member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta.

23. At St. Pancras New Church, J. S. Rodney, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. J. Rodney, chief secretary to government, Ceylon, to Eleanor, third daughter of Joseph Hume, Esq., of Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.

DEATHS.

Oct. 30. At Cockerham, Mr. J. Fallows, father of the Rev. F. Fallows, British astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope.

Nov. 22. At Ashling, near Chichester, S. Douglas, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the White.

— At Berlin, Professor Bode, the celebrated astronomer.

26. At Bath, Col. Edw. Brown, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

28. On board H.M.'s ship *Revenge*, off Naples, Francis Rawdon Hastings, Marquess of Hastings, K.G., G.C.B., &c. &c. Governor and Commander-in-chief of the island of Malta and its dependencies.

Dec. 3. At Edinburgh, Jas. Maitland, Esq., late of the Ceylon civil service.

7. In Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square, John Flaxman, Esq., R.A., and professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy, in his 72d year.

8. At Putney, Mary Henrietta, daughter of Lieut. Col. P. T. Conyn, 53d regt. Bengal N.I.

12. At Dalston, Capt. Jas. Hodgson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, son of W. Hodgson, Esq., Upper Bedford Street.

14. At Brighton, Lucy Eleanor, widow of the late Thomas P. Newhouse, Esq.

— At Paris, M. Malte-Brun, one of the editors of the *Journal des Débats*, and a distinguished writer on geography and politics.

July. At Penang, Wm. Clubley, Esq., member of council.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

FEBRUARY, 1827.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PERIODICAL PRESS RESPECTING THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

WE have in preceding numbers of this journal submitted several articles to our readers upon the subject of the government of British India, our object in which has been at once to remove some gross misstatements and misconceptions thereupon, and to communicate such information, to those who are desirous of knowing the truth, as might qualify them to understand the subject, and to be on their guard against the delusive representations of interested and party writers. We have not confined ourselves to remarks upon the past and actual state of the system of Indian administration; we have adverted to the future, and speculated upon the policy to be pursued when the opportunity arrives for reconsidering the question in Parliament.

The gradual approximation of that period has attracted the attention of divers of our contemporaries of the periodical press, who have delivered their judgments upon the subject, either under the cover of reviews of works relating to India, or more openly, *ore pleno*, in what are termed original articles. We are of opinion that it will not be displeasing to our readers, if we examine some of these writings, and lay before them the specific sentiments of the authors: although we are not to regard them as authentic indices of public opinion in England, they are the notions of various individuals who have, or who ought to have, paid some attention to the subject, and are therefore entitled to, at least, some regard.

We shall begin with the *Quarterly Review*, the last published number* of which contained an examination of Sir John Malcolm's "Political History of India," and of two other works on Indian affairs; in the course of which the writer discloses the sentiments of the political party of which that review has generally been considered the organ.

* No. LXIX. published in December.

The reviewer seems to premise, as a fundamental principle, that some alteration is required in the existing mode by which British India is now governed. Adopting Sir John Malcolm's division of the complex government, into two branches, that in England and that in India, the writer observes, that upon the first the question is whether the object of good government will be best attained by continuing the present mixed system of governing, by the Company and the Board of Control, or by transferring the entire authority to the Crown. The objections to the latter scheme, as urged by Sir John, are partly admitted by the reviewer; he says that the government of our Indian empire requires the attention of *some* authority in England, "and this result we conceive to be attained in a much greater degree under the present system than we could expect it to be under any other that has hitherto been proposed." Resentful as the reviewer shows himself at the free remarks of Sir John Malcolm upon what would be the effect of clothing the Ministers of the Crown with the sole authority over the executive government of India,—the evils to be apprehended from "the urgent desire of satisfying friends, and disarming opponents; of conciliating the public, or of avoiding parliamentary discussions;"—yet after a decent show of defending the Ministers from such *improbable* suspicions, he concludes with the following passage:

"Still we cannot but admit that the mutability belonging to the high offices of administration in England, and the change of measures to which contending parties are often pledged, might, if applied to India, materially affect the stability of our extraordinary empire in that country. Dynasties have risen and fallen in the East, without changing the laws or manners of the people; and there unquestionably is a fixedness about municipal and fiscal institutions in India, that renders change, even though directed to obvious improvement, difficult, and makes periodical experiment extremely dangerous. The present system of home administration is a most singular one; but at the same time it combines elements peculiarly adapted, as well to the political interests of our own country, as to the good government of our Indian possessions.

The reviewer, "maintaining the positive efficiency and political conveniency of the existing system," proposes to make the Court of Proprietors the instrument by which any improvement is to be effected hereafter, either in the distribution of duties at home, or in the administration of government abroad. He presses strongly upon "the obvious and increasing utility of this Court, as the only medium through which the difficult question of governing India in the present day, with all the benefits of a representative system, without its official vicissitudes, can be obtained."

"We earnestly and devoutly hope, if any project of this kind be entertained, that the constitution of the Court of Proprietors may be somewhat changed before it is converted into a parliament for our Eastern territories. We mean no allusion to any present proprietor, when we say that if an individual member of the Court can, by the purchase of £500 India stock, without any election, or inquiry into his character or capacity, acquire the right of harassing and impeding public business, of wasting the time of others by insipid barangues, of increasing the Company's expenditure by moving for mountains of papers which can never be read, such a Court ought rather to be restricted in its powers, than be armed with new ones, which, under its existing conformation, would be available for mischief rather than good.

With respect to the Court of Directors, which Sir John Malcolm proposes to exalt in the scale of authority, the reviewer recommends an improved distribution of the business, by which superintendence of the important departments of Indian administration should be assigned to previously acquired knowledge,

knowledge, and not, as at present, to mere seniority. He proposes that business now delegated to irresponsible persons, should be personally managed by the Directors, who would be answerable to their colleagues and to the proprietors for the application of their time and abilities to the department under their immediate superintendence. He subjoins, however, the following remark :

When the exchangeable value of the patronage possessed individually and collectively by the Court of Directors is taken into view, it may well be a matter of surprise that they do not possess a greater degree of influence on public affairs than at present ; and that the office itself, the qualification being so easily attainable, is not more an object of general ambition. It would, therefore, seem that, however large the amount of patronage, there must be something most innoxious in the exercise of it, which avoids censure by not attracting notice, and so affords the best practical reason for the continuance of this part of the existing system.

With regard to the local government of India, the reviewer seems inclined to admit the expediency of a new division and an increase in the number of the governments, as well as a change in the political character of the Governor-general, analogous to that recommended by Sir John Malcolm. He likewise urges (in opposition to the opinions of the last-mentioned writer) the policy of establishing one common judicial and fiscal system throughout the territories of the East-India Company. Sir John conceives that much mischief arises from "the continued effort to apply the same general rules, principles, and institutions, to every part of our extended and diversified empire;" the reviewer urges, on the other hand, that "with the fact before us, that the bigotted and comparatively barbarous Mahomedan conquerors of India did succeed in giving *some* uniformity to their general administration, it is difficult to admit that it would be merely hopeless to look for a similar result under a government free from religious intolerance, and possessing the advantages of civilization and knowledge." This argument would hold, if Sir John Malcolm had maintained the absolute impracticability of the plan ; but it is no argument against its mischief and impolicy, to allege what the bigotted and barbarous Musulmans after all only imperfectly performed.

The reviewer considers the fact to be established by the authorities under his notice, that "the natives of India are, in point of moral character, fully equal to judicial employment;" he, therefore, leans to those who recommend their admission into high offices. When the fact is made apparent to us, we shall be ready to join in the above recommendation; and can now agree with the reviewer in thinking that "their *gradual* introduction into the higher offices ought not to be regarded as entirely impracticable."

On the judicial branch of the administration in India, the only improvement recommended by the reviewer is a revision of the existing laws and regulations. The projected introduction of the punchayet, or court of arbitration, whatever utility it may possess in the manner in which it is now employed, under the authority of the superior courts, is admitted by the reviewer not to be adapted to an improved and improving people like the Hindoos of the present day. The warm terms of commendation bestowed by Sir John Malcolm upon this form of trial are thus adverted to in the review :—

The honest pleasure which our author must have felt, in seeing a province which had been for some years a scene of desolation and disorder, present the appearance of returning tranquillity and prosperity, may have led him to give too high a colouring to the effects of a system of law which is only fitted to the very simplest state of society, and

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which secures expedition by the total absence of professional knowledge and established procedure.

Upon the subjects treated in the last chapter of Sir John Malcolm's work,—the British community in India,—the Anglo-Indians,—propagation of Christianity—and the state of the Press,—the reviewer coincides with that author in urging the expediency of maintaining the existing principles of administration. "Such sentiments," he says, "are, in fact, common to the great majority of those who have carried any practical knowledge of the natives of India and the local administration to the discussion of these important questions." He observes that there are individuals with whom the propagation of their creeds is so primary an object, as to produce in them a neglect of the more homely considerations of practicability and prudence. "To such stirring spirits," he adds, "the colonization of a very old, a very densely peopled, and a very distant country, the conversion of eight millions of bigots, and the establishment of a free press in India, are points of easy attainment, involving no sacrifice but that of the prejudices and conveniences of an arbitrary government. Their voice here and elsewhere has of late been loud."

The reviewer enters somewhat fully into the question respecting the press; he says, justly, that the abolition of the censorship by Lord Hastings, and the substitution of regulations, made no essential alteration in the restrictions on the press. "However it might have suited the interest of individuals," he observes, "to assert that the substitution of these declaratory and prohibitory regulations, for the censorship, had given an increased latitude of discussion to the periodical press—it was obvious that, substantially, the matter remained as before: in short, that the alteration only extended to the permission of printing that without inspection which, practically, under the former system, could not have failed to receive the *imprimatur* of the censor."

In further corroboration of his argument, the reviewer quotes from one of the works at the head of the article,* the following passage, as embodying, in a very few words, the common sense of the whole subject:

A representative government and a free press are naturally co-existing political circumstances; the freedom of the press prevents the representative system from degenerating into a mere form; it is the element without which political vitality could not survive; but, in a government where every authority centers in the executive, the freedom of the press is an antagonist principle, always tending to the dissolution of the administrative conformation. *Sic volo, sic jubeo*, when once the government have adopted a measure, must be the maxim of all despotisms: discussion and implicit obedience are incompatible; and the only quarter from whence a control, consistent with the duration of an empire, can be exerted over public functionaries in India, is England.

The reviewer adds to this statement, that whatever speculative good may be prognosticated from the establishment of a free press in India,—even the extension of Christianity—it would be open to the grievous risk of extinguishing all in a sudden agony of political convulsion.

The article we have here brought under our reader's notice is ably written: those who attach a degree of demi-official importance to the political opinions expressed in this work, will, we think, perceive in the article pretty convincing proofs that the supreme executive government is not much influenced by the clamour of certain malcontents; and that no essential changes are contemplated in the existing form of government for British India.

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* "A Letter to Sir Charles Forbes, on the Administration of Indian Affairs," by a Civil Servant.

We pass next to an article in the *Monthly Review*,* devoted to a critique on the valuable work of Sir John Malcolm, which was the principal subject of the preceding article. The writer of this article commences with the topic which in the *Quarterly Review* formed the last,—the press in India. It is gratifying to us to find that although this reviewer considers (very erroneously) Sir John Malcolm as the avowed opponent of Mr. Mill, and as “the general apologist of the Company;” and regards him as a writer whose sentiments, “on any branch of Indian administration,” are therefore to be received with caution; yet, upon the question of the press, he coincides entirely with him:

Yielding to no men (says the reviewer) in the zealous determination to uphold the principles of rational freedom, wherever their operation is practicable, we are yet thoroughly convinced of the *absurdity* and *madness* of attempting to apply them, for ages to come, to the state of society in India. Our empire in that country is avowedly a despotism—a beneficent despotism, indeed, it should be the public care to render it. Many generations must pass away before, if ever, a dawn of liberty can be cautiously opened upon the benighted Asiatic mind; and whenever we hear the cant of democracy employed in asserting the rights of a free press in India, we can only attribute the attempt, either to a political fanaticism, which is incapable of sane judgment, or to *more premeditated designs of mischief*. A free press in India would be an utter anomaly in a despotism: the continuance of its existence must ensure the subversion of the power which fostered it.

This reviewer is not disposed to admit that the original acquisition of our extensive power is justifiable in any point of view; he says we had never a right to plant a foot on the soil of India; and the aggressions of the natives, though ever so rash, were warranted upon the broad maxims of self-defence. Having acquired the empire, however, he acknowledges we could not relinquish it without inflicting a new injury on the people; and he adds: “We sincerely believe, moreover, that all India has gained largely by the supremacy of our sceptre; and on the reality of the benefits which it may confer upon the natives must the true glory of our dominion be based.”

In the brief remarks upon the character of the two branches of Indian government, the home and the local, the reviewer considers that the inconveniences in the forms of both are “universally acknowledged;” and that “it is admitted” that the whole system, in its present operation, is utterly unequal to the enormous extension which our power has received since its enactment. These rather gratuitous assertions are followed up by the following remarks, singularly at variance with the sentiments expressed in the article contained in the *Quarterly Review*, as well as those generally entertained by unbiassed persons:

The most glaring and primary imperfections are to be found in the nature of the controlling Indian administration in England. So anomalous a system of government it perhaps never before entered into the head of man to conceive. Mr. Pitt’s bill was declared by himself to have been [to be] only a temporary experiment, amidst a choice of inconveniences; and that some great change has become necessary, if only to suit the prodigious aggrandizement of the empire within the last forty years, no well-informed person will be hardy enough to deny. The present constitution of the government is a strange medley of functions, between a Board of Control and a Court of Directors: the members of the former being British statesmen, bringing to their office no peculiar acquaintance with India; and those of the latter not statesmen at all, but individuals chosen by accident, through commercial and monied interest, or private intrigue. Yet the Board of Control are the real political governors of India, and the

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Court of Directors the dispensers of patronage, and, in theory at least, the nominators to the highest offices of the state.

Let us just observe how the Quarterly Reviewer treats this objection as to the qualifications of these two component parts of the home government of our Indian empire, the anomaly of which he justly regards as palliating the anomalous character of its government. That reviewer considers that the distinction between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, in respect to detailed knowledge of Indian affairs, is immaterial, and that in the parliamentary responsibility to which the members of the Board of Control are subject for the general conduct of these affairs, the nation has a security that no act of oppression will be committed by the servants of the Company.

There appears, in short, in the passage in the *Monthly Review* now under consideration, a tendency to fall into the vulgar error of applying to our Indian government the same political maxims as are applicable only to ordinary cases.

This article concludes with the following reflections, too vague and indistinct in their application to be of much value:

The whole fabric of our Indian administration must be taken under revision to meet the exigencies of the empire. A system applicable to the season of progressive dominion may be totally inconsistent with an established and stationary order of things. The very tranquillity and apparent security of our power must have a tendency to relax the springs of all our institutions, to convert the duties of the state into a mere sluggish routine, and to promote lethargy and inaction in the civil and military services. Even the relations of the subordinate servants of government with the natives, will need a watchful superintendence to avert consequences of incalculable mischief. If ever, in the pride of power, it be forgotten, by what means our empire has been established, its downfall will be precipitated by our own hands. Unshaken firmness and activity in our government, tempered with a scrupulous regard to the religious prejudices and civil rights of the people of India, can alone command their respect and win their affection. The sincere desire to improve their moral and political condition must be exercised with the utmost caution and prudence in its gradual operation. Such altogether can be the only path of successful duty, and may afford the only hope of perpetuating our empire.

We now proceed to a third article (a review of Sir John Malcolm's work, and of Mr. Lushington's History of the Institutions of Calcutta), published in the *British Critic*.*

The writer commences by deploring the apathy with which the British empire in the East is regarded by its possessors. He observes that "the great body of the nation, the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, the mass of their most intelligent and influential constituents, the lights of the law and the church, the ornaments of either university, our eminent merchants, our historical and political students, know very little more of the East-Indies than of Peking or Timbuctoo." That there is ample ground for imputing apathy to the people of England respecting India is true; but the general imputation here is much too large and unlimited. The Quarterly Reviewer will not admit the justice of Sir John Malcolm's very modified reproach, that "Indian affairs do not receive a sufficient degree of attention from Parliament:" the reviewer alleges, in disproof of Sir John's assertion, that "two subjects connected with India have recently engaged the public attention; the one the war with the Burmese, and the other the state of the press in India. On both, the most complete information has, on the motion of different members of the House of Commons, been laid

laid before Parliament and the country : the usual Parliamentary attention has, *therefore*, been given to the matters in question ; and if no ulterior proceeding has taken place, the presumption is, that none was required.”—Now, what would the reviewer say if another writer had affirmed that, because a multitude of excellent publications had appeared at different times, respecting India, *therefore*, the people of England must be well acquainted with the subject? This is a plain *petitio principii*: the material fact to be proved is that the information has been read, examined, and understood.

The impression of the writer in the *Critic* is that the unnatural apathy he deplors will speedily disappear, through causes which he specifies.

Entertaining an opinion decidedly hostile to the aggrandizing policy alleged to have been pursued by former governments in India, and particularly the system of Lord Wellesley, the writer, nevertheless, confesses his conviction that a perseverance in the neutral scheme of policy was subsequently impracticable, and that the British empire in India could not have been preserved without measures contrary to that scheme, so pertinaciously enforced from home.

The opinion entertained by the reviewer of the nature of the Anglo-Indian empire, appears from the following passage :—

The conquest of India by Britain is of a very peculiar kind; it has little or no resemblance to former triumphs in that country : it was not planned or desired by the authorities at home. The express, the repeated, the persevering orders from this country to abstain from aggrandizement, might almost suffice to exonerate the mother country from the blame which attaches to the transaction, and leave her nothing but the honour of having produced the men, and furnished the means by which that mighty empire was won. Yet, still, if she is required to produce the title-deeds to her Indian estate, she has nothing to bring into court but her sword. Justice and equity have little to say on the occasion. She rules in India by the self-same title by which the Spaniards rule in Mexico, or the Saxons in Britain ; and it is only by the use which remains to be made of her power, that she can distinguish herself from the vulgar herd of usurpers and conquerors, and atone, in some measure, for the assumption of an authority of which the origin was decidedly unjust.

With respect to the question as to what should be the future government for India, this reviewer gives no decided opinion, unless it may be inferred from his remark that “ the great argument for continuing the present system is that to improve established institutions is generally wiser and more advantageous than to form new ones ;” and that if this argument were overruled, “ the nation would readily adopt the opinion delivered by Mr. Canning in 1813, that if it were determined to dissolve the Company, there would be no great difficulty in devising a better instrument for governing India.” He adopts, implicitly, the sentiments of Sir John Malcolm in regard to Lord Cornwallis’s measures respecting the revenue, police, and courts of justice ; and his urgent recommendation of cautious proceedings, and of adapting our improvements to the prejudices and habits of the people of India.

The state of Christianity in India claims a large share of the reviewer’s attention, and excites no little warmth in him. Notwithstanding his subscription to the eloquent appeal of Sir John Malcolm, in behalf of abstaining from measures in opposition to the prejudices and rooted habits of the Hindoos, and of giving time “ for the slow and silent operation of the desired improvement, with a constant impression that every attempt to accelerate this end will be attended with the danger of its defeat ;”—he still inveighs against the government of India for the “ systematic neglect of Christianity,” and blames

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Mr. Burke's outrageous philippic against the Indian government, *solely* because "he never mentions the utter neglect with which Christianity was treated in the East!" Our conclusion is that Mr. Burke esteemed the passiveness of the Company upon this point a merit; and it was not his business to exhibit their virtues, but to exaggerate and caricature their alleged defects.

Neither of the three writers, whose opinions on the subject of Indian administration we have here recorded, has contemplated the transfer of authority from the Company to the Crown, as a *sine quâ non* towards improvement; neither has stigmatized the Company's government as unjust, mischievous, or radically bad. That it is not defective it would be folly or madness to contend; but we may perceive, from the diversity which prevails amongst those who think upon the subject, that it would be difficult to find many who would agree in their views of what is deficient, or in a scheme for improving what all admit to need improvement. If a government were now, for the first time, to be devised for British India, it would probably never enter the head of any politician, theoretical or practical, to propose such a system of rule as that by which India is now governed. But it does not, therefore, follow that the system is objectionable: an argument for a contrary conclusion seems rather to follow. Nothing but experience could demonstrate what was suited to the peculiar circumstances of such a country as India; an experiment, made by accident rather than design, has so far succeeded, that unbiassed persons, convinced of the defects in the form of government so introduced, deprecate a change in that form, and recommend partial remedies, to be applied to evils not inherent but accidental. We have no doubt that many other experiments might have been tried without such a result; that not one of the multitude of constitutions, of every shape, size, and colour, with which the pigeon-holes of the French revolutionists were filled, would have been better adapted for Hindoostan than its present government, many of the objections to which are the result of inexperience, want of information, or, as one of the writers we have just quoted says, "more premeditated designs of mischief."

It is amusing to compare the sentiments contained in the articles we have referred to, with the notable disquisition upon India in the *Westminster Review* of last year (a work to which, since the affair of the Greek loans, we should be inclined to pay less regard than ever), wherein the Indian government was represented as the cause of the misery of its people, to whom, it is audaciously asserted, "we have not communicated scarcely any thing really worth their having!"

Discarding all such gross and palpable misrepresentations, and rejecting the testimony of those who are incited by party feelings and malice to abuse the understandings of the ignorant, we shall find that public writers entertain a tolerably just esteem for the existing form of administration for India, and may thence derive some argument for concluding that the bulk of the nation are little inclined to see the East-India Company divested of its territorial rights for the sake of indulging speculative schemes, which threaten injury to our constitution on one hand, and loss of empire on the other.

THE PROGRESS OF INQUIRY INTO THE LEARNING OF INDIA.

[Concluded from p. 34.]

THE chronology of the Hindus was one of the peculiarities of their system, which first arrested European attention, after it was directed towards them upon literary and philosophical principles; the remote antiquity which they claimed for themselves was readily assented to by those who could credit the extravagant in the annals of China or Hindustan, whilst they refused to listen to the much more reasonable demands upon their belief in the Mosaic record: this delusion, however, could not prevail a moment after the subject ceased to be obscurely visible, and when not only its absurdity, but its artificial character, became distinctly perceptible. To supply the requisite illustration was one of the early subjects of Sir Wm. Jones's labours; and in his *Essay on the Chronology of the Hindus* and its supplement, he has exhibited a correct outline of the system, and endeavoured to reduce it to rational limits.

The matter of the universe in all Indian systems is eternal, but its forms are finite; all existing beings, even the gods, are from time to time destroyed, and the whole returns to a state without shape, and void: these periods of destruction are of more or less frequent occurrence, according to the importance of the object destroyed. The world of man perishes at much briefer intervals than the worlds of the gods; destructions are also partial or complete, and the race of living beings may be swept away by a deluge without the substance of the great globe itself suffering any material disorganization: from these notions of cosmogony have arisen the rudiments of Hindu chronology, as the attempt to adjust the periods of destruction, minor or major, partial or entire, has led to the artificial construction of the stages of the world.

The shortest period in Hindu chronology is an age, or a Yuga: four of these constitute one Mahayuga; seventy-one of these are under the control of a Menu, and the aggregate is thence denominated a Manwantara. There are fourteen Menus, and the total of their reigns constitutes a Calpa, when all the inferior worlds perish with their inhabitants: the gods and sages alone survive. A Calpa is a day of Brahma; his night is of equal duration; three hundred and sixty-five double Calpas make up his year, and he exists a hundred years; after which the annihilation is entire. All this is clearly mythological, and has nothing to do with real chronology, or even astronomical calculations.

The duration of a Mahayuga, or aggregate of four ages, is 4,320,000 years, and it is a question why this should have been chosen. Sir Wm. Jones is disposed to refer its origin to the number of years in which a fixed star seems to move through a degree of a great circle or 25,920; but we do not think his reasons very satisfactory. The most plausible, is that 432, which seems to be the basis of the Indian system, is a sixtieth of the above sum, and sixty is a number familiar to Indian computation: and that the two periods, 4,320,000 and 25,920, have among their common divisors 6, 9, 12, 18, 36, 72, &c., which numbers, with their several multiples, especially in a decuple progression, constitutes some of the most celebrated periods of the Chaldeans, Greeks, Tartars, and even of the Indians. It is now, however, perhaps too late to trace the principles on which this adjustment was made; and it is sufficient to feel satisfied that it emanates from imagination, and not from science. We shall have occasion to revert to the subject, as Sir Wm. Jones only led the way in

the inquiry, and was followed by several eminent writers, whose contributions we shall be called upon to notice.

Besides the mythological chronology, Sir William particularizes that which may be termed mytho-historical, and exhibits the series of the Avatars, or descents of Vishnu, and of the chief monarchs of India of the solar and lunar race.

The Avatars are ten, of which one, Kalki, is yet to come: the orthodox system assigns them all to Vishnu, to whom, as the preserving power, they are most appropriate, as they took place for the protection of mankind. The Saiva Puranas, however, enumerate a number of Avatars of that deity, who appear to have been the teachers of the sect: the incarnation of Buddha is of a questionable character, and seems to have been borrowed from a hostile sect. Sir Wm. Jones concurs with the Chinese authorities as to the date of Buddha, and places him about a thousand years before our era. From this, and from a Hindu verse cited from the *Bhāgavadamrita*, which in his translation makes the birth of Buddha to have taken place in the year 1002 of the Kali age, he argues that that age began only about 2,000 years before the Christian era, not 3,000 as usually asserted. In this, however, he is wrong, as the proper translation should be "after the expiration of the second thousand of the years of Kali, Buddha appeared;" consequently the stanza concurs with the received opinion, and with the Chinese authorities, placing the beginning of the Kali 3,000, and Buddha 1,000 years before the birth of Christ.

Of the fourteen Manwantaras of the present great period, six have passed, and we are now in the middle of the seventh. The presiding Menu is Vaivaswata, the son of Surya, or the Sun: his descendants in the male line constitute the Surya-vans, or solar family, whilst the descendants of his daughter, by Buddha, the son of the moon, form the lunar line. These princes the Hindus affect to trace through the three first ages to the year 2000 of the present; after which their authorities assume the prophetic strain, and describe various families who exercised the sovereign authority in modern and corrupt days, until they suppose the whole frame of civil society to be dissolved.

Sir Wm. Jones has collected the lists of the princes, and endeavoured to adjust the collateral lines with much shrewdness, but no very great success: the fault was not his, but that of his materials. He took his lists from a sort of compendium of the Puranas, compiled by Radhakant; but Hindus of the present day, however learned and acute, entertain too contemptible a notion of history to be capable of investigating its details with accuracy or care; the compilation, in this respect, is therefore, we doubt not, very loosely made: in fact, we question its being compiled at all, and it appears to us to be taken solely from the Vishnu Purana, with a few blunders of no trifling moment.

Whatever may be thought of the chronology of these kings, or of the circumstances recorded of them, we see no reason to question their existence, the order of their succession, or the main events of their reigns. When translated out of the language of the marvellous into that of probability, there is a general consistency in the narrative which shews it not to have been the product of arbitrary imagination, and there is an implied avowal in several of the Puranas, that it was derived, not from such visionary beings as saints and inspired sages, but from professional chroniclers, Sutas and Māgadhas, mere men of flesh and blood. That their records were not preserved with much

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care may be conceded; and hence anomalies in succession and conflicting dates; but it is not unlikely that much confusion has been made by later authorities, in attempting to new-model the ancient stories: hence would seem to have arisen the perplexities in Buchanan's elaborate tables of the genealogies of the Hindus; they are taken from the *Bhāgavat*, *Hari Vansā*, and *Vansā Lata*: the first is the most modern of the Puranas, and the author has made ample additions to legend and tradition, from stores of which we are unapprized. The *Hari Vansā* is an appendage to the *Mahabharata* of very unquestionable authenticity, and the *Vansā Lata* is—we do not pretend to know what. Here again, therefore, labour and talent have been at work on very suspicious, if not treacherous, ground, and the subject is yet to be investigated, with a due appreciation of the authorities to be followed. Bentley, and even Wilford, seem to have contented themselves with the list furnished by Sir Wm. Jones, and have implicitly copied its mistakes.

The supplement to the chronology of the Hindus contains comments on a passage in an astronomical writer, Varahamirihā, on the position of the colures in the days of Parāsara, the father of Vyasa, by which it appears that the solstitial points were then in the asterisms Dhanishtha and Aslesha, whilst in the time of the writer they were in Purvavasu and Uttarāshārha, and that, consequently, Parāsara must have written within twelve centuries before our era. But as Parāsara was the grandson of Vasishtha, the preceptor of Rāma, the date of that demi-god is thus brought far below the limits assigned to it by the Hindu chronologers, and the whole computation is necessarily subjected to a like reduction. We have no objection to this general inference; but the import and authenticity of the citation have been made the subject of vehement discussion, to which we must hereafter recur: the manner in which it is brought forward and commented on by Sir Wm. Jones, is a happy illustration of his tact and talents.

The essay on the Indian zodiac affords another instance of his promptitude in seizing upon leading objects, in which he could not have been deeply studied. The immediate object of the essay was to refute the assertion of Montucla, that it was highly probable that the Hindus received both the solar and lunar divisions of their zodiac from the Greeks, through the intervention of the Arabs; the argument contradicting this is the specification of the twelve signs and twenty-seven mansions in the vocabulary of Amara Sinha, which was written, Sir William Jones maintains, before the Christian era. This date, however, has been denied, and it is difficult to prove it, although it does not follow that it is, *therefore*, wrong. However this may be, there can be no question that the work preceded the period at which science flourished amongst the Arabs, and the testimony is perfectly available for the purpose for which it is adduced by Sir William Jones; he might have added to this the testimony of the Arabs themselves, who acknowledge that they borrowed some of their astronomy from the Hindus. The latter, therefore, owe nothing on this score to the Arabs: how far they were possibly indebted to the Greeks will be better discussed hereafter, as the subject so well started by Sir William Jones was subsequently further developed by the maturer researches of Mr. Colebrooke. We may observe however that the antiquity and originality of Indian astronomy are yet far from determined. The conclusions of Bailly and Playfair seem to require some modification with respect to the extremely remote periods at which they supposed the Hindus to have made actual observations, but in other respects they are unassailed by the most competent authorities; and La Place concludes that the Hindu astro-

nomy is prior to that of the Greeks, and De Lambre acknowledges that it is their own.

An essay, not altogether unconnected with the preceding, which occurs in the third volume of the *Researches*, upon the lunar year of the Hindus, is a translation of the calendar with notes of the principal festivals. We look upon this as one of the president's least successful attempts, and feel exceedingly disappointed at the meagre account he has given of the occasions of the religious observances. His comments are very short and unsatisfactory; they are not accompanied by the legends accounting for the festivals, nor enlivened by a detailed description of the ceremonies observed, nor illustrated by what the author could have so well effected, a comparison with the sacred celebrations of antiquity. We presume the essay was prepared in haste, under a feeling which evidently influenced Sir William Jones on different occasions, and has not been without its effect upon his successors, that contributions were scarce and something must be done to keep the attention of the Society alive. This subject may, therefore, be considered as untouched, and we can scarcely conceive one more interesting to literary habits than the comparison we have suggested. Von Hammer prosecuted it partially in his Analysis of the *Researches*, but his oriental materials, confined as they were to this essay, were defective.

The mind of Sir William seems to have been fully alive to the novelty of his studies, and to the necessity of his placing himself in the van in various excursions to throw open a path to succeeding investigation. It is no mean proof of his superiority, that he has been followed by no one throughout his extensive career, and that in some of his undertakings he has found few or no imitators. We have noticed a case in which he stands alone, and in his essay on the musical system of the Hindus he has had but one to follow him.

The introductory remarks, in his description of the music of the Hindus, are written with great elegance and enthusiasm, and evince his love of the art, whilst his comments upon the system display very considerable knowledge of its theory. The musical modes of the Hindus are constructed upon the perception of the two phenomena, upon which all melody depends, the succession of seven harmonic sounds accordingly as each takes the lead, and the different intervals which occur upon two of those tones as compared with those of the other five: the Hindus, in short, possess the regular gamut, and the varieties of arrangement, which we denominate keys. They have also a system of *sol-fa-ing*, contracting the names of the seven notes to their initial syllables, and reading them *sa, ri, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni*, which is at any rate more intelligible than our own whimsical extract from a monkish hymn; and they possess various contrivances for the notation of melodies; they profess also to divide the notes more minutely than is found necessary in modern systems, and reckon twenty-two srutis, or quarters and thirds of a note, in their octave. The modes enumerated by the authority followed by Sir William Jones amount to nine hundred and sixty, from which he selects twenty-three as the most decidedly marked; but in most systems the number is considered to be thirty-six: each of these has its *ansa*, the tonic or key-note, and the *graha* and *nyasa*, which Sir William Jones proposes to consider as the mediant and dominant. He has given us the scales of the modes, and an air arranged from the notation of the Sanscrit original; a few more illustrations of this nature would no doubt be highly acceptable to such men as Dr. Burney, of whom Sir William Jones justly observes, he gives dig-
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nity to the character of a modern musician, by uniting it with that of a scholar and philosopher.

The passion of the Hindus for personification follows them every where, and we find the principal modes, or Râgas, turned into demi-gods, and subordinate modifications into Râginis, or the brides of the Râgas: this, however, is the work of poets not of musicians, and without interfering with science has given rise to some pleasing versification. Another singularity, which is less easily understood, is the conceit that the Râgas are appropriated to certain hours and seasons, and that to perform them at any other is more monstrous than to sing out of time or tune. With regard to the marvellous effects of music, the Hindus are as credulous as the Greeks. We may add that the only native singers and players, whom Europeans are in the way of hearing in most parts of India, are regarded by their scientific brethren in much the same light as a ballad-singer at the corner of the streets, by the Primo Sopran's of the Italian opera.

An essay of no less elegance than the preceding is, that on the mystical poetry of the Persians and Hindus, and is illustrated by a beautiful translation of a beautiful poem, the *Songs of Jayadeva*. The mysticism of the Persians, their divine love, and their earthly expression of it, are well described in the usual style of our author, who with more genius than labour, throws off at once a slight but characteristic and graceful sketch of the whole, leaving the parts to be filled up by subsequent industry. The history of Sufyism is yet to be developed. It partakes in its leading principles of the tenets of the Vedanta philosophy of the Hindus, but whether it originated from that, or from a spirit of quietism which animates the passages cited by Sir William Jones from Barrow and Necker, and which has evidently diffused itself over a great part of the ancient and modern world, may be regarded as doubtful: its progress in Mohammedan Asia, and the lives of its chief professors, some of whom fell martyrs to the faith, are to be yet investigated; and its technicalities, which border close upon the cabalism of the Jews, are also to be described more in detail than they have yet been in the *Asiatic Researches*: indeed the subject, although full of interest, has scarcely been resumed, and we are indebted to the *Bombay Transactions* for the chief additions to our knowledge on this head.

Notwithstanding, however, we admit the merits of this essay, we wish the accuracy of the comparison between the mystic poetry of the Persians and Hindus had been more fully developed, for we are not at all satisfied that the raptures of the former are known to the latter, or that they ever express a feeling of passionate love for the deity, either absolutely or figuratively: unless where their modern writers imitate the Mohammedan Sufis, as is the case in some of the popular hymns to Krishna, especially those of Mira Bai. But that the emblematical theology, which Pythagoras admired and adopted, prevails amongst the Hindus, requires further proof than the loves of Krishna and Radha, considered by Sir William to typify the reciprocal attraction between the divine goodness and the human soul. That there is a mystical connexion between the two personages may be admitted, but it is one in harmony with the whole system of Indian mythos; and Radha is to Krishna what Lakshmi is to Vishnu, Uma to Siva, and Saraswati to Brahma, part of and one with himself, or his divine energy personified. At the same time it is not impossible that Sufi extatics exercised some influence upon Hindu personifications, when Radha was introduced into the story of Krishna. She is a modern graft, and is not to be found in the earlier histories of that deity.

Even in the Vishnu Purana she finds no place, and is chiefly indebted for her deification to the Brahma Vaivartta: the popularity of her worship seems to have originated, about four or five centuries ago, with Ballabhāchari, in the Upper Provinces, and Chaitanya, in Bengal: we understand she has not yet made her way into the Peninsula. The songs of Jaya Deva might be thought to disprove these assertions, as their author, according to Sir Wm. Jones, is said to have flourished before Calidas. We presume that this must have been told him by some of the pundits of Bengal, who are ever exceedingly ignorant and indifferent about biographical verity; and we do not believe it occurs in any tangible shape; on the contrary, the history of Jaya Deva is familiarly known in Western India; he is one of the saints of the Bhakta Mala, and performed, according to that veracious chronicle, many miracles, amongst others restoring his wife to animation, after her decease. The precise period of his existence is not mentioned; but it was subsequent to the Mohammedan conquest, to the re-establishment of the worship of Jagannath, and apparently to the date of Ramanand; so that it could not have been earlier than the fourteenth or fifteenth century. This date will agree well enough with the period at which the worship of Radha and Govinda became popular. It does not detract from the merits of his poems, which are full of passion and tenderness, and exquisitely melodious: the songs lose their lyrical character in Sir Wm. Jones's translation; but the translation is in other respects particularly happy, and would suffer probably by a change of form. In the *Asiatic Miscellany*, indeed, we have the *Gita Govinda* translated into verse of various metres, in imitation of the original. The author does not appear; we rather suspect it to have been Sir William himself, who may have published it experimentally, and was not satisfied with the result: it is in fact much less elegant and musical than his prose.

Sir Wm. Jones's Essay on the Indian Game of Chess is very far from satisfactory, and for a very good reason—he was unable to find any account of the game in the classical books of the Hindus. The game which he describes is, however, much the same, except that it is broken up into four parties, instead of two, with eight pieces each, and these are arranged round the four sides of the board; the moves are of the same character generally, but are regulated by the cast of the dice. In spite, therefore, of the positive testimony of Firdausi, and the still more irresistible evidence of the original Indian name, Chaturanga; or the four divisions, whence Shatranj, Aredxez, Scacchi, Echecs, Chess, are derived, it is very doubtful if the Hindus ever possessed the game as it is now played: it depends upon the value of the terms translated by Sir William Jones, king, elephant, horse, and boat, and upon the weight of the Bhavishya Purana, how far they had any approximation to it, and the Chaturanga, after all, looks very like the modern chouper; a sort of tric-trac, or backgammon, which appears to have been known to all antiquity, to the Greeks as well as the Hindus, contrary again to the positive assertion of the Persian poet, that nerd, or backgammon, was invented by the minister of Nushervan. That there was some affinity between the Greek and Hindu game may be inferred not only from the use of dice, but the name, Passas, which corresponds as nearly as possible with Pasah. The subject, however, is still open to investigation, and no talent need be ashamed to stoop to it after the example set by the learning of Hyde, and the taste of Jones.

The rest of Sir William Jones's papers are: translations of two inscriptions; notes on the translation of others; conversation with an Abyssinian as to the source of the Nile; an account of the second classical book of the Chinese;

Chinese; note on the origin of the Afghans, and on Major Wilford's Essay on Egypt; a description of his visit to the island of Hinzuán or Johanna; and his anniversary discourses. These last will require some animadversion; of the others it is sufficient to observe, that they contribute to the objects of the society, and do credit to the zeal, industry, and talent of its illustrious founder. Before proceeding, however, to the Discourses, we may take a short view of what Sir William Jones has effected for Indian science.

The use of arsenic in elephantiasis, by the natives of India, was first brought by him to the public knowledge, and the information was not promulgated in vain: a late medical writer of high authority observes, that the most active and salutary medicine for every form of leprosy, in Europe as well as in Asia, is arsenic, and that it has been often found to succeed where every other medicine has been abandoned in despair: the knowledge of what had been written on the nature of leprosy, both by ancient and modern authors, displayed by Sir William in his introductory note, is a striking proof of his industry, and of the facility with which he adapted himself to any subject that excited his attention, however foreign to his ordinary studies.

Natural history found also a votary in the President of the Society, and his account of the slow-paced lemur would have been worthy of Buffon. His description of the pangolin is equally interesting: his account of the baya professes to be a translation; but we suspect it owes much of its merit to the translator. The barrenness of the *Asiatic Researches* in zoology is quite surprising, particularly after the example set by the President, which proved so well that the description of natural products might be highly valuable without being strictly technical. We have a few papers by a subsequent president, Mr. Colebrooke, and one or two by other hands, but the sum total is not to be named with the result of Mr. Horsfield's labours, in Java, or of Messrs. Diard and Du Vauzel in these very regions. There is the dawn of some activity in this department in the volume now published (the 15th); and the great oran outan of Sumatra is an animal of singular zoological interest; the account is well drawn up, and the illustrations are successful. One impediment in the way of investigations of this nature has been the want of adequate engravings; accurate draftsmen were procurable, but little success attended the transfer of their delineations to copper. The lithographic art being now established here, this difficulty is removed, and the drawings in future will be at least faithfully represented; we hope this may tempt our naturalists to redeem the credit of their country.

The favourite science of Sir Wm. Jones, however, was botany, and, in Bengal, he had ample incitement to indulge his taste. He seems to have directed his attention to it at an early period, as in the second volume of the *Researches*, which was published in 1790, we find him suggesting the design of a treatise on the plants of India, and exhibiting proofs, that he had engaged in the study of them. His next investigation was the spikenard, which he identified with the *valeriana jatámansi*, chiefly because it is the sumbul-al-hind of the Arabs, which is the nard of the Greeks. The evidence is certainly strong, and though it is very difficult to conceive how the Greeks and Arabs could ever have thought the *jatámansi* fragrant, yet a Hindu gave similar testimony, and producing a parcel of the plant, stated that when fresh it is exquisitely sweet, and added much to the scent of rich essences. Dr. Roxburgh seems to have been convinced by Sir Wm. Jones's reasoning, and concurs in his identification. But the present able superintendent of the botanical garden evidently entertains a different notion, and states that the

valeriana

valeriana jatámansi is little inferior in fragrance to others of the genus valerian, which smell abominably ill!* We must confess, although the subject is argued with Sir Wm. Jones's usual learning and dexterity, we do not think he has made out the case. There is, indeed, a point of no small importance to be yet cleared up in the outset of this inquiry, and it is by no means clear what the ancients intended by nard. The last of Sir Wm. Jones's labours was in this department, and botany has the melancholy honour of crowning his contributions to the labours of the Society. His catalogue of select Indian plants is an elegant illustration of the activity of his mind, and forms both a tasteful and learned introduction to the completion of that design, which it has been reserved for the present day to execute. Botany has been cultivated with more success than any other science in India; and the initiatory labours of Sir Wm. Jones have been followed by those of Colebrooke, Roxburgh, Carey, and Wallich, both in the *Researches*, and beyond their pale, until at length the accumulated fruit of forty years is about to be presented to the acceptance of the public in the volumes of a *Flora Indica*.

* Med, and Phill. Trans. Calcutta Med. Society.

THE VICES OF TIME.

TIME is a flatt'rer : on the young

He all his crafty skill employs,
And tells them, with deceitful tongue,
Of promised gifts, of future joys.

But when they reach th' appointed hour
When Time his pledges should fulfil,
When wealth should drop in plenteous shower—
Comes beggary, or some other ill.

Time is a tell-tale—probing first
With kind solicitude our breast,
Learning our weaknesses—the worst—
To him, as to a friend, confest ;

Revealing then to us, to all,
The proofs of every sly offence,
And leaving us, like fools, to fall
Victims of silly confidence.

Time is a thief : he steals our wealth,
Our joys, nay tears our hopes away ;
He robs us of our youth, our health,
With felon-laugh at their decay.

To Time I'll be a dupe no more,
The flatt'ring, babbling, thievish elf ;
I'll watch his tricks, I'll check his score,
And cheat him, if I can, myself.

O.

LORD LAKE'S ATTACK OF BHURTPORE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Some observations having appeared in the *St. James's Chronicle** of the 17th-19th of October last, in the shape of a letter from India, relating to the recent capture of Bhurtpore, which seemed to me to be gratuitously intended, or at least calculated, to vilify the character, or impugn the conduct, of the late General Lord Lake, in reference to the attack of Bhurtpore in 1805, I was impelled, by a sense of justice and duty (in failure of more able pens), to endeavour to shew the fallacious grounds of such injurious calumny, by addressing a letter to the editor of the same paper, under date the 17th of November last; but disappointed by no notice having been taken of that letter (although its receipt has been avowed), and the document being reported mislaid, and not attended to, owing to the multiplicity of other subjects, I earnestly refer myself, sir, to your good offices, in the hope, that the attempted vindication may be favoured with a place in the impartial, and less perishable columns of the *Asiatic Journal*; to which end I proceed to repeat the substance of the statement alluded to, and at the same time transmit, for your more ready reference, the extract to which it is intended as a reply.†

I most heartily concur in all the praise so justly due to the fine army which achieved the conquest of Bhurtpore; but surely, sir, neither the illustrious commander, nor the gallant troops which he commanded, could require or wish to see their heroic and successful valour parasitically emblazoned by invidious comparison, at the expense of their no less gallant, though not equally successful, brethren, who, under circumstances of far different and inadequate equipment, and having to contend with difficulties not to be remedied or surmounted at the time, failed to accomplish the actual capture of the place.

That attempt, which was ordered by the Supreme Government, was as necessary for our national honour, which had been treacherously and wantonly assailed during the hard-fought action with the foreign enemy, under the walls of Deeg, in November 1804, as it was unavoidable and indispensable for bringing the war with Holkar and his confederates to an issue, when they had leagued themselves with the chief of Bhurtpore, and allied their forces under the walls of his capital, whence they were succoured and supplied. And now that attempt, or rather the exertions made in its support, are stigmatized in the letter alluded to, as having been as "*heartless as they were headless!*" In the genuine spirit of a British commander, Lord Lake persevered in his exertions against Bhurtpore as long as he possessed the means of doing so with any possible hope of success. Had he done less, he would have failed in his duty to his country, and to the government he served: the issue was in the hand of Providence. And here, be it observed, that all the main objects

(short

* The article appeared first (we believe) in the *Times* daily paper, from whence it was copied into other journals.—*Ed.*

† The passages of the article to which the strictures of our correspondent particularly relate, are the following:—"Thus has Bhurtpore, so long the boast and pride of Hindoostan, ceased to tower, and at last lies humbled in her gore; avenging the many gallant fellows who suffered in Lord Lake's attacks, which were as heartless as they were headless."—"This army is under marching orders against the Rajah of Alwar, who refuses to give up his minister that attempted to assassinate Ameer Bux, whom the Government have patronized. He was one of the adventurers to whom Lord Lake gave away, they say, a jaghire close to Alwar, for want of any other to accept of it. He (Lord Lake) it seems, had to dispose of many in the same way. This Ameer Bux having never ceased to intrigue and intermeddle with the Alwar government ever since, had at last three of his fingers cut off in a tussle with some fellows in the dark."—"As for this same Ameer Bux, who is here, he looks a scoundrel."

(short of the actual fall of the place) which called for the attempt, were actually achieved: the Rajah, wearied out by the arduous struggle, sued for peace, was happy to return to the relations of amity with the Company's government, to pay a sum of money, not less than twenty lacs of rupees, towards the expenses of the war, and was further compelled to abandon his confederacy with our foreign enemies, who would otherwise have continued to overrun our provinces, and protracted hostilities at their pleasure, with a ruinous expense to our Government of war establishments, injury to our subjects, loss of revenue, and loss of reputation too. It would, therefore, seem difficult to conceive any becoming motive for such gratuitous and unfounded calumny.

The imputation exhibits in a forcible manner a fresh instance of what we have all, perhaps, had occasion to deprecate or deplore, *viz.* the propensity of mankind to judge and decide upon the merits or execution of measures by their result: as if mortals could always command success, and that that alone were the only criterion of capacity, fitness, or merit. As well might the assault of Allygurh, an enterprize of great daring, have been at the time it occurred, or be now, stigmatized with the epithets of rashness and folly, or heartless and headless; or the prompt attack of the enemy's powerful army at the battle of Assye, without waiting for the junction of the co-operating division, under Colonel Stevenson, had the heroic exertions on those occasions not succeeded.

Those brilliant exploits were of incalculable benefit at the opening of the war, and may truly be said to have insured its prompt and prosperous issue. Imperative considerations at the time demanded and justified the heroic resolutions to hazard the enterprize in both instances. In the former, the attempt was no less imperiously demanded than its propriety was eventually demonstrated to all India. The protracted operations of a siege, at the very outset of the campaign, would have had a baleful influence on all the plans and objects of it, and, moreover, in the short space of seven or eight days, a fine and well-appointed army, with eighty or ninety pieces of field-ordnance (afterwards defeated on the plains of Dehly, on the 11th of September 1803), would have arrived to the succour of Allygurh, and even if not competent to raise the siege by force of arms, it could have effectually done so, by crippling the operations, cutting off our supplies, and the communication with our provinces. The success of that brilliant exploit, led by the gallant Colonel Monson, and H.M.'s 76th Foot, left the British army at liberty to pursue its career of victory, by advancing to meet the enemy's army on the plains of Dehly; by the occupation of that capital, the restoration of its aged monarch, the fall of Agra, and the battle of Laswarrie, which all followed in rapid succession, within the short space of *two months*, and the consequent termination of the war with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in Hindostan.

Or, looking nearer home, the same fallacious criterion might have attached the like odium to the great captain of the age, for his assault of Badajos, in 1812, but for the successful enterprize of General Picton's division, which, having established itself in the castle or citadel, decided the fate of the place, when all the perseverance and heroic gallantry of the assailants could not overcome the obstacles and determined obstinacy of the defenders of the breach, and where the loss sustained considerably exceeded all the casualties of the three months' siege of Bhurtpore in 1805,* during which the besieging army had not only to encounter the usual difficulties of a siege, but to contend

* Badajos: 1,035 killed, 3,787 wounded; total 4,822.—Bhurtpore; killed and wounded, 3,200.

tend with a circumvallating numerous force of horse, &c. under Holkar and his allies, constantly harassing their operations, intercepting their supplies, and always on the alert, at every assault, to molest the camp, and occupy the attention of every individual capable of getting under arms, to resist attack on one side, whilst the fortress was assailed on the other.*

Not satisfied with those endeavours to support and favour the besieged, the foreign enemy carried into execution, pending the siege, a further measure for distracting the attention and dividing the force of the besiegers, by the irruption of a powerful body of horse, under Ameer Khan, into the fruitful province of Rohilkund, where, from connexion of tribe and kindred, that chieftain relied on an insurrection in his favour. A less ardent spirit, and a less zealous army, might have yielded to such an accumulation of difficulties and dangers, and have gratified the hopes of their combined enemies by raising the siege; but that heroic commander, and his faithful soldiers, "animated by his example, and cherished by his applause," had not so learned their duty: making perseverance their parole, and providence their countersign, the siege was prosecuted with renewed energy, whilst the British and native cavalry (whose deeds on the plains of Asia will survive the envy of succeeding generations) pursued the invading force across the Jumna and Ganges, and without allowing the enemy time to plunder or repose, drove them through the fine province of Rohilkund, speedily compelling them to retrace their steps, and again to seek a resting-place under the walls of Bhurtpore.

Far be it from me to make any invidious comparisons, my only wish is to render the due meed of applause to all. I am filled with enthusiastic admiration of the magnanimous commander and his gallant comrades, by whom the salvation of Europe was achieved; and my only object and motive is to rescue from cruel reproach and ungenerous calumny the memory of another illustrious and heroic commander, and the meritorious army, whose gallantry, fidelity, and zeal, in a more distant, but not less arduous warfare, during the contest in question (the Mahratta war of 1803, 4, 5), excited the admiration and gratitude of all India, and called forth the recorded emphatic approbation and thanks of the constituted authorities in that country, and in Great Britain.

On this part of the subject I will only add, I have the happiness to know, that sentiments very different from those which it has been my painful duty to notice, have been expressed by an officer high in rank, and higher still in estimation, as one of the brightest ornaments of his Majesty's service, who participated in the capture of Bhurtpore, and who, when writing on the subject, to friends in this country, rendered a tribute of ample justice to the merits of the gallant exertions which failed of complete success in 1805; mainly ascribing that result to the causes stated in the foregoing observations.

I will

* So great was the disparity of numbers on these occasions, that it was found necessary to throw our cavalry into the defensive position of a hollow square, with the gallopers (six-pounder field-pieces attached to each regiment) at the angles; so as to present a front to the surrounding host of horse, which thus kept them at arm's-length; for the men in the service of the native powers, who generally provide their own horses, are not over-fond of risking their property and livelihood when there is no other booty in view than round and grape. Throughout that war, so greatly did the enemy's horse outnumber ours, that to those gallopers, and to the necessity which was enforced, of relying upon discipline and united effort, by not allowing our men to be drawn into individual or desultory warfare with the enemy, in which, and in the management of their horses, they had many advantages, aided by their vast superiority of numbers, it is no disparagement to say, the salvation of our cavalry may be materially ascribed; and so forcibly was this impressed on the ardent mind of Holkar, that when he soon afterwards fell into a state of insanity, he was frequently heard to rave about gallopers and horse-artillery, vowing he would never again have any other description of ordnance.

I will only trespass further, sir, on your time and valuable pages, by a few words more on the concluding part of the letter alluded to, wherein, as if to vilify, or indicate contumely, in regard to whatever Lord Lake had to do with, in the quarter in question, the writer traduces the character of the chieftain named Ahmud Bukhsh Khan (the person, no doubt, alluded to by the name of Ameer Bux), concluding his remarks by the ungracious, and, as I apprehend, very unmerited epithet, "as for this same Ameer Bux, who is here, he looks a scoundrel."

If, sir, you will do me the favour to embody with, or add as a note to, this letter, the correct and highly honourable description of Ahmud Bukhsh Khan, which is to be found in pages 227-8 of your interesting Journal for August last,* it will abundantly supersede the necessity for my entering into further explanation, than merely to add, that the said Nawaub is a gallant soldier, of very gentlemanly manners, esteemed and respected by all the distinguished public functionaries who have for so many years presided over the affairs of the Honourable Company in that quarter;† and that he was confirmed in the possession of a jaghier, or small independent territory, as were other chieftains, through the agency of Lord Lake, under the orders of the Supreme Government, on the behalf of the Honourable Company, in testimony of the sense entertained of their fidelity and adherence to the cause and interests of the Government of British India, under circumstances of greater reverse to our arms than ever before occurred in that quarter; and in which possessions, I am most happy to observe, the Government of the present day has afforded to them a salutary and honourable countenance and support against their intriguing and envious neighbours.

I am, sir, &c.

January 10th, 1827.

GANGETICUS.

* The character given of Ahmud Bukhsh Khan in the passage referred to above (which it would be inconvenient to repeat here), as well as his services therein recorded, fully bear out our correspondent in the praise bestowed upon this chief; his conduct towards the Alwar Raja displayed traits of generosity worthy of the brightest examples of antiquity.—*Ed.*

† In particular, the late A. Seton, Esq., and Sir David Ochterlony; names which only require to be mentioned to excite the most ardent admiration, respect, and esteem.

SONNET.

THE SUTTEE.*

HER last fond wishes breathed,—a farewell smile
Is lingering on the calm unclouded brow
Of yon deluded victim. Firmly now
She mounts with lofty mien the funeral pile,
Where lies her earthly Lord. The Brahmin's guile
Hath wrought its will;—fraternal hands bestow
The kindling brand;—the crackling embers glow,
And flakes of hideous smoke the skies defile.
The worthless throng their willing aid supply,
And pour the kindling oil. The stunning sound
Of dissonant drums,—the crowd's exulting cry,—
The failing martyr's pleading voice have drowned;
While fiercely-burping rafters fall around,
And shroud her form from Horror's straining eye!

D. E. RICHARDSON.

* From a new edition of "Sonnetts and other Poems," in the press.

LEGEND OF THE HINDOO TEMPLE AT TRITCHENDOOR.

THE following history of the pagoda at Tritchendoor, or Teruchendoor, from the *Pooranam*, or tradition of the brahmins, notwithstanding its extravagance, is curious, and worthy of record :—

Casibabrema Reshee, the eldest of the fourteen sons of Bruma, the creator, having married two women, named Thithee and Athithee, the former became the mother of the gods, and the latter the mother of the Asurauls.*

Athithee had three sons, who proved far superior to the giants in strength and valour; the first was named by his father Surapurpana; the second Singamoga Suren, because he was born with 1,000 faces of a lion, and with 2,000 hands; and the third Gajomoga Sooren, because he was born with the face of an elephant. These monsters having, by intense devotion and unexampled penances, obtained from the Almighty whatever gifts they prayed for, in such a degree, that neither the gods nor mortals could destroy them, that their authority and government was to extend over 1008 *undoms*, each consisting of fourteen *logums* or worlds (*viz.* seven upper and as many lower worlds), and that all the creation, gods, giants, men, and animals, was to be subject to their will and pleasure.

Having obtained these extraordinary gifts, they returned to their father, and prostrating themselves before him, acquainted him with the extent of power they had acquired from the Supreme Being. He was sorry, because they would affect the Deverguls. The monsters desired their father not to concern himself about the Deverguls, whom they declared they would not suffer to remain in peace, but persecute them with the utmost severity, from the implacable hatred which existed between them since the creation.

They then marched from their father's capital, with a force consisting of innumerable armed carriages, elephants, cavalry, and infantry, extending from the north to the southernmost parts of the sea-shore; and on arriving at this part of the southern country, encountered the gods,† defeated them all, and reduced them to promise submissively to remain in subordination to their authority, and pay an annual tribute to them.

The Asurauls having thus defeated the gods, and reinstated them in their respective kingdoms as tributaries, they, by virtue of the powers granted to them by the Almighty, created a kingdom, and caused it to rise from the centre of the ocean, to the extent of 80,000 *yojanehs*‡ in circumference, and denominated it Vceramayendrapoorypatnam, the walls of which and the palace, &c. within were entirely of gold. The eldest brother and the next to him (with a lion's face) remained in this fort, and assigned a separate fort for their third brother (with an elephant's face), which was created for him, and denominated Crowengegurypurwadom.

These Asurauls having thus established themselves in the midst of the ocean, and rendered the gods in general subservient to their will and pleasure, ruled so very arbitrarily that even the Tremoorty (or Bruma, Vistnoo, and Seven) were not exempt from their trouble and oppression; many of the Deverguls, no longer able to endure the persecution of the Asurauls, abandoned

* Terrible monsters, or evil demons, or rather a species of giants.

† Deventhren, king of gods; Agree, king of fire; Emathermarajah, of death and hell; Nereethee, of giants; Varunes, of clouds and rain; Volwoo, of wind; Goberen, of riches; and Easanen, king of the north-east part of the world.

‡ The extent of each *yojaneh* is reckoned ten Malabar miles.

doned their dominions and places of abode, and fled towards the northern part of Mahamairupurvadom (an immense mountain of gold, said to be in the middle of this world of earth), where they devoted themselves to strict penance, praying the Almighty to relieve them from the Asurauls. Many other gods were made prisoners, and suffered the most ignominious treatment from them.

The gods in exile having invoked the Almighty by fervent prayers and the most rigid abstinence, he honoured them with his gracious appearance, and promised to adopt effectual measures to destroy the Asurauls.

Forty *Saderyougoms** elapsed, and no measure was adopted by Permaisuren (the Almighty) for the performance of his promise. The Deverguls, during these ages, experienced the greatest indignity from the Asurauls. They therefore renewed their invocation with redoubled energy, and having, by the practice of certain mortifications and by strict abstinence, drawn the attention of Easuren † towards their sufferings, he appeared before them again. The Deverguls murmured at his indifference towards them, reminded him of his former promise, and pressed for its accomplishment. Easuren thereupon commanded the Gods of Fire and Wind to transport from Kylasom the *σπίρμα σώματος αὐτοῦ*, and that of Parvathee, to the Gunga of Casee (Benares), and to throw it into that holy river, from which he told them would rise Soobramonier, a god with six faces, who would in due time destroy the Asurauls and preserve the Deverguls. The two gods obeyed the order; the *σπίρμα* was removed by the waves to a spot on the shore which abounded with long grass, ‡ from the midst of which arose Soobramonier.

Whilst this god, in his infant state, with six heads, twelve hands, and eighteen eyes, was playing in the grass, Vistnoo, the preserver, observed it, and immediately commanded the six stars named Kartigay to take care of the babe and give it milk. As these female stars could not conveniently suckle the babe at once, they prayed to Vistnoo to separate him (since six babes appeared to be united in one substance) in order that each of them might be able to give milk as commanded. No sooner did their prayers reach Kylasom, than each of them found a babe in their arms, which they affectionately nourished with care. Permaisuren and Parvathee, having heard of the birth of Soobramonier, with six faces, twelve arms, and eighteen eyes, immediately left Kylasom, and proceeded, mounted on bulls, to the Gunga, accompanied by the lesser gods and reshecs. The moment Parvathee saw the babes, and learnt the cause of their separation, she re-united them, and applied him, in the manner it was born, to her breast and gave it milk. She took it with her to Kylasom, and assigned a part of it in which he might play. As the child grew up and improved, being without playfellows, she cast her eyes at the ornaments on her auclcs (which were adorned with the nine precious stones), and instantly nine gods sprung out of them; they were called Nava Veerauls, § who became the playmates of Soobramonier, to whom they were extremely attached, and they proved his faithful companions. These Nava Veerauls having once wished to have a force under their command, they perspired, and from the sweat of each issued one hundred thousand petty gods. The eldest, Veerabawoo, was considered as the general, and his eight

brothers

* Each *Saderyougom* comprizes the four ages of the world, according to the Hindoo chronology.

† Another name of the Almighty.

‡ Called Terpay, in *Tamul*.

§ Nine heroes; their names are as follow:—Veera Bawgoo, Veera Kalseri, Veera Mayendren, Veera Parenthren, Veera Martenden, Veera Ratchathen, Veera Thakeen, Veera Theeren, and Veera Sooren.

brothers as inferior to him in rank, to the command of this nine lacs of petty gods, and Soobramonier was regarded as their king.

The Deverguls having a third time invoked Permaisuren, the supreme creator, to notice their sufferings, and no longer to defer the promised extirpation of the Asurauls, received an assurance that Soobramonier should be immediately deputed for that purpose.

Permaisuren then called for Viswakurnmah, the carpenter of Dewalogum, and commanded him to bring a ruddum, entirely of massive gold, and set with all manner of precious stones, so as to shine with the splendour of many millions of suns, and also to provide sufficient carriages, elephants, horses, and infantry. These were soon ready, since Bruma, the creator (or rather the immediate agent of the creation) was present to create whatever was commanded by the Almighty.

Soobramonier was then called by Easuren, who delivered into his hands a lance or javelin, called *sultee*, which had the power of destroying all it was thrown at, and from which issued, as it flew, all kinds of weapons equal to the number of objects; taught him how to make use of *ustra** and *shustra*,† and ordered Bruua, Vistnoo, Deventhren, the Ashtatikoo Paulaur, or god of the eight regions of the world, thirty millions of Deverguls, 108 Boothaganunguls (porters who watch the gates in Kylasom), and 108 Senanayaguls (chosen gods for warfare, who generally reside in Kylasom), to accompany Soobramonier with their respective forces in the expedition against the Asurauls. The Nava Veerauls, with their nine lacs of petty gods, were also ordered to accompany Soobramonier, who marched immediately from Kylasom with his celestial host, consisting of 330,000,000, and ordered a part of the advancing party to attack Gajomoga Sooren at Crowengegurru-purwadom. During the battle, Veerabawoo, the general, and some other Deverguls, with some of their force, were craftily drawn into the purwadom, and made prisoners by the monster. The moment Soobramonier heard of this, he sent the lance against him, which flew and split his breast, and after having broke his purwadom to pieces, ascended the upper regions, bathed and purified itself in the *Agasa Gunga*,‡ and returned immediately to the holy presence of Soobramonier.

Soobramonier was highly delighted at the exploit of the lance, and the imprisoned Deverguls having thereby been released, he desired Deventhren to take possession of the said Crowengegurru-purwadom; and having marched from thence with his army, arrived at Tritchendoor, and finding the mountain, by name Gunthamathana-purwadom, to be very high, on the sea-shore, and near to the capital of the Asurauls, he was so much pleased with the advantageous situation of this spot that he encamped here, and gave it the name of *Srijithoporam*.§

Soobramonier then consulted with Bruma, Vistnoo, the other gods, and reshees, relative to the measures to be adopted; and it being determined in council that a messenger should be sent to Soorapurpana, advising him of the object of this expedition, Veerabawoo was fixed upon, and deputed accordingly to carry the message, which was, "to demand from Soorapurpana whether he

* *Ustra*, in Sanscrit, signifies arrow. Soobramonier was taught to rehearse a prayer whenever he had occasion to dart an arrow, which had the virtue of causing as many arrows as may be necessary to issue from it, as it flew, and destroy the enemy.

† *Shustra* signifies all manner of fighting weapons.

‡ A river in the ætherial regions.

§ So denominated in Sanscrit for Tritchendoor.

he would release the three millions of Deverguls he had enslaved, and solemnly promise to desist from ever persecuting them in future, in which case he would be suffered to remain in the undisturbed possession and enjoyment of his kingdom; otherwise to assure him of Soobramonier's determination to exterminate his whole race."

Veerabawoo ascended this mountain, and from its summit leaped with such inexpressible force and fury, that the weight of his prodigious stature sunk the mountain to such a degree, that the root of it is thought to have reached the Padaulom.

Veerabawoo flew in the Augasom (ætherial region), and having reached the pagoda at the west gate of the Asurauls' fort, he went up to the top of it, and from thence took a view of the amazing extent of the kingdom, and its charming prospects. The palaces, and other magnificent buildings, were entirely of massive gold, and enriched with different precious stones. From thence, having discovered the place where the Deverguls were imprisoned, he contrived to make himself known to them, informed them of Soobramonier's arrival here on an expedition against the monsters, and of his determination to destroy the whole race, and therefore that they might soon expect their enlargement.

The messenger then transformed himself into the shape of a little child, and having entered the palace of Soorapurpana, went up, unsuspected, to the Kolloo Mundalom,* and there saw him seated on his throne, of undescribable richness and splendour. Many beautiful damsels were on both sides, fanning him with the chararoms. Many of the captive gods were obliged to serve him with betel, and to hold the padikom (or spitting-pot). Many giant-heralds were reciting panegyrics in praise of his person, authority, the gifts he was endowed with, and his wondrous exploits; and many of the heavenly beauties were dancing before him.

The messenger, Veerabawoo, was so struck with the majestic objects he saw, and of the happiness enjoyed by the tyrant Soorapurpana, that he was somewhat ashamed at the idea of speaking to him from below. He then thought of Soobramonier, and having silently wished for a throne superior in height and splendour to that of the tyrant, a throne of incomparable splendour, and higher than the tyrant's, instantaneously appeared near it, with Veerabawoo seated thereon.

Soorapurpana was astonished at the sudden appearance, and demanded of Veerabawoo who he was, from whence he came, and whether he possessed the power of rendering himself visible and invisible, or whether he was a player come to exhibit his plays before him, and to receive some gratuity? Veerabawoo answered, "I am neither the one nor the other; I am the messenger of Soobramonier, the son of Seven, and a commander of the celestial armies."

Soorapurpana having desired to know the cause and nature of the errand, Veerabawoo communicated it to him. Whereupon Soorapurpana laughed; but being quickly after enraged at his presumption, called for Vagerabaugoo Sooren (his youngest son), and some of his troops, to punish him for daring to deliver the message. No sooner did Vagerabaugoo Sooren make the attempt, than the messenger took hold of them all by their legs, and dashed their heads on the ground. As this massacre was committed by Veerabawoo in the hall

of

* Hall of audience, garnished with whatever may be conceived most pompous, rich, and magnificent.

of audience, and in presence of Soorapurpana, seated on his throne of state, and as he now expected to be attacked by a great number of the tyrant's force, considering the hall too small to combat with them, he disappeared, and flew through the air towards the south gate, where he encountered Yalley-mogah-Sooren (a valiant giant with the face of *Yalley*, a fabulous animal, who had charge of the south gate), and having destroyed him, returned from thence to Srijentheeporum, and acquainted Soobramonier of the result of his embassy.

Soobramonier, exasperated at the disrespectful behaviour of the tyrant, immediately prepared to cross the sea. He mounted his ruddum of unutterable splendour, accompanied by Bruma, Vistnoo, and innumerable other lesser divinities, and, with the whole of his formidable army, marched through the sea, which was so filled with dust, that it grew almost dry; and having arrived within thirty yogums of the Asurauls' capital, he halted there, commanded the water to divide, and caused an extensive city to rise. He gave it the name of Hennakoodaporapatnam, and encamped there.*

Naraden Reshee,† one of the holy prophets of Kylasom, having flown through the air to the capital of the Asurauls, informed Soorapurpana of Soobramonier's approach with the determination to fight him, and to destroy him and his whole race.

The tyrant, far from being terrified at the intelligence, laughed contemptuously at the determination of Soobramonier, firmly convinced that there were none in the 1,008 *undoms* within his jurisdiction, or in the whole universe, able to cope with him, since the mighty gifts granted to him by Easuren could not be taken from him. Elated with this notion, he told Naraden that he would immediately detach one of his officers with a small force, to punish Soobramonier for his presumption: Naraden flew back to camp, and apprized Soobramonier of his intention. The Swamy Soobramonier ordered one of the Boothaganoms, with a small force, to meet the enemy. A battle took place, and the whole of them were killed; the commander of the enemy's detachment, named Doondonum, having alone escaped slaughter, they challenged each other, and having lost their weapons during the encounter, after wrestling for several hours, Doondonum was lifted up by the Boothaganom and thrown aloft in the air. The moment he fell he arose again, and laying hold of his adversary, threw him also in the air; thus the two combatants tossed up each other several times with great force; the Boothaganom then became enraged, and grasping an iron pestle which was laying by, gave Doondonum a blow on his head, and killed him.

Soorapurpana, hearing of the defeat of his detachment, sent his son, Banoggapen, with a large force, consisting of armed carriages, elephants, horses, and infantry; previous to which he taught him the use of the *ustra jebom*, and assuring him of victory over Soobramonier, despatched him with his blessing.

Naraden

* This place is now called Cather Caumom, in Candy.

† This prophet is a distinguished son of Bruma, whose actions are the subject of a *pooranam*, and bears a strong resemblance to Mercury. He is said to be a very wise legislator, great in arts and in arms, an eloquent messenger of the gods, and to favoured mortals, and a musician of exquisite skill. He was, however, famous for his officiousness in intermeddling in all affairs between the Deverguls, Reshees, &c., thereby fomenting contentions, setting them at variance with each other, and exciting quarrels, confusion, and disorder amongst them; but the mighty gifts acquired by him from the Almighty were such as to keep them in awe of him, and he was, consequently, much respected. He could never be entrusted with secrets, nor could he refrain from divulging what he knew, because his belly would swell till it burst.

Naraden Reshee reported to Soobramonier the march of Banoogapen. In consequence of this intimation, Soobramonier sent for Veerabawgoo (the messenger at first), gave him the necessary *verudoos* (banners or trophies) to display about his person, with a ruddum of indescribable beauty and brightness, and put a force under his command much stronger than that of the expected Banoogapen. He also communicated to him the use of the *ustra jebom*, and having rendered him in every respect superior to his foe, sent him from camp, attended with music.

Veerabawgoo advanced, and his van meeting that of Banoogapen, a skirmish took place, in which that of the enemy was obliged to retreat. Both armies soon after engaged for a whole day; Veerabawgoo's was obliged to fall back and join their respective commanders (the Ettoo Verauls), who thereupon advanced at the head of their forces, and engaged that of the enemy; the whole of whose troops were slain by the Ettoo Verauls. Banoogapen attacked them singly by himself, and eventually darted the *ustrom* against them, which disabled the Ettoo Verauls, and induced them to call on Veerabawgoo for help. Veerabawgoo then opposed Banoogapen, and both darted, from their ruddums, numerous arrows at each other, from every one of which, as it flew, issued thousands, in showers. The body of Banoogapen being covered with wounds, and he becoming much fatigued, swooned for a moment, when Veerabawgoo aimed at his charioteer and killed him. He then cut off the flag fixed on the top of his chariot, then the horses, and lastly the chariot also. Banoogapen, on recovering, saw that he was nearly overcome; he, nevertheless, took courage, and aiming at the horses of his opponent's chariot, killed one of them. Veerabawgoo then drew from his armed chariot a weapon called *vagerayoudom*, and drawing close up to Banoogapen, gave him a final blow, which severed his head from his body.

Veerabawgoo having thus slain Banoogapen, his whole army returned in triumph with the Nava Verauls, and communicated his success to Soobramonier.

The moment Soorapurpana heard of the victory of Veerabawgoo over his son Banoogapen, he, in great rage, ordered his ministers to prepare a greater force, under the command of two of his brave generals. His third son, Agnimogum (face of fire), hearing of the defeat of his brother Banoogapen, and of their father's sorrow and rage, pressed forward, and offered to take the command of the army. He observed to his father, that Banoogapen had not sufficient experience; but that he might depend on his prowess, and be assured of his destroying the presumptuous Deverguls, and causing Soobramonier to retreat.

Soorapurpana was highly pleased with his son Agnimogum, and commending him, he detached him accordingly, at the head of the army, accompanied by the two sons of Banoogapen, to give them an opportunity of revenge.

Naraden Reshee communicated to Soobramonier the news of the march of Agnimogum, and that he was advancing expeditiously to destroy his whole host.*

[To be concluded next month.]

* We have not intermeddled with the spelling of proper names in the MS. copy of this article, with which we are obligingly favoured by Sir Alexander Johnston.

THE EAST-INDIA MEDICAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Referring to a Debate at the East-India House respecting the military and medical services in India, one cannot but be forcibly struck with the deficiency of information as to the details of the latter: to this deficiency alone can be attributed the present state of the medical service, as to its numbers, and as to the want of adequate remuneration of medical officers, who have not received a proportionate share of consideration with the officers of the civil, military, and clerical establishments.

Having nothing to expect from any changes in the service, or its increased remuneration, I shall not be suspected of interested motives, in pointing out the incorrect statements of the Chairman, re-echoed by Mr. Wigram, upon that occasion. In so doing no personal disrespect is intended; the sole object being a statement of facts, which, it is hoped, may lead to more mature consideration of so important a subject.

It is stated that "the native troops have the advantage of a large medical staff, while *the King's troops rely altogether on the surgeons attached to them*;" and that "the Company's troops have the advantage of native dressers, which is by no means inconsiderable."

The following are the facts of the case:—a battalion in *the King's service* has a surgeon and two European assistants; generally a European serjeant in hospital,—almost always, a newly arrived assistant of the Company's service,—one or two dressers or pupils, also from the Company's service; and on *all* occasions of epidemic or endemic disease, or in *any* case of deficiency, Company's assistants are attached to King's regiments (without any advantage to themselves). I am not aware of any advantage from the Company's staff, in which the King's regimental service does not partake, *as to assistance*; on the contrary, during my period of service, European troops have ever been considered as objects of the first anxiety.

A *Company's battalion* has *one* European medical officer *only*; often two battalions are under one medical officer (at the very time that Company's assistants are lent to the King's service): it is true, surgeons' *names* are attached to and banded from one regiment to another, but the members of the regiment know not even their persons. The latest army-list from Madras will shew that not a surgeon is on duty with the corps to which his name is attached; the appointment to the Nizam's service—the residencies,—garrisons,—and some zillahs, occupy the surgeons, with the exception of half-a-dozen regiments of cavalry. The two native dressers attached to a battalion are very inadequate to the proportion of aid in a European regiment; in the native regiment the single European medical officer (in times such as those of the late few years) often works till he falls a sacrifice to his exertions for others, and the *want of additional assistance*. The medical officer commences his professional duties after long and forced marches, when his brother officers retire to repose.

It is, then, clear that *the regimental medical service of the Company is not on a par with that of his Majesty's service*; and it is equally clear, that the loss of human lives must be the consequence of the mistaken economy, of not sending out two medical officers for each regiment. It should be clearly ascertained, what numbers are necessary to provide for all the duties of staff, garrisons, residencies, zillahs, subsidiary forces, &c.;

and to leave to every regiment two assistants—*always present for duty except in case of sickness*—this ultimately would prove economical.

On the subject of remuneration of the Company's medical servants, I do not suppose it can be contended that they are less useful than the other services; their duties are constant and arduous, not dependant on war or peace. The acquirement of a proper knowledge of their duties, requires an expenditure of money and devotion of time at least equal to the other services; indeed considerably exceeding them, except the chaplain. The exposure of life, in the treatment of disease, is greater than in the other services; *yet the medical officer cannot receive from the service more than half the retiring advantages of the military officer, however long he may devote himself to the service.* It cannot be contended, in reply to this, that some ten or twenty persons have retired from each presidency with competence, because accident has thrown these few in the way of advantages not open to the service generally; nor will the consideration, that the early allowances of the surgeon are greater, and the period of service shorter, than those of the military officer, affect the question. The thing to be considered is, *the positive and ultimate reward afforded after arduous duties, and exile from family and friends, and the comparative advantages arising out of the respective services.*

The facts are simple: *the civilian* has emoluments which support the high station he holds, enable him with common attention to save a tolerable independence, and to pay monthly such a sum as secures him £1,000 a-year for life.

The *military officer*, beginning in early life, supports himself (while the medical officer is at great expense); gradually gets into good receipts, and retires on the pay of his rank, after twenty-two years, but may remain to secure to himself £1,000 or £1,200 a-year retiring pension. The *medical officer* may devote his life, and *never can retire on more than half the sum, or £500.*

The *chaplain*, who, in general circumstances, as to education, expense, and late commencement of his career, is the only one in the situation of the medical officer, has advantages in furlough and on retirement, superior to the latter. Why?—His pay from the outset is much higher—more than double!

The *surgeon* commences with some advantage over the military man, but has none in the long-run; his promotion is slow; his chance of any advantageous situation very uncertain. He is compelled, on attaining a superior rank, to serve in it two years before he can get the pension of that rank; and no duration of service will give him more than half the sum granted to the military officer. He cannot get more than £500 per annum.

Is it possible that all this can be known, and not redressed? I believe not; it is inconsistent with the general liberality observed by the Directors; but it wants an active representative in the Court. The medical body are not numerous; and they do not attain riches so as to be enabled to offer themselves as Directors, or an advocate might be found.

Cheltenham,

A RETIRED SURGEON.

Jan. 24, 1827.

ROUTE ACROSS THE YUMA MOUNTAINS.

THE following journal contains the details of the proceedings of the detachment under Lieut. Trant, which crossed the Yuma mountains by the Tongho pass, to which reference is made in our last number.* It appears in the *Government Gazette* of Calcutta.

" 23d March. We left Padong-Mew at half-past five A. M.; passed the village of Namysunah, it consists of about seventy houses and 200 inhabitants; and the small village of Majeetoo-Youah, consisting of about thirty houses and 100 inhabitants. Passed the deserted village of Kougha-Youah, at a short distance from the above village; crossed a large nullah, about 150 yards in breadth, called Dingah Showah, at this time nearly dry, which takes its rise from the interior, and runs into the Irrawaddy, by the Koopoo nullah. Arrived and halted at the village of Moonghee, situated on the left bank of the Koopoo: the village has about 100 huts, but few inhabitants, who were very friendly, and supplied us with fowls, eggs, &c. The road throughout this day's march was good, and fit for carriages of any description: water very plentiful.

" 24th March. Marched at half-past five A. M.; low hills on the right and left a short distance from the road, covered with thick forest jungle; passed the small deserted village of Chaporee; crossed the Koopoo nullah: on the hills to the right a few pagodas and keouns were scattered; after crossing the Koopoo we lost all traces of the road. The remainder of this day's march was on the bank and through the bed of the above nullah, which we crossed fifteen times: there was no water procurable from it, merely a few stagnant pools, and the camp was supplied by digging. Halted on the right bank of the Koopoo; the road very bad and difficult, owing to the bed of the river being full of large fragments of rocks, consequently unfit for the passage of carriages: laden bullocks might with difficulty pass.

" 25th March. Marched at the usual hour; the road, or path-way, if it can be so called, much the same as yesterday: we crossed over three ranges of low hills, the ascents and descents extremely steep. The first part of the march lay through the bed of yesterday's nullah, which we crossed twenty-two times, ascending almost imperceptibly: the Koopoo runs off to the southward: halted on the left bank of a small clear running hill-stream. The road to-day was bad, and unfit for carriages or laden cattle of any description: the country throughout the march dry and parched, the hills covered with low jungle.

" 26th March. Marched at the usual hour; the march to-day extremely harassing; passed over two ranges of high hills, in some places very steep, so much so that we were obliged to use our hands as well as feet; crossed two dry nullahs, and halted on the right bank of the Matoun Showey nullah, a clear running stream; the hills still covered with thick jungle; road quite impassable for laden cattle of any description.

" 27th March. Started at the usual hour; left the Matoun Showey nullah on our left, and passed over two ranges of low hills; observed the marks of wild elephants and buffaloes; crossed three dry nullahs, and halted on the left bank of yesterday's nullah: the road to-day much the same as yesterday, but with plenty of water in the nullah.

" 28th

* See p. 61.

" 28th March. Marched at five A. M.; left the Matoun Showey nullah on our left; passed over three ranges of low hills, and again met with the above nullah. The remaining part of this day's march was in the bed and along the banks of it, which we crossed thirty-one times: halted on the right bank of the nullah, at the foot of the great Youmah hills, which separate the provinces of Arracan and Ava. The march to-day was attended with considerable toil, the rocks on the bed of the nullah being very sharp and pointed: a number of our Birmah coolies here deserted, which put us to very great inconvenience for the carriage of our provisions.

" 29th March. Marched at day-break: the first part of our march lay through the bed of yesterday's nullah, which we crossed fifteen times; the nullah branches off to the right and left. We now perceived the great Youmah hills, and began to ascend by a tongue of land branching from them; the path was most abrupt and difficult of ascent; numerous elephant tracts were here perceptible. The perpendicular state of the road was such that we had considerable difficulties to encounter, using our hands, and holding on by bamboos or other jungle, to enable us to make good our way. At two P. M. halted to allow the coolies and stragglers to come up: started again at three o'clock; the whole face of the hills was covered with the thick male bamboo, which we were necessitated to force through: our progress was very slow and harassing.

" The road to-day impassable for cattle of any description. The scenery around us had a most pleasing effect: the hills covered with a bright vegetation, and the clouds rolling beneath us, at once presented a sight novel and grand. To-day our ascent by barometer was about 4,000 feet: the track difficult, and we often lost our road, which was discoverable only by notches in the bamboos, which, if once missed, caused us to retrace our steps till again discovered. Our march to-day commenced at sunrise, and ended at sunset: we attempted at various stages of our march to procure water, but were unable to obtain any.

" 30th March. Started as usual; the morning hazy, the clouds rolling beneath us like the agitated ocean, which continued during the whole of this day's march; the ascent still steep and difficult, and at eleven A. M. distant from the last encampment, the barometer stood at 25.64; thermometer attached 75°, and detached 80°: this appears to be the highest part of the Youmah range where we crossed. The general feature of the country on the hills, the same as yesterday: our march was again from sunrise to sunset, and yet we advanced little more than ten miles. Wild elephants were seen by the camp. We now were descending toward the plains of Arracan, when the face of the country began to change its aspect; the thick bamboo jungle gave place to lofty magnificent trees, covered with rich foliage, and presenting to the beholder a scene of fertility highly pleasing. We were again disappointed in procuring water, and obliged to send people into the valley below, who, by digging wells, procured a small supply, very brackish, and not of sufficient quality for the use of our camp.

" 31st March. Started at half-past five; the march to-day was one of great toil and difficulty, not a drop of water being procurable, and the people falling on the road from fatigue and thirst: although some water had been procured the day before, it was of so bad a quality, and so scantily supplied, that the people began to despair of gaining this necessary staff of life, and it required much persuasion to keep their spirits from giving way to despair:

the

the Burmese here behaved most nobly; notwithstanding the fatigue of the march, and being obliged, when we halted, to send into the valley for water, they retraced their steps, carrying with them bamboos, filled with this necessary article, for the sepoys and followers who had dropped on the road: some of our people came into camp as late as ten o'clock at night. The general appearance of the country was the same as yesterday; we descended very rapidly towards the plains.

" 1st April. Marched at the usual hour, still descending towards the plains, and meeting with numerous tracks of wild elephants; the guides frequently lost their way; we passed over eight ranges of low hills, covered with thick jungle. At two P. M. halted on the right bank of the Yankooah nullah, which our people approached with delight; this stream is transparently clear, and was hailed with joy after so many days of anxious solicitude. Nature here has scattered a scenery highly picturesque, which we were the more disposed to admire as we had been so many days closed up in forest jungle. We now looked forward to the prospect of soon seeing the end of our journey: we here rested for the remainder of the day; the road from the hills to the plain was the same as yesterday, offering insurmountable obstacles to the advance of laden cattle or carriages.

" 2d April. The first part of our march lay along and through the bed of yesterday's nullah, which we crossed fourteen times; the nullah was full of large masses of broken rocks, deposited during the rains from the mountain torrents; left the Yankooah nullah, and passed over a low range of hills, and entered a beautiful country interspersed with hillocks; at two P. M. halted at the small village of Tongho, where, for the first time since leaving the Burmese country, we beheld inhabitants; it consists of about twenty huts, and is situated on the left bank of a large salt-water river, which the natives called the Tongho river; the road to-day was good, and might be made passable for carriages of any description; we stopped here three days to procure boats for our party to enable us to proceed to Ramree. The distance from Padong-Mew to Tongho is little more than eighty miles."

S O N N E T.

FAME.

WHAT's reputation? Can a garland hung
 Upon the warrior's bier recall his breath;
 Or posthumous applauses warm the tongue
 Steeped in the freezing pool of horrid death?
 In vain would music's sweetest notes be sung,
 Fraught with inspiring eulogy, among
 The tenants of the mouldering cells beneath.—
 But yet, though Fame nor rescues from the grave,
 Nor wards the blows that fill it; let fair Fame
 Due honour, gratitude, affection have;
 She's Virtue's firm ally:—who gain a name?—
 The great, the wise, the virtuous, and the brave.
 To think, at the last hour, that we may save
 Something from death, gives joy heaven does not blame.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

M. CHAMPOLLION has published, at Florence, a "Letter to the Duke de Blacas d'Aulps on the new Hieroglyphical System of Messrs. Spohn and Seyffarth," of which some account was given in an article inserted in our last volume, p. 153. The reply of M. Champollion is so interesting, in many respects, that we shall give a translation of it at length.*

"The two works published by Mr. Seyffarth, on Egyptian writing, and especially his *Rudimenta Hieroglyphices*, came to my knowledge some months back; an attentive examination of them soon convinced me that Mr. Seyffarth, or Mr. Spohn, whose doctrines that young scholar has adopted, extended and propagated, suffering himself to be carried away by illusions which the study of the original relics could alone dissipate, had conceived a system altogether arbitrary for the interpretation of the Egyptian texts; a system which, like that of Kircher, rested upon no series of certain facts, but was founded upon assertions or views quite peculiar. I wished to leave to the learned, who, by their previous studies, are the proper judges in this case, the office of weighing the real value of this new method, and of deciding whether this novel system is superior, in clearness, certainty, and proof, to that which I have proposed; I have, therefore, refrained hitherto from publishing my opinion of the subject. I did hope, moreover, that men of erudition, as well as those who attend occasionally to this branch of archæology, would speedily perceive what could be expected from the system of Messrs. Spohn and Seyffarth, when they learned that, after these two scholars had published the *reading* and the *translation* of an Egyptian manuscript in the cabinet at Paris, the Greek text of *this very manuscript*, discovered in London by Dr. Young, did not confirm, in *one single point*, the version of these two German scholars: a circumstance which plainly demonstrates the fallacy of the fundamental principles of their method. But this fact, which is susceptible of easy proof, since the Egyptian text and the Greek text of this manuscript are both published, does not appear to have produced all the effect which might have been expected. Many persons, who indeed are not deeply acquainted either with Mr. Seyffarth's system or with mine, but who nevertheless know that all the bilingual inscriptions (that is, all the Egyptian inscriptions accompanied by their Greek translation, and brought from Egypt during the last four years) clearly confirm my system, which was made public before their discovery; and expressly contradict the system of Mr. Seyffarth, which is applicable to them in no respect; many of these persons, I say, still affect, notwithstanding, to hesitate, in a state of pretended philosophical doubt, between the two systems. Others, more conveniently, though more fatally for science, giving themselves no pains to examine on which side truth is to be found, loosely declare that we know nothing positively yet respecting the graphic system of the Egyptians.

"In this state of things, sir, you desire to learn of me what are the principal points in which my system differs from that promulgated by Messrs. Spohn and Seyffarth, and to know my opinion upon the grounds of the latter. Anxious to diffuse light upon an archæological discussion, of the importance of which your Excellency is fully aware, a discussion which it is desirable to see speedily terminated, interested solely in the progress of science, I will endeavour to reduce the question to its real merits, by explaining, briefly and comparatively, the bases of both systems.

* We take it from the *Bulletin Universel*, an. 1825, No. 11.

"The work, published under the title of *Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique*, comprehends the whole of my doctrine respecting the Egyptian graphic system. It contains, I believe, no assertion not demonstrated and supported by the quotation of a very great number of facts taken from the original monuments, and which every person may verify.

"The *Rudimenta Hieroglyphices* of Mr. Seyffarth consist, on the contrary, of thirty-seven paragraphs, containing a brief exposition of the fundamental bases of his system; the author has not deemed it requisite to cite the ancient authorities or monumental facts, from whence he deduces his principles.

"I have, therefore, proceeded by a deduction from material facts, and the learned German has constructed his system *à priori*; a method which no kind of solid study can admit. Having pursued two modes of investigation in our researches so different, it is natural that our respective results should possess nothing in common.

"The first fruit of my researches was to discover, in the hieroglyphical inscriptions (taking, for the starting point of my operations, the bilingual monument of Rosetta) the simultaneous use of three species of characters:—1st, *figurative characters*, or such as represent the forms of the objects they express; 2dly, *symbolical characters*; 3dly, *phonetic characters*, or those which represented sound.

"The ancient Greek authors, and particularly Clement of Alexandria (*Strom.*, lib. v. sec. 4), who of all others has given us the most circumstantial details respecting the system of Egyptian writing, informs us, in fact, that hieroglyphical writing consisted of three sorts.—

"First, by means of *letters*, that is, by the expression of words—*δια των πρωτων ρηγιμων*—these are the phonetic characters of my system.

"Secondly, by the *imitation* of the object to be expressed—*κατα μιμησιν*—these are the *figurative* characters of my system.

"Thirdly, tropically, by *symbols* and *enigmas*—*τροπικως κατα τινας ανηγους*—these are the *symbolical* characters of my system.

"My first general results, obtained only from the comparative examination of monuments, are thus perfectly in harmony with what classical antiquity has unanimously transmitted to us upon this subject.

"The system of Mr. Seyffarth is, on the contrary, in direct opposition, in respect to this fundamental point, with monuments as well as with authors.

"First, the learned German does not admit, in fact, *figurative* characters in the hieroglyphical texts (*Rudin. Hierogl.* sec. 35, note 107); but in rejecting without cause the assertion of the ancients on this head, how happens it that he did not discover the actual existence of these characters upon those monuments which he has been able to study? The copy in his possession of the hieroglyphical inscription of Rosetta (an inscription upon which he tells us he has founded his system) must have been very incorrect, since he has not perceived any *figurative* characters there: *wheat* (line 4), *temple* (lines 4, 9, 11, &c.), *child* (line 5), *priest* and *priestesses* (lines 5, 12, twice, and 13) *image* (line 6), *images* (line 7), *statue* (twice in line 8), *chapel* (three times in line 8, twice in line 9), *aspick* (line 9), *tetragon* (line 9), *phylactery* (line 9), *man* (line 13), and *stele* (line 14); these image-characters occur in those parts of the hieroglyphical text corresponding to those in the Greek text where such objects are distinctly mentioned. I observe, in addition to these decisive facts, that there are no manuscripts, that there is no single one amongst the thousands of Egyptian *bas-reliefs* existing in Europe or elsewhere, in the

hieroglyphical legends, of which it would not be easy to point out *figurative* characters in abundance; this kind of character does therefore exist in hieroglyphic writing, although not remarked by Messrs. Spohn and Seyffarth.

"Secondly, these learned persons recognize as little the existence of the *symbolical*, *enigmatical*, or *tropical* characters, in the hieroglyphical texts. I acknowledge that, upon this point, I cannot help feeling the utmost astonishment at this contradiction, in a manner so formal and without any species of proof, of a fact which all classical antiquity concurs in attesting, and which is even confirmed by the most superficial study of the Egyptian relics: Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch, Clemens Alexandrinus, Eusebius, Porphyry, Jamblichus, Ammianus Marcellinus, and a multitude of other authors, not only speak of the *symbolical* characters of Egyptian writing, but even cite a great number of them, the explanation of which they give, and which we find upon the original monuments with a value evidently analogous. Moreover, we possess, in the work of Horapollon, the very translation of a book written by an ancient Egyptian, for the specific purpose of explaining a very long series of *symbolical* characters belonging to Egyptian hieroglyphical writing. Can we hesitate a single moment? On the one hand, we have classic authors and monuments affirming and demonstrating the existence of *symbolical* signs in the sacred language of the Egyptians; on the other, Messrs. Spohn and Seyffarth, who pretend to deny systematically the existence of this order of characters, without producing the least proof in support of such an assertion. I am astonished that Mr. Seyffarth should not have perceived in the Rosetta inscription, the words *gold, silver, goods, good, power, name, Egypt, panegyric, god, life, living, day, month, year, writing, &c. &c.* in the Greek text, rendered in the corresponding passages of the hieroglyphical text by isolated characters, very evidently *symbolical*.

"Thirdly, according to these scholars, hieroglyphic writing is composed only of *character letters*, that is, of signs, which, taken individually, represent a sound; every hieroglyphic is *phonetic*, according to Messrs. Spohn and Seyffarth, who recognize only a writing altogether alphabetical in that of ancient Egypt. This opinion is opposed at once (as it has been shewn) to monuments and to authors, who agree in describing three sorts of characters in Egyptian hieroglyphic writing, one figurative, another symbolic, and the third phonetic.

"I flatter myself that I was the first to demonstrate the existence of a certain number of *phonetic* characters in the Egyptian hieroglyphic system; but I took good care not to generalize my discovery too far; I have confined its application within those limits which the monuments themselves assign. My alphabet, published more than four years ago, has received, and still receives daily, new confirmations, either by means of bilingual inscriptions discovered in Egypt, or by the felicitous applications which have been made of it to the great monuments of Egypt by Mr. H. Salt, his Britannic Majesty's Consul-general at Cairo, who, previous to these experiments, which he has had the noble candour to make public, had absolutely declared against my system. The success of my researches is entirely owing to the rule which I prescribed to myself in studies so pregnant with illusions as these, namely, to proceed only upon *material facts*; to establish upon them my convictions, and then to explain them clearly for the conviction of others. Thus, for example, my alphabet is founded upon the comparison of the proper names *Ptolemy* and *Cleopatra*, written in hieroglyphics; proper names which are doubtless those of these two personages, as was previously demonstrated by the three texts of the Rosetta inscription, and the Greek inscription engraved upon the base of the

the Egyptian obelisk at Philæ. By means of hieroglyphic letters, of which these two names give me the certain value, I was enabled easily to discover upon monuments the hieroglyphical names of all the Greek kings and queens of Egypt, as well as the various legends of fourteen Roman emperors; it was by means of these names, which were corrected, one by another, that I completed with absolute certainty my hieroglyphical alphabet. It contains more than 120 characters really distinct in form. My alphabet, in short, rests upon a solid basis, since it is possible to demonstrate unexceptionally (as I have done) the value of each of its constituent elements.

"Although Mr. Seyffarth's system admits only signs purely *alphabetical*, in Egyptian writing, we seek in vain to find in his works on what *data*, on what demonstrative fact, he offers to our faith (and the expression is not far-fetched) an immense table, comprehending a popular alphabet, composed, according to his account, of 6,000 characters! This number will indeed appear very moderate if we consider that Mr. Spohn attempted to demonstrate, by an algebraic formula, the possibility that the sum of the Egyptian alphabetical letters, hieroglyphic as well as hieratic, amounted to 675,000! Happily, in a case of this sort, an algebraic formula is not sufficient to establish, in point of fact, an assertion contrary to good sense. At present, we have only to do with the 6,000 alphabetical characters of Mr. Seyffarth.

"I shall repeat on this occasion what I have said elsewhere: the very considerable number of original Egyptian monuments which I have studied, in the course of fifteen years, in the museums or collections of France and Italy, have furnished me with little more than 800 or 900 hieroglyphic characters really distinct in form. It will consequently be asked how it could happen that Messrs. Spohn and Seyffarth, who knew nothing of the collections either of France or Italy, and probably very few of those to be found in Germany, could have exaggerated to such an extent the number of the signs of Egyptian writing. It is also difficult to conceive how Mr. Seyffarth can present us at the close of his work with such an enormous series of pretended Egyptian alphabetical characters. It is possible that this colossal table has prejudiced many persons in favour of the new system: I confess that it is a matchless effort of patience, but it displays neither exactitude nor fidelity. I do not hesitate to assert, 1st, that three parts, at least, of the signs engraved and *explained* in this table never really existed on any original Egyptian monument; and 2dly, that these original monuments exhibit, ordinarily, a very great number of signs which are vainly sought in the immense *alphabet* of Mr. Seyffarth.

"But all this may be easily explained: the two learned Germans have had the misfortune to labour, in decyphering Egyptian writings, not upon *original* texts inscribed upon obelisks, mummies, bas-reliefs, papyri, &c., but upon *designs* and *engravings* of inscriptions executed in Europe by artists who, in general, do not express truly what is found upon the originals they profess to copy, but only what, with their inexperienced eyes, they think they see. Hence this extraordinary number of pretended hieroglyphic signs, which are, in fact, only errors or unintentional creations of modern designers and engravers. But in addition to this, Mr. Seyffarth, venerating the characters reproduced by these engravers, even to the smallest touch, has discovered occasionally a *new* sign, or the *decomposition* of signs, either by *marks* of a change of value, which he has named *diacritical lines*, or by simple ornaments—for this scholar has discovered *ornamented* letters, even in the demotic writing, the number of signs in which is multiplied almost tenfold by the aid of these fanciful variations or distinctions.

"It appears, therefore, evident to me that a system established upon such ruinous bases can conduct only to conclusions contrary to truth, and if not injurious, at least useless to science. The unfortunate experiment which has been made, by the authors themselves, in the application of the system to the Egyptian manuscript of Paris, of which they were ignorant that a Greek translation was in existence, affords the exact means of judging of the confidence due to all the other translations attempted by the medium of this same method.

"The system of Messrs. Spohn and Seyffarth, which, as may have been already seen, is formally opposed to historical authority, and which is (if I may so express it) alien to the monuments of Egypt, since it explains a very considerable number of signs which those monuments do not exhibit, is, besides, in contradiction to the natural course of things, in all times and places. Is it, in fact, credible, that a people should agree to use an *alphabetical* system composed of 6,000 letters? Can we conceive it possible that a child must have been obliged to class in his memory more than 200 arbitrary signs before it was able to represent *a single one* of the twenty-five sounds or articulations of his spoken language?

"Unfortunately, Mr. Seyffarth carries improbability still further; since, not content with the enormous alphabet of 6,000 characters, he is obliged, in order to reconcile what he calls his transcriptions from the Egyptian texts, to suppose still that each sign, amongst these thousands of characters, has not a fixed value, but is capable of expressing *two, four, and even six* different letters. What an endless and inextricable labyrinth! The reading of a written text, according to this method, must be a continual divination. A system built upon such suppositions as these is condemned in the outset, by the fact of the absolute impossibility of its existence.

"Let us, however, consent to believe possible what cannot be; let us admit with the author the fundamental principles of his system, and see what its application to the Egyptian texts will produce. If the system of Mr. Seyffarth be well founded, the transcription of an hieroglyphical text, by means of the new alphabet, ought necessarily to produce (since, according to him, it is entirely alphabetical) words, phrases, and periods belonging to the Egyptian language, and disposed in conformity to its grammatical rules.

"It has been demonstrated that the greater part of the words in the ancient Egyptian tongue are preserved in the language called Coptic, which is ancient Egyptian written with Greek letters, and interspersed with a number of Greek words, introduced by the mutual intercourse of the two people, but subject to the rules of Egyptian grammar. The reading of the Egyptian texts, after the method of the learned German, should therefore produce words and phrases, if not absolutely identical with, at least approximating very closely to, the Coptic language.

"But this never happens. If those scholars who are well acquainted with the Coptic tongue will examine the transcriptions of Mr. Seyffarth, they will perceive, from reading the first line, that there is neither Egyptian syntax nor Egyptian forms of grammar, nor Egyptian words, unless they are complaisant enough to consider, for example, the words *ho, noo, oui, galou, nocococ, oucha, thebich, &c.* which Mr. Seyffarth thinks he can read in the Egyptian texts, as identical with the genuine Coptic words *ahi* (life), *nouté* (god), *ouôh* (to add), *schilil* (sacrifice), *nischeoui* (altars), *oueb* (priest), *ouotéb* (libation), which the learned German cites to justify his translation. We shall see, by
and

and bye, that it is only by means of arbitrary suppositions and changes of value in the characters, that Mr. Seyffarth is able painfully to produce such words as the foregoing, which belong to no known tongue, but of which he nevertheless gives us the meaning.

"Those persons who are acquainted with Coptic, and have studied my plan systematically, will remark, on the contrary, that, in my different works, the application of my alphabet, formed of signs the value of which is at once fixed and established by palpable facts, being made to those parts of the hieroglyphical texts where characters of sound are discovered, the result invariably gives words, perfectly identical with those in Coptic, which the general sense of the inscription requires in this place. It is thus that, in my *Précis* of the graphic system of the Egyptians, I have established, in the hieroglyphical texts, the existence of most of the monosyllables or dissyllables, which in Coptic express the grammatical modifications, as well as that of a multitude of terms, such as *nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions, and conjunctions*, which are found in the Coptic. I have, moreover, read upon monuments the names of most of the Egyptian gods, just as the ancient Greeks have transmitted them to us; proper names always written, hieroglyphically, in a fixed and invariable manner; so that I have never been forced, like Mr. Seyffarth, to suppose that the name of Osiris, for example, is found in one and the same text, of seven small columns, written in five different modes, namely, *Osaraz, Osr, Osár, Otzar*, and lastly, *Osáiraz*.

"Such are the radical differences which distinguish the system of M. Seyffarth from that which I had previously proposed. My work is sustained upon material facts; that of the learned German rests only upon a series of suppositions. The results which have also been already obtained from numerous applications of my system, have enriched history with several centuries of genuine facts, at the same time that they daily illustrate more and more the religious system of ancient Egypt; an immense conception, which includes the original source of a large portion of the religious creeds and philosophical systems adopted by the ancient nations of the west.

"I am encouraged to hope, that from this rapid exposition of facts, the learned will be enabled to pronounce upon the comparative claims of Mr. Seyffarth's system and mine. They will have to choose between a system opposed to classical authorities, contradicted by monuments, and which all the bilingual inscriptions demonstrate to be ill-founded, or altogether vain; and a method in perfect accordance with ancient authors, founded upon original monuments, and which has been confirmed, 1st, by the hieroglyphical and Greek inscriptions on four Egyptian mummies now in London, Paris, and Turin; 2dly, by several bilingual papyri in the collections of Paris, Turin, and London; 3dly, by several bilingual obelisks in the Salt collection; lastly, by the dedicatory Greek and hieroglyphical inscriptions on several temples in Egypt, copied upon the spot by Mr. Wilkinson, for the communication of which I am indebted to the friendship of Sir Wm. Gell."

THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE.

It appears from the reports in the public journals that the three leading powers of Europe—England, France, and Russia—have at length interposed effectually on behalf of the unfortunate Greeks, by jointly representing to the court of Constantinople the expediency of recognizing the independence of the Greek provinces; and declaring their determination, in the event of the Grand Seignor's refusal, of sending consuls to Greece, and treating that country upon the footing of an independent state.

Whether the three powers have been touched with compassion at the shameful treatment which the credulous, trusting Grecians have undergone at the hands of the pseudo-philanthropists of England, or whether they think it time to put a stop to a species of civil war, which, from the weakness of both parties, threatens to be interminable, we have no *data* to determine: the latter is the most probable of the two motives.

It is not difficult to foresee, in this recognition of Grecian independence, the germ of the future fall of the Turkish government: a cumbrous, ill-compacted system, which has been preserved from ruin for many years solely by the jealousy of the states of Christendom. The Grecian provinces constituted some of the finest portions of the Ottoman empire; the tribute extorted, in various shapes, from the unhappy race subjected to Turkish tyranny in those countries, enriched the coffers of the imperial treasury; the naval power of Turkey depended almost entirely for the supply of seamen upon its Greek subjects: in short, the court of Constantinople was indebted for the sinews of its political strength, in a great measure, to the inhabitants of Greece, whom it might, by prudent and conciliatory measures, have rendered still more subservient to its power, but whose rancorous hatred, on the contrary, it provoked by misgovernment and persecution.

It is not merely the loss of a territory productive of revenue, and abounding in political resources, which forms the entire sum of injury to be sustained by the Turkish government through the emancipation of the Greeks, but the contest which preceded it has revealed the absolute weakness of that government, to a degree far exceeding the expectations of its most sanguine enemies. The Greeks have been exposed to difficulties and disasters which could never have been anticipated, and which no people struggling for political existence ever before incurred. They have not only been exposed to the attacks of open enemies, but have suffered perhaps more serious and permanent injuries through trusting to false friends and incompetent advisers. They have been treated like the vile bodies upon which practical philosophers essay their experiments. Yet, notwithstanding the unforeseen impediments which obstructed the efforts of the Greeks, their former masters have been unable to reduce them to the yoke. Such palpable impotence clearly shews the injustice of forcing the Greeks to return to their allegiance, which the Turkish government is incompetent to require, since it has sufficiently proved itself unable to fulfil the reciprocal duty of protecting them against a powerful foe.

Marked by such strong discriminating features as the two people are, it is surprising that an earlier attempt was not made, on the part of the Greeks, to emancipate themselves from slavery; in which they would always have found themselves encouraged by the sympathies of their fellow Christians in the West, and might perhaps have met with more real philanthropic aid than at the present period. They would have been unfortunate beyond all precedent had they

they fall into the hands of a party of *friends* in England, at any antecedent time, who would have treated them as our modern Philhellenics have done.

It is surprising, too, that at the period when modern travellers in Greece, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, revealed to Europe the condition of that classical country, the birth-place of the elegant arts, and the only scene where the models of pure architecture could still be studied, a holy fervour had not arisen in behalf of the descendants of those to whom we are indebted for these precious relics, and against the barbarians who were either labouring to destroy them, or who guarded the access to them with scrupulous jealousy. When Deshayes, the French traveller (the first modern who has given us any account of Greece), visited Athens, between the years 1621 and 1630, the monuments of that celebrated city were in comparatively good condition. The finest, indeed, existed in all its glory. He describes the Parthenon as then entire, and unimpaired by the ravages of time, as if but recently erected. This temple existed entire even in 1687. What time had left untouched for centuries, the perverse industry and fury of man in a few years have almost destroyed. "Destructions succeed each other with such rapidity in Greece," says M. de Chateaubriand, "that frequently one traveller perceives not the slightest vestige of the monuments which another has admired only a few months before him."*

The author we have just quoted gives an eloquent picture of what Greece was for some centuries before her late struggle (which has not yet been attended with much improvement in the aspect of the country), which it is impossible to read without wondering at the apathy of the people who could submit to it, whilst living amidst objects which excited so strong a recollection of the ancient glory of their country:—

You would suppose that Greece herself intended, by the mourning which she wears, to announce the wretchedness of her children. The country in general is uncultivated, bare, monotonous, wild, and the ground of a yellow hue, the colour of withered herbage. There are no rivers that deserve the appellation; but small streams and torrents that are dry in summer. No farm-houses, or scarcely any, are to be seen in the country; you observe no husbandmen, you meet no carts, no teams of oxen. Nothing can be more melancholy than never to be able to discover the marks of modern wheels, where you still perceive in the rock the traces of ancient ones. A few peasants in tunics, with red caps on their heads like the galley slaves at Marseilles, dolefully wish you as they pass *Kali spera*, good morning. Before them they drive asses, or small horses with rough coats, which are sufficient to carry their scanty rustic equipage, or the produce of their vineyard. Bound this desolate region with a sea almost as solitary; place on the declivity of a rock, a dilapidated watch-tower, a forsaken convent; let a minaret rise from the midst of the desert to announce the empire of slavery; let a herd of goats, or a number of sheep, browse upon a cape among columns in ruins; let the turban of a Turk put the herdsmen to flight, and render the road still more lonely; and you will have an accurate idea of the picture which Greece now presents.

The physical capacities of the country and the people may, in a few years, if afforded free and uninterrupted scope, repair the misfortunes of centuries. Greece may, in future times, fill as respectable a rank amongst the nations of Christendom as England did before her naval and commercial superiority began to give her pre-eminence.

In the meantime, a very different fate awaits the state from which the Greek provinces are to be detached. Turkey is marked with all the signs of decay, and

* Travels in Greece, &c., Part i.

and has exhibited, within a very recent period, symptoms of internal disorganization, which indicate that the process, begun by debility, will be accelerated by other causes.

It is a curious subject of speculation to consider the probable effects upon the great political system of a disjunction of this once mighty empire. The several parts of it must eventually go to augment the territories of its neighbours, saving such portions as the Greeks themselves may be able to secure in the general struggle. The adjustment of the various claims, for which there exists no competent tribunal, will probably be productive of wars, in which England, though no otherwise interested than to see fair play, will most likely be involved. The consequences of this change in the various relations of the European powers may reach even to the East, and British India may feel the effects of a struggle which she has liberally subscribed to assist.

After all, however, the Greeks, if relieved by the powerful interposition, which, according to report, is to be made in their favour, may become a prey to intestine broils and civil wars, which will protract, if not prevent, her complete regeneration. There is wanting in Greece some master mind, in whom the people can confide, possessed of talent and energy sufficient to control the bad, and to direct the energies of his countrymen to proper objects. If instead of a Washington or a Bolivar, he should prove a Bonaparte, the Greeks would be gainers by being secured from the horrors of long continued anarchy, which is equally destructive to political freedom with the abject bondage they have heretofore endured.

Some disposition has been manifested by the Greeks to adopt the very objectionable policy of placing themselves under the authority of a prince chosen from the family of some European monarch, as an expedient to interest the prejudices of the legitimates in their favour. Let us hope, however, that they will not have recourse to any foreign domination whatsoever: whether a foreign prince be recognized as king or protector, the governing power would be nearly the same; it is a scheme which would be inconsistent with their rapid growth as a free people, and deteriorate the elements of their political character.

Whilst upon this topic, we cannot help expressing our surprise that no further steps have been taken in the matter of the Greek loans. The individuals whose characters are implicated in the transactions find it, perhaps, politic to let the subject sleep; though it would redound more to their credit, if they are really innocent, to keep public attention on the alert, until justice be done them. But what are the bond-holders and the *real* philhellenics about? Their objects cannot be forwarded by affairs remaining *in statu quo*. No visible progress is made in equipping the steam-vessels, the delay in which all parties agree in condemning; and even Mr. Hume has not announced the result of the reference, which he publicly proposed to make, of his conduct to arbitration.

TITLES OF THE RAJAH OF RAMNAD.

(Translated from one of the Title-Deeds in the possession of the Durmasenon Brahmins, engraved on copper-plate.)

GRACED with the constant presence of *Maha Letchme*, (a) and the most honourable ruler of the earth; sovereign of Devanagarum (i. e. Ramnadaporam), mighty monarch and protector of *Shaito Moolah*, (b) (his own kingdom); destroyer of the enemies' forces; performer of his promises; punisher of evil doers; usurper of all countries seen by him; retainer of his conquests; establisher of *Paundiens'* (c) kingdom; securer and promoter of *Sholens'* (d) kingdom; possessor of power to conquer the *Tondamundalom*; (e) superior to the kings on earth; royal hunter of elephants in the provinces of Ealum, Congoo, and Jaffna; an ornament to, and supereminent above, the just and upright kings on earth; preserver of his royal dignities; brilliant as the meridian sun; descendant of the sun; clothed with ornamented robes replete with pearls; chastiser of calumny; destroyer of traitors and ingrates; superior to those that prove rebellious and wicked; humbler of the disobedient; fierce like a young lion; a lion at the head of his army of valiant heroes; a lion to his foes and against oppressive kings; furious like a mad lion; a sanctuary to all who confide in him; guardian of virtuous women; subducer of the feudal government; watcher of Tondy Port; rider of spirited horses; entitled to the banners bearing the marks of the famous Hanooman, (f) Garuda, (g) and Singum; (h) equal to Curna (i) in liberality, to Durmah Rajah (k) in patience and compassion, to Beema (l) in valour and warfare, and the greatest warrior on earth; to Arjoonen (m) in the dexterity of darting arrows, to Nagoola (n) in horsemanship, to Agustier (o) in gifts of wit and wisdom, to Sattia Arichundra (p) for speaking truth; possessed with the art of pleasing the fair sex; delighted with the constant charms of music, songs, and poetry; admired by the most beautiful

(a) *Maha Letchme* (or the great Letchme) is the goddess of beauty, riches, grain, courage, valour, joy, eloquence, matrimony, and every other felicity. She is one of the wives of Vistnoo.

(b) *Shaito Moolah* signifies the southern country, extending from Manameh Kody (a sea-port about one league beyond Cottaputnam) to Cape Comorin.

(c) *Paundiens*—The ancient kings of Madura so called.

(d) *Sholens*—The ancient kings of Tanjore so called.

(e) *Tonda Mundalom*, the country in the north extending from Congeveram to Tripetty.

(f) *Hanooman*, a famous monkey, who was of essential service to the god Rama, when he encountered the great and magical giant *Ravanaen*, sovereign of Yall Lunga, or all Ceylon.

(g) *Garuda*, king of kites, a swift-winged bird, on which Vistnoo, in his benevolent expeditions, is wafted through the air.

(h) *Singum*, the name in Tamul for lion.

(i) *Curna*, a prince fostered by King Terreyothren (who is affirmed to have flourished in the last century of the third age of the world), and famous for his boundless generosity.

(k) *Durmah Rajah*, a king renowned for his benevolence and virtues. He is also affirmed to have reigned prosperously in the third age.

(l) *Beema*, one of the five brothers of Durmah Rajah, next to him, and famous for having been a most valiant and warlike person, and for his remarkable battles.

(m) *Arjoonen*, the third brother of Durmah Rajah, and the favourite and pupil of the god Kristneh; his principal weapon in war was the *gaundivom*, or bow; and famous for the victories gained by him by this single weapon.

(n) *Nagoola*, the fourth brother of Durmah Rajah; he was endued with the gift of rendering every old, impotent, or spiritless horse touched by him, vigorous and spirited, and therefore famous for having rode the most spirited and untractable horses.

(o) *Agustier*, a mighty moonsee, or reshee, and the principal of the seven famous and respectable reshees. He is famous for having invented the Tamul, and the several arts and sciences in that language. He is believed to have obtained immortality and other great gifts, and to exist until this day in the hills about Courtallom.

(p) *Sattia Arichundra*, a king descended from the sun, and supposed to have flourished in the Tredayougum, the second age of the world. He was the king of Ayotee, and famous for having ever spoken and adhered to truth.

beautiful women; successful in all his enterprizes; equal to Rama(*q*) in conquering and subduing tyrants, or wicked princes; regular supporter of those dependent on him; triumpher over his enemies; destroyer of the wicked; frustrater of their projects; upholder of the innocent; remarkably bold and spirited; unshaken in fortitude; equal to King Somen(*r*) in acts of charity; a zealous votary of Siven; patron of the Brahmins; sovereign of Shembee Vullanaud; favourite of the great Letchme; a king whose legs are adorned with bells and other marks representing the heads of his enemies, thereby denoting his valour; and finally, remarkable for his zeal and fidelity in managing the affairs of Ramanada Swamy.

(*q*) *Rama*—this was the name taken by Vistnoo in his sixth incarnation, when he was born into the world as a prince to destroy the giant Ravana, because he caused himself to be worshipped as a divinity.

(*r*) *Somen* was a king renowned for the numerous *chuttrams*, which he caused to be built throughout his kingdom, and the liberal donations made by him for giving rich food daily to innumerable people.

MANG-HAOU-JEN, THE CHINESE POET.

MANG-HAOU-JEN was a native of Scang-chow, in Hoo-pli. In his youth he was liberal and virtuous; he lived in retirement till the age of forty, when he mixed amongst the poets at court. The minister Chang-kow-ling was a poet; also Wang-wei, another minister, who invited the bard to his house, where the Emperor Yuen-tsung (A.D. 745) paid a visit, whilst Mang-haou-jen was present, who, it is related, crept under the bed to hide himself from the Emperor. His host, however, discovered him, and his Majesty desired him to come forth, and recite some of his poetry, which he did, and received an invitation to the imperial palace. On the appointed day, he met a merry party, where he played and drank, and neglected to keep his appointment, which vexed the Emperor, who declared he would have nothing to do with the rude poet. The latter, however, never repented it. He seems to have experienced the fate of Western poets; he died extremely poor, leaving his family in great distress. His name, however, was esteemed; a splendid tomb was built over his remains, and his friend, Wang-wei, had a likeness of the poet painted, which he hung up in a pavillion called by his name.

It is reported of Mang-haou-jen, that he was in the habit of mounting an ass in the midst of snow-storms, and going in quest of pear-blossoms; observing, "my poetical meditations are most active in the midst of wind and snow, and on the back of an ass!"

The poetry of Mang-haou-jen, like most Chinese poetry, consists of short pieces, referring to some particular incident. The following lines, written "On passing the Night in the Hill-Chamber of the Priest Nêë, waiting for Ting-kung, who did not arrive," will serve as a specimen:—

The evening sun has passed yon western hills
And shadows fill the vallies. The pale moon,
Pine-shaded, sheds a softer, cooler light,
Whilst bubbling streams and breezes court the ear.
See from the hills the wood-cutters return;
The darkening mist drives feathered tribes to roost.
• The hour is come when bashful brides retire:
But I must wait, with solitary harp,
And solace me amidst this ivy bower.

THE HARVEY ISLANDS.

THE following particulars of the Harvey Islands, a small cluster in the vicinity of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, are extracted from a journal of some missionaries who visited them in the latter part of the year 1825.*

MANAIA.

This island, which Captain Cook improperly called Mangeea, is included within a barrier of coral rock, from twenty to seventy feet in height, in which there are some openings, from whence there are paths to the interior. The cultivated portion of the island consists of six large vallies, containing plantations of taro, plantains, te-root, cocoa-nuts, and bread-fruit, but the latter is by no means plentiful. Great scarcity is sometimes felt in the dry season, when many of the natives die through actual want. Two causes mainly contribute to this evil; first, the great idleness of the people; secondly, their propensity to theft, and even wanton mischief, owing to which plantations of young bread-fruit, and other trees, are sometimes plucked up. Robbery of this kind is so very prevalent that all the cocoa-nut trees have dried leaves fastened about half-way up the stem, in order that by their rustling noise they may give notice of the acts of depredators.

The number of inhabitants in Manaia amounts to between 1,000 and 1,500. Some of them have embraced Christianity, but the king and principal part of the people continue idolaters.

Manaia was partitioned between five chiefs (or kings, as the missionaries term them) whose names were Numanatini, Teao, Paparani, Teurnorongo, and Kaiau; but the first, having vanquished the other four in war, now rules supreme. The island is divided into six districts, each governed by chiefs, possessed of great authority.

The natives have five principal deities, named Oro, Tanc, Teabio, Toahiti, and Motoro; to the first they offer (though rarely) human sacrifices. They have also *maracs*, and there are certain sorts of cloth which are esteemed sacred amongst them, and which cannot be worn by every person. Men and women are not allowed to eat together in Manaia.

They have a strange method of disposing of their dead. On one of the highest hills is a very deep hole, or pit, probably connected with the sea, into which they promiscuously throw the bodies of their dead (paying no regard to rank, age, or sex), without any other covering than a piece of cloth, fastened round with a cord. They bring them from all parts of the island to this receptacle, and it is the only one that has been used for ages. The stench arising from it is dreadful.

Infanticide is unknown here, so that from this cause and the few diseases in the island, through the slight intercourse of the natives with Europeans, the population increases. The missionaries and the captain of the vessel were the first white men who had set foot upon the island.

The language of this island approaches nearer to that of New Zealand than to the Tahitian; the *ng* and *k* being very prevalent, and the *h* and *f* entirely omitted. The natives display great ingenuity in the fabrication of their cloth, canoes, stone-axes, and ear-ornaments; their heads are profusely covered with figured cloth, red beads, and sinnet of beautiful workmanship. Indeed, there

* The journal is published in the Transactions of the Missionary Society, or Quarterly Chronicle, January 1827.

there are no islanders in these seas that equal the Manaïans in the manufacture of their sinnet.

RAROTONGA.

The number of inhabitants on this island is from 6,000 to 7,000. Three chiefs, named Makea, Tinomana, and Pa, formerly governed it, between whom were frequent and bloody wars; but the sovereign power is now by universal consent vested in Makea, who has become a convert to Christianity, and has given evidence of his sincerity by discarding all his wives (eight in number) except one, by his constant attendance at school, and his attention to religious instruction, as well as by his ready acquiescence in every plan proposed for the spiritual and temporal benefit of his people. He is a fine handsome man, and has eight sons and four daughters.

The progress of Christianity has been more rapid in this island than in the Society Islands; this has been the fruit of the labours of two Tahitian teachers, during the last two years, previous to which, the island of Rarotonga was scarcely known to exist.

The natives, when idolaters, worshipped four principal deities, namely, Taaroa, Butea, Toahiti, and Mоторо; the two last correspond in name to the deities of Manaia. No human sacrifices were offered to these deities. There were *arreois* amongst them, but they never murdered their children, except females at the birth. In their wars, the heads of the slain were cut off and piled in heaps in the *maracs*, and the bodies formed a repast for the conquerors. Before the converts acquired their present superiority, they had a battle with the idolaters, who annoyed them perpetually, and threatened destruction to them and their religion. The idolaters were routed in the conflict, leaving their gods in the possession of their antagonists. The latter treated such of their idolatrous countrymen as they took prisoners with kindness, and released them; but they returned in a body, and declared that having *lost their heads* (alluding to being seized by the head, which is a mark of captivity), they were lost; adding that their gods had deceived them, and they wished to be enrolled amongst the Christians. The captured images of the deities, fourteen in number, and measuring about twenty feet in length and six in diameter, were lying prostrate in the missionaries' settlement, like Dagon of old before the ark.

The settlement of the missionary teachers is situated at the entrance of a beautiful valley, three miles in extent. It contains several hundred houses, of which 180 are plastered. The king's house, which measures thirty-six feet by twenty-four, is plastered, and tastefully fitted up with painted cloth and ornamental shells. It contains eight rooms, with boarded floors. Adjoining is another plastered house, 138 feet by 20, in which the king eats, and where his servants and dependants reside. The house in which the two Tahitian teachers reside is ninety feet by thirty, mostly floored, and containing various apartments, furnished with bedsteads, sofas, arm-chairs, and tables, all of native manufacture, under the instruction of the teachers.

The whole island is one cultivated garden; the sides of the hills, in short every place where food will grow, is filled with taro, plantains, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, and the *te-root*. Cocoa-nut trees are very scarce, and Makea is anxious for a supply; and also bread-fruit trees, which the natives care little about. The population generally are addicted to agriculture; men, women, and children being constantly employed in the plantations.

The king and principal chiefs can read well, and learning is making rapid progress amongst the people generally. Plurality of wives is entirely abolished.

AITUTAKE.

The settlement on this island is upwards of two miles in length, consisting of numerous white cottages, shaded by large *aito* trees, which produce a picturesque effect. A coral pier has been built for the more convenient landing of boats, at the extremity of which is a flag-staff, upon which a flag is hoisted when a vessel appears in sight. The pier is 600 feet long, and eighteen feet broad.

The number of plastered houses here is 144, many of which are furnished with bedsteads and sofas. The houses of the principal chiefs are substantial buildings, but not so well finished as those at Rarotonga. The women make bonnets, and the men wear well-made hats. Numbers of the natives can read, and they are diligent in learning, though much of savage manners remains.

A scarcity of provisions prevailed here, as well as at Manaia and Rarotonga. This island has very little water, and in the dry season (from June to November) the few springs are dried up, and they are obliged to dig holes, which supply them with water of a dark colour and bad smell, which is owing partly to the rats, who, as soon as a fresh hole is dug, flock in numbers to quench their thirst, when some of them are drowned and putrify in the water.

MAUTII.

This island is completely surrounded by a coral reef, without a single entrance in any part for the smallest boat to land. The reef is formed into ridges, from ten to twenty feet high, below which are lower ones, with deep holes between. The only mode of access to the interior of the island is by leaping out of the boat upon the reef, where there is least surf and where the sea is shallowest, wading and walking over the ridges of coral rock, which is difficult as well as dangerous, for two miles, the distance which the reef extends inland all round the island.

The settlement is about four miles in the interior; the number of inhabitants does not exceed 200; their appearance is neat and decent; the women well attired, and few of the people without hats or bonnets. The island was visited, in August 1825, by Lord Byron, in the *Blonde* frigate, who testified his approbation at the progress made by the natives in civilization.

MITIARO.

This little island is barren and unfruitful; the inhabitants, who are about 100 in number, find it difficult to subsist, and look thin and miserable from want of food: they wish to remove to the Society Islands. They are attentive to instruction, and diligent in learning.

ATUI.

The island of Atui is uneven; the hills are of moderate height, and level at the top; the vallies are deep and spacious. On the summit of one of the hills, in the centre of the island, stand the houses of the chief and teachers, from whence the prospect is delightful. The bulk of the people have forsaken the teachers, returned their books, and relapsed into idolatry; though the chiefs and a few others still attend instruction. The women appear to be in a degraded and debased condition; they are compelled to till the ground, dress the food, and do all the servile work; the men, when not employed in fishing, live an idle life. The vallies are filled with cocoa-nut trees; but the bread-fruit tree is scarce; and the *aute*, or Chinese mulberry tree, has been consumed by the hogs. Theft is severely punished at Atui.

CHINESE NAMES.*

SURNAMES did not exist in England till the era of William the Conqueror; in China they prevailed at least two thousand years before. The *Pih-kea-sing*, or hundred family names or surnames, is the title of a small tract which contains most of the Chinese surnames. It is one of the first books committed to memory by children when learning the sounds of the characters. There is an edition called *Pih-kea-sing-kaou-leü*, or an inquiry into the hundred family names, which contains a brief historical account of the origin of each family. The first name which occurs in it is that of Chaou, who being promoted by King Müh-wang to the government of the town Chaou (B. C. 930), his descendants took the name of the town as their family distinction. This name was placed first in compliment to the Sung dynasty, whose surname was Chaou, and at the commencement of which dynasty (corresponding to the era of William the Conqueror) this little tract was compiled by an aged scholar.

If it be a mark of the savage state (as Pliny observes of the savages of Mount Atlas) to be *anonymi*, and if the state of civilization is to be estimated in proportion to the number of names existing amongst a people; the Chinese are the most civilized nation on earth. The Romans had *three* names: a *prænomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*; the Chinese have generally *four*, and sometimes *six* names. The following are the different names used in China:

1. *Sing*, the family name; the name of the clan, or surname; the *nomen* of the Romans.

2. *Ming*, the name, equivalent to the Roman *prænomen*, or Christian name of the people of modern Europe: of these the Chinese have *three*, viz.

3. *Joo-ming*, the *breast* or *milk-name*, the name given to a child soon after it sucks the breast of its mother,

4. *Shoo-ming*, or *book-name*, the name given to a boy when he goes to school.

5. *Kwan-ming*, or *official name* (the last of the three), a name given in to government by literary graduates, members of mercantile companies (Hong merchants), or other persons who have concerns with government.

6. *Tsze*, the character or name which men take when they marry.

7. *Haou*, titles taken by men of fifty, or fathers of married children.

The *joo-ming* is given to the infant in the following manner:—A month being completed after the birth of the child, it is brought out by the mother, and after its head is shaved, and it is dressed in clean clothes, the mother worships the goddess Kwan-yin, and the father pronounces its name before the friends who are invited to be present: this ceremony is called *Mwan-yuë*, and the entertainment which accompanies it, *Shih-ke-tsew*. The *Shoo-ming* is given by the master when a boy first enters at school. The master pronounces the name kneeling before a paper, on which is written the name of one of the sages of antiquity, and supplicates his blessing on the scholar. The master is then seated on a throne, or stands (commonly) by its side, while the scholar worships him, by kneeling, rising, and again kneeling, putting his forehead to the ground each time. This ceremony is called *K'hae-heo*; a large party is invited to an entertainment on the occasion, who make presents to the young scholar. The *tsze* is given by a father to his son, upon

* Compiled chiefly from Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, in *woelhus SING, MING, and KWAN*.

upon the marriage of the latter; on this occasion also friends are invited; the ancestors of the family are invoked and worshipped, the occurrence is announced to them and their blessing implored. On this event the father adds two characters to his own name, which make the *haou*.

The etymology of Chinese surnames is, in many instances, borrowed from the names of places; some names are deduced from incidents in the lives of the founder of the family, and some from the character of the person. The surname *Chaou*, before-mentioned, affords an example of the first. The surname *Le*, which signifies *a pear*, is derived from the circumstance of the first of the family having dwelt beneath a pear tree, when endeavouring to avoid the malice of King Chow, B. C. 1112. The surname *Ma*, which is the character for a horse, is taken from a title of distinction given to the founder of the family, in allusion to the martial qualities of the war-horse.

By the laws of China, under the clause *tung sing wei hwan*, or "persons of the same surname marrying," it is enacted that in all cases where persons of the same *surname* intermarry, each individual shall be punished with sixty blows, and the parties shall be separated: the female shall be returned to her kindred, and the property and presents confiscated to the state!

The Chinese do not like that the *ming*, or prænomen, should be mentioned or written without some qualified epithet of respect attached to it. Hence the ming name is called *hway*, meaning that which is to be mentioned with reverence, or avoided altogether: on this account the prænomen of an emperor is not inserted even in the dictionaries of the language entire, but with some line or lines omitted in order to make it appear different from his name. From this instance of superstitious etiquette, which proscribes the common use or *profanation* of an imperial name, some characters have become permanently altered in the mode of writing them.

The names imposed by Chinese parents and friends, as well as those which the parties themselves assume, are always intended to be *keih-tseang*, or *fortunate*. It does not appear, however, that they practise *onomantia*, or the foretelling of a man's fortune from the elements of his name: although their soothsayers predict the events of a person's life from considering the hour of his birth, inspecting his hands, face, and the structure of his bones: with reference to the latter mode, the Chinese say *kwei-küh*, "noble bones;" and *ts'een-küh*, "ignoble bones." There is an abusive mode of speech amongst them, derived from the same circumstance: "your whole body is composed of mean bones."

It is not esteemed rude to ask a person's name. There are several modes of doing this: the following pompous phraseology is merely civil:—"Tsing wän tsun sing ta ming, I beg to ask your honourable surname and great name;" or "Ts'hing wän kaou sing ta ming, I beg to inquire your eminent surname and great name." This is the language of all ranks, from the highest to the poorest and most obscure. The answer is: "My mean surname is ——" or it may be said without ceremony: "Sing Chang, ming King:" "surname Chang, name King." Of a third person it may be asked, "Ho sing," "what surname?" or in a direct address from a superior to an inferior, or amongst equals in unceremonious speech, it may be asked, "surname what? name who?" *i. e.* what is your name and surname? or "what is your surname?" They ask the same question without prefixing any pronoun, thus: "Kaou sing ta ming"—*i. e.* lofty surname and great name?

In writing, there are single surnames and reiterated surnames, or such as consist of a single character, or of two characters : the latter are called double surnames.

The Chinese express the whole of their surnames by the words *Pih sing*, or "the hundred sing," which is a general term for the people, as appears from the following passage in a Chinese writer : "*Pih sing ke nuy min shoo yay*;" i. e. "*Pih sing* denotes the common people within the royal domain." The sense of the term is also observed in the following passage from the *Shoo-king*, referring to the virtuous example of the ancient King Yaou (B. C. 2230) : "He was able, by the influence of his great and illustrious virtues, to unite all his numerous kindred within the nine degrees of consanguinity; these being all united in mutual harmony, he tranquillized and promoted the lustre of the *people's* (*pih sing*) virtues; and his own *people* (*pih sing*) being rendered illustrious by their virtues, he joined in the bands of amity all nations. Oh how great then the change to goodness, and how peaceful the state of the black-haired people!"

The disconsolate condition of a person deprived of the aid of his own kindred is thus described by an ancient poet in the *She-king* :

Ev'n the forsaken, solitary Too *
 Hath leaves to form a cool umbrageous bower ;
 But I must wander desolate, forlorn :
 'Tis not that other beings there are none
 Of human form ; but none are of my kin.—
 Ah ! heedless and unfeeling passers by,
 Will none of you attach yourselves to me ?—
 Alas ! how is it, when a man's bereft
 Of kin, and most needs aid, that all desert him ?

To the curious in Chinese philology, it is worth remarking, that the word *sing* is compounded of the radical *neu*, a woman, and the adjunct *to be born* ; the propriety of the signification of the term is not very obvious from its elements without the aid of a commentator.

We may add to the foregoing, that, besides the varied use of the name (properly so called), respect to the individual addressed is denoted in China by different modes of allocution, according to the relations of the respective parties to each other. The use of epithets of respect to a person is called *ching-hoo*. The character *t'hae* is always included in such addresses : *t'hae ting* is an epithet applied to three of the highest officers of state ; it is also used in epistolary writing as a mark of respect to the person written to. *T'hae kea* is an address equivalent to "eminent sir;" *laou t'hae*, "venerable sir;" *heung t'hae*, "exalted brother." *T'hae foo*, "your honoured name," is an expression used on the address of letters, before writing the name.

The history of *titles* opens a wide field : the *Shü-kwan-poo*, or book of authority on this subject, commences at the period of B.C. 3250 !

* "The too tree is thrice introduced in the *She-king*, and is always a metaphor of a solitary, destitute, forsaken, and comfortless state."—*Commentary on the She-king*.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN McNAGHTEN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In the early part of this month I forwarded the enclosed rejoinder to Mr. Buckingham, in consequence of his remarks on my original "Reply" to his numerous and foul slanders. I have had it returned to-day in consequence of a note from myself to the printer of the *Oriental Herald*, desiring to know whether it was to be published or not, and I take the liberty of sending it to you, together with the printer's letter, with a request that you will, if you can, give it a place in your ensuing number, seeing that Mr. Buckingham, characteristically, denies me that justice, and means to assign a reason for his refusal, of which I can scarcely rely upon the candour. Having, in his most disingenuous remarks on my pamphlet, given out that he "generously" resolved not to confute it, because it contained an expression of my resolution to end the controversy, I sent him the enclosed in order to remove *that* bar to his efforts of self-justification, by challenging him to do his utmost in proving me the character he had dared to pourtray me. He keeps my manuscript, without the least notice, till near the end of the month, and then only returns it in consequence of a conditional request to that effect from me, when he thinks it probable I shall not be able to give it to the public before the appearance of his ensuing number, which, it seems, is to contain some remarks of his own upon the subject. An utter stranger to you, I can only appeal to your sense of justice in this case; and if you think the circumstances I am placed in, by my adversary's conduct, are sufficient inducements to you to let me address this portion of the case, through your pages, to the public, the insertion of this letter, along with the accompanying one, will explain to your readers the true cause of your doing me the solicited favour.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

R. A. McNAGHTEN.

18, *Thavies' Inn, Holborn,*
Jan. 23d, 1827.

To the Editor of the Oriental Herald.

SIR:—Having already disclaimed all intention of continuing a controversy with a man, whom I conceive incapable of conducting his own part of it in an honest and a manly way; I should not again address you on the subject, were it not for the use you have made of my avowed determination to notice you no farther. In your remarks on my "Reply" to your various misrepresentations, you inform your readers that they might think it "ungenerous in you to press upon an adversary, who has declared his intended withdrawal from the field;" and leave them thence to infer that your not refuting me is the effect of your generosity and not of your inability. To unloose that muzzle is the object of this rejoinder. I now tell you plainly that you are not able to prove the charges of sycophancy which you formerly brought against me, and for which I branded you with a wilful dereliction from your veracity; and, since I have once more taken up the pen, I shall prove that in addition to your former ami-dexterity, you have, in your late notice of my pamphlet, had recourse once more to your favourite system of garbling and evasion; and that, too, in the very breath in which you take credit to yourself for that strict impartiality, for which, in the principal part of your Calcutta career, I allowed you to be entitled to commendation.

You commence your notice of me, by some remarks foreign to the purpose, on the manner in which I have put forth my Reply; and in these you deviate, as is now your custom, from the real fact—not in terms to be sure, but in the more unworthy

mode of insinuation. You say the pamphlet was left at your office for the purpose, as you conjectured, of having its contents noticed as those of every published work might legally be; but that when your printer applied for another copy, I informed him the work was not *published*. This, having nothing whatever to do with the merits of the case between us, I should pass over in silence, did it not evince that shuffling disposition which I believe your best friends are sorry to see characterizing your editorial conduct. In the first place, I think you can hardly expect to be believed by any one, when you say that you conjectured my pamphlet was sent to you, merely to be noticed like any other published work; or that you did not feel confident that it was sent solely to give you a fair opportunity of disproving, if you could, the charges it contained against you—an object widely different from that with which an author sends his book to a reviewer. Again, as to my disavowal of publication; I received from your printer a note, not addressed to me by name, but to the “Author of a Reply,” &c., requesting a second copy of the pamphlet, which I had published (he using that phrase), and which I immediately sent him. But as I had no great reason to trust in the fair dealing of a man from whom I had experienced nothing but injustice, I concluded that you contemplated an action at law against me; a proceeding on your part which I considered the more likely, as I knew you could not disprove my charges by a fair argument. I, therefore, in my reply to your printer, merely corrected his own expression, by saying that my pamphlet had not been *published*. I dare say you knew this at the time you wrote; but, if you did not, the *ignorantia facti* does not excuse the insinuation you have made of an underhand practice on my part; because you ought to make proper inquiries before you venture upon improper surmises.

Next, you seem to dwell on the fact of its having been printed by the printers of the *Asiatic Journal*, &c., and in this your *innuendo* is equally obvious. But you knew that I originally addressed my letter to a Whig newspaper, and you knew *why* I did so: two portions of knowledge, let me say, which should have made you pause before you covertly accused me of endeavouring to enlist party prejudice in my favour. I have another fact, however, which will convince the public how egregiously you are mistaken; and that is my having, when I found I should be obliged to get it out in its present form, taken it to Mr. Ridgway in order to get it printed, because I understood that he, too, was on your side of the political question. He declined the undertaking, in consequence, as he said, of being a personal friend (or acquaintance, I forget which) of your’s, and in some literary way, I think, connected with you; and it was his suggestion which brought me at last to the actual employers, of whose connexion with the East-India Company I, at that time, really did not know any thing. As to your other introductory insinuations, I shall only say that if that can be called a “hole and corner pamphlet,” which was written by me in refutation of your slanders, and immediately transmitted to yourself, and not only to yourself, but to your principal friends and supporters, and to not one acquaintance of my own in the kingdom; if that can be called “a hole and corner pamphlet,” I submit to the charge; but I must leave the public, and not you, to pronounce the verdict. I made it as public as I could make it (after having failed to get it inserted in the papers), for I sent a copy to as many gentlemen connected with the East-India Company as the number I had printed enabled me to do, and in doing this I included your firmest friends among the proprietors; and, finally, I sent a copy of it to each of at least a dozen editors of papers, on both sides indiscriminately; and that is so much for your charge of “hole-and-cornering.”

I have, perhaps, given you grounds to pronounce me inconsistent in noticing you as my pamphlet does, after I gained a knowledge of the contempt in which the public held you; but your readiness to take advantage of that weak part is a proof, at all events, that you were on the look-out for the puerile parts of my Reply, and that had there been others, you would not have failed to have pushed the weapons of your argument into them. Your having caught at that peg on which to hang an observation, rather derogates from your previous assumption of generosity in sparing a withdrawn opponent;—a generosity, by the way, rather incompatible with the malignant feeling which

which caused you to attack a far distant, and a then, comparatively, helpless one. You commence your reply to me (your irrelevant preamble having concluded) by assuring me "that not a single line of the supposed slanders" ever came from your pen, and that therefore my accusations of hatred, falsehood, &c. are, at least, not applicable to you; and you go on to explain that your intelligence from India is not compiled by yourself, but has been the work of various individuals, not one of whom bore malice towards me. Now, Sir, in the number of the *Herald* (for November 1825), to which my pamphlet more immediately refers, the account of my public alleged conduct is given in editorial language—in such style as an editor uses when laying the substance of his information before the world; and while, therefore, to you alone I have a right to look as the propagator of the scandal, it appears to me no better than evasion on your part to now cast the odium upon the shoulders of an assistant. You are responsible for what appears in your pages, and you are supposed to have a perusal of their contents before they are given to the public; so that your present method of shirking that responsibility which properly attaches to you, will, I trust, show your readers and your compilers, how little you are to be trusted in comparison to, and how greatly you are changed from, that Hector, who formerly braved and vilified that body, whom he eventually, and almost abjectly, petitioned for pecuniary support; and never dreamt of shaking off the personal responsibility of his editorial situation, until he found that he had so far committed himself, that neither fair nor sophistical reasoning could serve to extricate him.

I distinctly accused you, Sir, of having held me forth as a mean tool of the Local Government in Bengal; and I challenged your proofs. In return, you tell me that your intelligence is gathered from the public papers, and from private authority that may be relied upon. Why, then, do you not produce them? Who are your infallible private authorities? Where are the public papers that accuse me of subserviency? You have the paper I conducted, I presume, before you, and you know, I also presume, who compiled your summary of intelligence from the East, for the above-mentioned month of November; in which it is stated that the Government gave me an appointment to prevent the necessity of my doing duty with my regiment, and to enable me to edit a journal, for the imputed purpose of assisting me in the payment of a legal penalty. I have proved, even to your satisfaction, that I had the appointment of Judge Advocate before Lord Hastings, and consequently before you, left India, and that, therefore, the present Government had nothing to do with it; and that it was in no degree connected with my editorial duties, which had been entered upon several months before my removal permanently to the Presidency division of the Army; and unless you and your most worthy compilers and correspondents can prove among you, that the *Bengal Hurkaru* was a government, or any other than an independent, paper, under my management, your joint superstructure must fall to the ground; and you may settle between yourselves the proportions of misrepresentation which each of you supplied to erect it.

You can also tell me, probably, what possible connexion that Supreme Court proceeding had with my public conduct; and how your former professions of friendship for me allowed you to put forth its mention so coarsely and brutally, in your already referred to number? That event occurred before you quitted India, and so little change did it appear to make in your sentiments towards me, that, even after your *Herald* was established, I received from you a printed letter, addressed to me and signed with your own hand, intreating my assistance in increasing the circulation of the work—of a work for which you and your tribe were, very likely, at that time concocting the slanders which, at no distant period, it gave to the world against me! No, Sir, that case had no connexion with either your intelligence from the East, or your manifold charges of sycophancy against me; but you thought the unfeeling and reiterated mention of it would pain me, and you therefore raked it up, and laid it in aggravating terms before your readers. You were right in your supposition, diabolical as it was; you did succeed in wounding me, and I should be sorry if I were so mentally callous as not to be deeply pained by the allusion; but as an argumentative fact

it was foreign to your subject ; and as one that had palliatives which the hand of friendship might have applied, it was surely an approach to demonism, for a professed friend to array it in the garb of aggravation, and then to present it to the public scrutiny. It may be some triumph to you to know that you have pierced me in a tender part ; but it will doubtless be a greater source of exultation to you to learn that the same manful stroke has entered a weaker and a softer breast than mine, and given yet greater anguish than I can feel for myself alone, to one whose amiableness of disposition would not suffer her to use the power of retaliation against you, if that power were ever so amply possessed. Enjoy your triumph in this respect ; or if you blush to wear the honour of the achievement yourself, find out, and place it on, the correspondent who helped you, or the compiler who was so expert as to enter the fact in your pages, and to pass it to the public, unseen by you till too late for your humanity to erase it !

You may bring our controversy to a very speedy conclusion, Sir, if you will keep closely to the main points of it. Prove my political sycophancy, which you have asserted : prove that I was either directly or indirectly rewarded for it by the Government : prove that I was desired by the Commander-in-chief to underrate the number of men who were put to death at Barrackpore. This last charge, in particular, you tell us in your number for last July (page 134), that you "learned from good authority : " produce your authority, or the public must disbelieve you. In the face of it I give them my solemn word of honour, that I never had the least communication, direct or indirect, with the Commander-in-chief, or any other authority, on the subject ; and I think it is for you now to either establish your charge or to withdraw it. In the same page, you say you *know* I put forth, as editor, the information I obtained in my official capacity. I challenge you to prove this ; for I most unequivocally deny it. My editorial account of the mutiny was written *before* I entered upon my official duty in any way. What it contains I derived almost entirely from personal observation, which fifty other officers had the same opportunity of using as I had ; but not a particle of it was gleaned from my official documents, or situation ; and the contrary of this I defy you to substantiate. It is positively untrue in you to assert that I *applauded the massacre* of the Barrackpore troops ; nor have you any right to put your own favourite, but absurd expressions, into my mouth. I spoke of the mutiny, and the means taken to suppress it, as a military man. I condemned the mutiny ; I approved of the means adopted to put it down ; and this you dare to pronounce "applauding a massacre."

In conclusion, I am persuaded that no person can read your observations on my pamphlet, and say that you have *answered* it. You have evaded the accusations of which I dared you to the proof ; and your enumeration of charges in page 86 of your last number does not contain a repetition of those of a political nature, nor any refutation of the charge I brought against you of having (you, or your *compiler*) wilfully garbled my dispute with Mr. Greenlaw, although you had both sides of the question equally before you. If you publish this, as I hope you will, and choose to remark upon it, pray adhere to the points on which I have called for your proofs. They are the principal topics, and if you establish them, I promise you to yield all the minor ones. Or I will tell you what I shall, if you please, consent to. This controversy may be made interminable by the present monthly mode of argument, and it must soon become tiresome to your readers ; I shall therefore consent to your selecting three of your own personal and political friends, before whom I shall meet you, and there discuss the charges I have brought against you, in your public capacity. Let them decide upon the case, and the affair be ended by their decision being published in the first number of the *Herald* which shall subsequently appear.

Of the *forgiveness* of the terms I applied to you in my pamphlet, and which forgiveness your last paragraph contains, I require none, and I accept none. Those terms I am not disposed to retract, and I therefore leave them to you and your correspondents, to be shared or applied as your own knowledge of your respective titles to them may dictate. Some of them may be thought too coarse, by those who do not feel as I felt when I perused, at that distance, your slanders—but none of them are too severe ; and though

though I might have taxed you with falsehood in terms of greater circumlocution than I have used, I preferred the more direct course with a person of your description, whose evasive disposition I could not help seeing, though I grieved to see it.

I am, &c.

18, Thavies' Inn, Holborn,
January 7th, 1827.

R. A. McNAGHTEN, Captain, Bengal Army.

P.S. I have not had a great deal of spare time for this communication, and I find I have omitted to notice two points in your recent summary of charges against me, *viz.* that my editorial writings were more calculated to cause bloodshed than those of my contemporaries; and that I was cashiered by a court-martial. It is in your manner of stating circumstances, Sir, that I perceive in the greatest degree your surprising disingenuousness; and a few illustrative remarks will enable your readers to comprehend my meaning in this particular. In almost all controversial writings, but especially in all editorial disputes, a person of your disposition may find, among the writings of either party, certain phrases and paragraphs which, separated from the context, and considered without reference to what elicited them, may bear the appearance of being provocatives to hostility: but I appeal to any candid person, whether that is the criterion by which to judge of disputative writings, or of the character of a disputant. In my "Reply" to your slanders, for example, a score of expressions will be met with of the tendency you mention; but would any one who knew them to be retorts for previous unprovoked calumnies; who knew that I wrote in self-defence, and that, so far from having sought, I for a long time avoided the encounter; would, I say, any one under such circumstances look upon me as an inciter of personal quarrels; as he would naturally and properly do had my language been gratuitous, and I the causeless aggressor? This is precisely my editorial case. I call upon you to produce the articles to which you allude, and if they *do* bear the character you have given them, and I cannot prove them to be of a retaliatory description, I must submit to the reproach of being that, which all who know me know to be quite foreign to my natural disposition. I send you, herewith, very correct copies of the Court-Martial proceedings to which you have also alluded in a most unfair manner, and in the notes to which you will find occasional observations on your own behaviour. Read them, and judge from a combination of dates and evidence, whether I was the aggressor on any one of the occasions there discussed; as well as whether your November, or any other *Herald*, gives the public a fair account of the transaction. This brings me to your mode of announcing that I was cashiered. When a fact like that is simply stated, an unimpartial reader is sure to attribute such a punishment to disgraceful conduct; and I have no doubt in the world that your mode of introducing it was intended to produce this effect, particularly as you add that I was removed from my staff-situation for "*indecorum*;" an actual untruth, as the term *indecorum* is in common parlance accepted. You knew that I was cashiered for nothing more than sending a challenge to a man who had most unprovokedly insulted me; that instead of meeting me, that man sent my challenge to the Commander-in-chief, who is, I may say, compelled to order a court-martial for the trial of all such offenders, so brought before him; that a court-martial has no option, no discretion, in respect to its award, on the charge being established; and that, *therefore*, the sentence was cashiering, which the Commander-in-chief remitted, almost as a matter of course, because there is no instance in our military annals (or if there be any, they are merely enough to form exceptions which prove the general rule) of the specified penalty being inflicted in the case of a challenge, unless accompanied by some derogatory circumstances. I have thus shown the uncandidness of your mode of stating a fact; and I have only further to tell you, that by adopting and adhering to a manful line of argument, you will place yourself, even in defeat, more highly in the public estimation than you need ever hope to do by the unworthy methods I have proved you to prefer.

Review of Books.

Memoirs of Zehir-ed-din Muhammed Baber, Emperor of Hindustan, written by himself, in the Jaghatâi Tûrki, and translated, partly by the late JOHN LEYDEN, Esq., M.D., partly by WILLIAM ERSKINE, Esq., with Notes, and a Geographical Introduction. London, 1826. 4to. pp. 432.

A MORE acceptable work than this has not, perhaps, for many years, been presented to the literary world. As the genuine production of a celebrated Tartar conqueror, giving an account of his operations, of the countries he visited (especially of Hindustan, in the sixteenth century), of his associates and connexions, with traits of character, anecdotes, and court incidents,—it is rare and curious; in other respects, and more particularly from the light it diffuses upon the history and geography of portions of Asia extremely ill known, its value is almost inappreciable.

Our notice of this work may, with propriety, be restricted to a review of the preliminary matter contained in Mr. Erskine's preface and introduction, which consists of masterly dissertations upon the Memoirs, upon the author of them, the copies in which they are extant, the language in which they were written, and, lastly, the geography of the countries and the history of the nations to which the events in the Memoirs have reference. A more enlarged notice of a work like this, which contains the varied events of a history from A.D. 1494 till 1530 (the year in which Baber died), would demand more space, and, we are obliged to add, more time, than we have at our disposal.

Mr. Erskine, in his dedicatory epistle to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone (which is a model for succeeding writers), pays a very liberal tribute to the character of the late Dr. Leyden, with whom the translation originated. "The number and variety of the literary undertakings of that extraordinary man," he observes, "many of which he had conducted far towards a conclusion, would have excited surprise had they been executed by a recluse scholar, who had no public duties to perform, and whose time was devoted to literature alone. The facility with which he mastered an uncommon number of languages, ancient and modern, European and Oriental, the extent and ingenuity of his antiquarian inquiries into the literary history of his own country, and even the beauty of his poetical genius, are surpassed by the sagacious and philosophical spirit which he evinced, in the latter period of his life, in his different memoirs regarding the languages of the East, and particularly those of Hindustan, Bengal, the Dekhan, and Northern India." These, and other warm encomia upon Dr. Leyden, are as just as they are creditable to Mr. Erskine, who disclaims all praise but that of enabling the public to profit by his friend's labours. Mr. Erskine, however, who can (as oriental scholars know) well afford to divest himself of claims to praise justly due to him, has had a larger and a much more toilsome share in the work than the original labourer.

The Emperor Baber was a Toorki or Tartar prince, and the language in which his Memoirs were written is that which was spoken by the tribes from whom he descended, who inhabited the desert to the north and east of the Caspian. He was born on the very edge of this desert, in the year 1482; but the changes of fortune, in the course of his eventful life, carried him, sometimes as a fugitive, sometimes as a conqueror, into various provinces of Asia.

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A very erroneous notion has prevailed, it would appear, that the Jaghatai Toorki or Tartar tongue was anciently unwritten, and Sir Wm. Jones doubts whether any Tartarian king of Timur's age could write at all. Mr. Erskine dissipates every doubt, however, as to the genuineness of these *Memoirs*; he describes the Toorki in which the original is written, as remarkable for clearness, simplicity, and force; the style, far less adorned than that of the modern Persian, and as free from metaphor and hyperbole as that of a good English or French historian. He adds: "on the whole, the Toorki bears much more resemblance to the good sense of Europe than to the rhetorical parade of Asia: the style of all Toorki productions that I have ever happened to meet with, is remarkable for its downright and picturesque naïveté of expression." He considers that the *Memoirs* are as perfect as when Baber wrote them, though they exhibit *hiatus*, one of which extends to a period of twelve years.

We cannot furnish our readers with a better idea of these *Memoirs* than by quoting the following passage from Mr. Erskine's preface:

Baber does not inform us, nor do we learn from any other quarter, at what period of his life he began to compose his *Memoirs*. Some considerations might lead us to suppose that he wrote them after his last invasion of India. That they must have been corrected after that period is certain, since in the first part of them he frequently refers to that event, and mentions some of his Begs as holding appointments in Hindustân. Perhaps, too, the idea of writing his *Memoirs* was more likely to have occurred to him after his success in India, than at any previous time, as he had then overcome all his difficulties, was raised to eminence and distinction, and had become not only an object of wonder and attention to others, but perhaps stood higher in his own estimation. His *Memoirs* may be divided into three parts, the first extending from his accession to the throne of Ferghâna, to the time when he was finally driven by Sheibânî Khan from his paternal kingdom, a period of about twelve years; the second reaching from his expulsion from Ferghâna to his last invasion of Hindustân, a period of about twenty-two years; and the third containing his transactions in Hindustân, a period of little more than five. The whole of the first part, and the three first years of the second, are evidently written chiefly from recollection; and the style and manner in which they are composed appear to me far to excel that of the rest of the work; not only from the clearer connexion given to the various parts of the story, and the space given to incidents in proportion to their importance, but from the superior unity and rapidity of the narrative. This is, perhaps, in other respects also, the most agreeable portion of the *Memoirs*. During a great part of the period to which they relate he was unfortunate, and often a wanderer; but always lively, active, and bold; and the reader follows him in his various adventures with that delight which inevitably springs from the minute and animated recital of the hazardous exploits of a youthful warrior. The narrative, when renewed in the year 925 of the Hejira, after an interval of twelve years, partakes too much of the tedium of a journal, in which important and unimportant events find an equal space, and seems to be, in a great measure, the copy of one kept at the time. The same remark applies perhaps even more strongly to the greater part of the concluding portion of the work. In the earlier portions of the *Memoirs* we have a continuous narrative of details, such as a lively memory might furnish at the distance of many years. In the latter parts, trifling incidents are often recorded, which, if not committed to writing at the time, would soon have met the oblivion they merited. We are informed of minute particulars, which can interest even the writer only by recalling particular events or peculiar trains of association—how often he eat a *maajûn*, or electuary—how often he got drunk, and what nameless men were his boon companions. These incidents, however curious as illustrative of manners or character, are repeated even to satiety. Yet these parts also contain the valuable accounts of Kâbul and of Hindustân; he gives an occasional view of his aims and motives, of the management of some of his expeditions, and particularly of his conduct during the
alarming

alarming mutiny of his troops; while the concluding portion of his memoirs, where the form of a journal is resumed, appears to be hardly more than materials for his private use, intended to assist him in recalling to his memory such incidents as might have enabled him to furnish a connected view of the transactions of that period. Still, however, all the three parts of his memoirs, though the two last are evidently unfinished, present a very curious and valuable picture of the life and manners of a Tartar prince, and convey an excellent idea of Baber's policy, and of his wars in Mâweralnâher, Afghânishtân, and India, as well as of his manners, genius, and habits of thinking; and perhaps no work ever composed introduces us so completely to the court and council, the public and private life, of an Eastern Sultan.

The Memoirs appear to have been held in great estimation, and even veneration, at the Courts of Delhi and Agra, after the death of the writer of them. Baber himself seems to have been satisfied with his labours; towards the close of his life, he sent a copy of his work from Hindustan to a friend in Cabul. From some marginal notes in copies of two translations of the Memoirs into Persian, as well as on the Toorki original, all of which Mr. Erskine collated, it appears that the Emperor Humaioon, even after he had ascended the throne, and not long before his death, had transcribed them with his own hand. They were translated from the original Toorki into Persian by the celebrated Mirza Abdul Raheem, in the reign of Akber.

The history of the present English translation is as follows:—It was begun at Calcutta by Dr. Leyden, from the original Toorki; he was assisted by a Persian Toork of Ganj. Mr. Erskine sent him from Bombay a portion of a transcript of the Persian translation of Mirza Abdul Raheem. On the death of Dr. Leyden, Mr. Erskine offered to assist in completing the translation, having in his service the same person who aided Dr. Leyden; but before his letter reached Calcutta, Dr. Leyden's papers had been sent to England. He was then induced, by the persuasion of friends, to translate the Persian copy, and had completed the work, when he received from London a copy of Dr. Leyden's translation, which differed from his own in many important particulars. Mr. Erskine then blended the two, adopting Dr. Leyden's (as being immediately from the original), except where obviously wrong, and had completed his labour, when the original Toorki copy which belonged to Dr. Leyden, and had been lost, was recovered. Mr. Erskine had now to begin once more; he at length completed his translation, with the aid of several Persian copies, in the state in which it now appears.

Mr. Erskine observes: "The translation is close and literal, to a degree which many will think faulty, and which few works written in an Eastern language would admit of; but such closeness is not without its use, as the style of a people generally exhibits, in some degree, the dress of their mind, and often leads to more just conclusions regarding their habits of thinking, than can easily be attained in any other way."

We must here terminate our review, regretting that we are able to do so little justice to a work which reflects such high credit upon all whose names are associated with it.*

It would be unjust, however, to omit commending the excellent map, and able memoir which accompanies it, by Mr. Charles Waddington, of the Bombay Engineers.

* We were favoured last month, from a highly respectable quarter, with a valuable notice of this interesting work, which was withdrawn, owing to its non-appearance in our last number. Whilst we express our deep regret at the disappointment occasioned by its omission, we must remark that it was sent at so late a period, that its insertion could have been affected only by cancelling some of the pages already printed; and there was actually no time for this course had we been disposed to adopt it. We trust, therefore, that no unreasonable resentment will be felt towards us for not accomplishing what was impossible.—*Ed.*

Mánava-Dherma-Sástra, or The Institutes of Menu. Edited by GRAVES CHAMNEY HAUGHTON, M.A., F.R.S., &c. &c. &c., Professor of Hindu Literature in the East-India College. London, 1825. 2 vols. 4to.

THE eager cultivation of Oriental Literature on the Continent we consider as a fact that marks the intellectual energy of the age. To the common observer it would at once suggest itself that the intimate connexion of this country with India and China must have turned the balance of activity and encouragement in favour of England; far different, however, is the fact. To whatever cause we may refer it, the study of Oriental literature has met with no encouragement, except from the East-India Company; although in the whole field of research perhaps there is not a single object that involves considerations of a higher curiosity. To Oriental remains alone, and particularly such as are contained in Sanscrit, are we to look for elucidations of the birth and development of all that has given grace, dignity, and utility to the human mind.

Had it not been for the necessity of preparing elementary and other works for the East-India Company's institutions in England, Oriental literature could scarcely be said to meet with any countenance. It is due to the munificent spirit of this body to say, that it has most liberally supported every effort in Oriental literature that promised any practical advantage.

On the Continent, especially in France and Germany, many able scholars, stimulated by favour and rewards from their sovereigns, have directed their attention to this pursuit, and if the difficulties they have had to encounter in its prosecution and the results of their exertions are considered, we think they are eminently entitled to the approbation they have received. If however we include, as we think we may justly do, the efforts made by our countrymen in the East, we shall find that the British name is associated with some of the most useful and splendid works, both as they regard research and practical utility, that have appeared in Oriental literature. These, it must however be stated, are gratuitous and independent of any patronage they received in England, and are solely referable to the ardent curiosity of our countrymen, and the very necessities of our Eastern connexions.

The capital of this country can now boast of a chartered institution for Oriental research. The support and fame of this Society may be said greatly to depend on one distinguished individual; and but for its able Director, Mr. H. T. Colebrooke, the Royal Asiatic Society might never have had an existence.

Our object at present is to lay before our readers the literary notice or critique of M. Burnouf, on the work the title of which we have placed at the head of this article. This gentleman was appointed by the Asiatic Society of Paris, at the latter end of 1825, to make a *Rapport verbal* upon this singular relic of antiquity, which had been edited in this country solely to supply the wants of the East-India Company's College.

We noticed the work at the time of its publication in August 1825, and then expressed our hope of being able ere long to enter upon its merits. We now, however, most willingly substitute the remarks of M. Burnouf, who to considerable merit as an impartial critic, unites the tone and temper of a gentleman.

On one or two occasions, where we think M. Burnouf in error, either as to his opinions or to facts, we have subjoined a few short notes, and we might have extended them further if it had been our object to expose every venial

inaccuracy. Some of these it was very natural for M. Burnouf to fall into; since it would be difficult, if not impossible, for European scholars, who have not visited the East, to seize the complete spirit of Hindu literature from the only guides they have at present, namely, the works published by our countrymen: we should, therefore, while we applaud their zeal, view their inaccuracies with indulgence.

On those points where Mr. Haughton and M. Burnouf are at variance, we lean to the former, because he has had the advantage of being formed in the College of Fort William, an institution replete with every aid to be derived from learned Professors and *Pandits*. Besides, we consider that, as this gentleman is intimately acquainted with some of the principal Hindu dialects, he must have a larger body of facts to guide him than can possibly fall to the lot of M. Burnouf. But the matters objected to by M. Burnouf are, as he acknowledges, of very little importance.

Every reader will be struck, while perusing M. Burnouf's article, with the studied reference to the works of the Continental literati. The names of Frank, Bopp, Schlegel, and Chézy have obtained a well-merited celebrity in Oriental literature; but whenever their canons are borrowed from the labours of Englishmen, we should hope that the just rule, *sum cuique*, would not be overlooked. The republic of letters cannot be easily made to forget those extraordinary works for which it is indebted to our illustrious countrymen, Wilkins, Sir W. Jones, Colebrooke, Wilson, and others.

The following is a translation of the *Rapport verbal* of M. Burnouf:—

“Mr. Haughton's edition of the *Institutes of Menu* is comprized in two volumes; the first contains the Sanscrit text, followed by one hundred and twenty-five pages of notes on the various readings adopted by the editor. Sir Wm. Jones's translation is given in the second volume, together with observations, to the extent of seventeen pages, on the alterations which Mr. Haughton thought proper to be made. The Sanscrit text is printed with Wilkins' types, which are in general extremely clear and legible; and the book has been carried through the press with such perfection, that it is one of the finest which have as yet appeared in Europe.(1) The editor states in the Preface, that his only object in publishing this celebrated work, was to place it in the hands of the students of the East-India College; much difficulty having been experienced previously in procuring copies for their use. We congratulate Mr. Haughton that, while fulfilling an object purely national, he should have established a just right to the gratitude of all those who take an interest in Indian literature on the Continent.

“It must be observed, however, that the editor's plan precluded him from investigating many highly interesting questions connected with this important work. Accordingly we are not to expect that his labours should throw any new light upon the date of the compilation of the *Mánava-Dherma*, on its philosophical system, on the degree of harmony of its different parts, or the authenticity of such and such passages, etc.

“In fact, Mr. Haughton's intention was not to publish a dissertation on the laws of Menu; but that which was of far more value, the text itself. He has confined himself to reprinting the preface of Sir Wm. Jones, which, notwithstanding the talents of its author, does not perhaps reply satisfactorily to all the

(1) This work was printed at the press of Messrs. Cox and Baylis, and does them great credit.

the questions which the subject may suggest. For instance, the philosophical opinions which arise out of Menu are not adverted to by Jones; this ought not to surprise us, for at the time he wrote there existed only very vague notions on this subject. At present, thanks to the zeal and talents of Mr. Colebrooke, we can form a very exact idea of the philosophical system of the *Vēdas*, and of that of the two celebrated Indian schools—the *Sāṅk'hya* and the *Nyāya*. Now in comparing the laws of Menu with these different systems, it is impossible to avoid remarking the analogies between them and the *Vēdas*. These books are quoted at every instant; Menu endeavours uncensingly to reproduce their meaning; and numerous passages prove that the Indian legislator, or the compiler who takes the authority of his name, has borrowed even their very expressions.

“ The mythological system, of which a glimpse may be obtained through the medium of this ancient code, exhibits striking features of resemblance to that of the *Vēdas*; the gods, or divine personages, are the same; they are not numerous, chiefly natural and astronomical, and subordinate to Brahma, or more properly the self-existent being. We do not find in it the legends developed in the *Purānas*, which the mythological genius of the Hindus would not have rejected from a work of this sort, had they existed at the time of its compilation. On the other hand, the passage on the creation, with which the first chapter begins, bears, in Mr. Colebrooke's opinion, the stamp of the ideas of Capila, the supposed founder of the *Sāṅk'hya* philosophy. But it must be acknowledged, that the Hindu commentators are of a different opinion, and explain this difficult passage by quotations from two of the philosophical systems derived from the *Vēdas*, entitled *Mīmāṃsa* and *Vēdānta*. However, another passage, the fiftieth couplet of the twelfth chapter, evidently appears to correspond with the opinions of Capila. We there meet *Mahat* and *Ayacta*, the two fundamental principles in the doctrine of this philosopher, which are thus explained by Cullūca Bhatta, the commentator :

तद्वद्वयं सांख्यप्रसिद्धं : Besides, it is possible that this and many other passages are explained by every commentator according to the principles of his own philosophical creed; thus affording no uncommon example of an ancient text receiving very different, and frequently opposite explanations. But whatever may be the doctrine contained in the *Mānava-Dharma*, it is worthy of remark that no particular school is named therein. If these schools existed when Menu was compiled, it seems to be a natural conclusion that they had not yet separated from the *Vēdas*, which may be considered strictly as their common starting point, and were not yet known by their present denominations, otherwise how is it to be accounted for that the slightest allusion is not made to them in such an extensive composition? In like manner, several persons have been struck at not seeing the names of *Crishna* or *Budd'ha*, although in the many passages where Menu requires faith in the *Vēdas*, and condemns those who attack them, it would have been natural to point out the celebrated reformer who, in the tenth century before the Christian era, had dared to deny their authority.

“ It seems to us that the investigation of these questions, combined with that of the manner in which the book was composed, and the degree of harmony in its parts, might lead to very important conclusions; more especially should the publication of some other Sanscrit text give rise to new approximations, calculated to fix its date with precision. Still, an exact acquaintance with the text of Menu is a necessary prelude to all inquiries of

this sort, and we may say that, up to the present moment, Mr. Haughton has done the most towards the solution of these interesting questions, by the publication of his beautiful work.

“ The object of the editor, in publishing the Sanscrit text of the *Mānava-Dharma-Sāstra*, was two-fold : first, to render it as distinct as possible without violating the imperative rules of Sanscrit grammar ; secondly, to alter but rarely the readings of the Calcutta edition, which has the advantage of being supported by the commentary of Cullūca Bhatta. We shall briefly examine the means employed by the editor to attain his end. For perspicuity, little is done in Sanscrit manuscripts. The use of some marks, such as *Anuswāra*, and the apostrophe *Ardhacāra*, alone marks the divisions in a line, all the words of which are joined together. Even then, these signs, being often placed at random, are more hurtful than serviceable. The way to afford clearness, would be to separate the words whenever the genius of the language opposed no obstacle to their disjunction. This plan has been adopted by Bopp and Schlegel, the editors of the Sanscrit works printed in Europe. Mr. Haughton, on the contrary, has followed that of the Calcutta editors, in order, no doubt, to imitate original works, even to their external appearance.

“ But either I deceive myself, or the exact representation of manuscripts ought not to be the object of a printed book. It is easily understood that in the passage अहमेवासमेवाये ‘ I was, yes, I was in the beginning,’

एव आसं एव अये cannot be separated ; for, by an invariable rule, two similar vowels must coalesce. But we do not see what rule should prevent the division of the words in the following verse :

प्रतिपूज्य यथा न्यायमिदं वचनमब्रुवन्

“ By so doing no rule of grammar is broken, and, on the one hand, the advantage is gained of accustoming the beginner to the true separation of words, and on the other, the learner is not left in doubt with regard to the signification attributed to certain passages, where the union of the words might produce embarrassment. A distinguished scholar, M. G. Humboldt, agrees with the editors before-mentioned, that the dividing of the words might be carried very far ; but I can do no more, here, than cite his opinion without unfolding his system ; which he has not yet publicly explained. It is clear, then, that were the point to be decided by authorities, we might adduce some of great respectability in favour of our opinion.

“ The same necessity for perspicuity induces us to submit another observation to Mr. Haughton, relative to the use of the nasals. It is known that the *Devanāgarī* alphabet possesses a nasal, distinct in sound and form, for each of the five classes of letters which enter into its composition. Thus there is the nasal for the gutturals, another for the palatials, &c. Whenever it happens that the nasal of one class falls upon the guttural of another, it is changed into the nasal proper to that class. For example, ताम् ददर्श *illam vidit*,

becomes तान्ददर्श . But this rule is not invariably followed, even by the manuscripts : the Calcutta editors, alone, have applied it rigorously ; and, further, Mr. Bopp himself, in his grammar, where he has most carefully treated all that regards euphony, has shewn that it might be the occasion of serious

serious errors; and thus it could not be ascertained whether तान्ददर्श was for तान्ददर्श *illos vidit*, or ताम् ददर्श *illam vidit*.(2) Now, the use of *anuswára* limited to the known power of this sign, puts an end to all these uncertainties; it is placed wherever the nasal labial ought to be; but Mr. Haughton not even employing it at the close of a verse, and writing धर्मम् and not धर्मं ought, in consistency,(3) to subject that nasal, in its collision with other letters, to the requisite euphonic changes.

“As to the apostrophe, the editor has not followed the manuscripts and the Calcutta texts, which place it very arbitrarily. This sign is intended to represent an *a* suppressed; it should not therefore be employed when another vowel meeting *a* (short) coalesces with it. Mr. Haughton has made it a point to rectify the errors of the Calcutta edition on this point of grammar. Now, the rule which he established for himself is this: whenever the vowels á, é, o, are followed by a word beginning with *a* (short), the apostrophe is to be put instead of the *a* (short). Consequently Mr. Haughton writes, chapter ix,

verse 81, बन्ध्याऽष्टमेऽधिवेद्याब्दे “A barren wife may be superseded by another in the eighth year.” The Calcutta and Serampore editions have already given occasion to Mr. Bopp to make the same observation, that in

बन्ध्याऽष्टमे the *a* is not suppressed but contracted,(4) by virtue of the rule which determines that two similar letters meeting together, shall unite and form only one. According to this principle it would be necessary to write बन्ध्याष्टमेऽधिवेद्याब्दे.

In another passage, chapter ii, verse 101, Mr. Haughton puts an apostrophe which is useless, and the presence of which may cast some obscurity on the text.(5) He reads पूर्वां संध्यां जपंस्तिष्ठेत् सावित्रीमाः कीदृशीनात्, while we should read सावित्रीमाः कीदृशीनात् agreeable to the Calcutta edition.

“We

(2) M. Burnouf, when he quoted M. Bopp for this remark, could not have recollected that every such phrase has an antecedent defining its nature; we cannot conceive, therefore, that it could ever lead to a doubt.

(3) We cannot find that Mr. Haughton has in any part of his work proposed such an absolute rule for himself, and we may, therefore, suppose that he preferred affording specimens of admissible varieties which violate no rule of grammar.

(4) The *ardhacára*, or apostrophe, is not a letter, but a sign employed to prevent misconception; and we think it would be a sacrifice of common sense for a verbal subtlety to make a distinction between what Messrs. Bopp and Burnouf term the contraction and the suppression of a short *a*. All that can be truly affirmed is, that this letter disappears as often as it is preceded by á, é, or o, and the apostrophe is then employed to point out the circumstance to the reader.

(5) आङ् is here employed *disjunctively*, as an adverb, and not as a preposition; we conceive that Mr. Haughton would have been inconsistent had he left out the apostrophe, as recommended by M. Burnouf.

" We will now examine the means employed by Mr. Haughton to establish the text with critical-accuracy. Eight mahuscripts were at his disposal, of which some had a commentary, and besides these the Calcutta edition. Mr. Haughton's plan has been to notice the chief passages exhibiting interesting variations, and to subject the various readings to a critical investigation. The editor has been almost constantly guided by the very just idea that the difficulty of explaining certain forms should not authorize their rejection, because they might be elucidated by a Sanscrit more ancient than that with which we are at present acquainted. He has rarely swerved from this principle, and when he has done so, he is careful to state the fact in the notes, in order that the reader may chuse between the various readings there given. We will not enter into an examination of the disquisitions, which were called for by the several readings of many passages of the manuscripts. The care displayed in their composition will excite regret in the reader, not to see more of them; if the passages discussed by Mr. Haughton are those alone which present any difference, it is astonishing that the text of Menu should have come down to our time, with so little alteration from the copyists; for among the manuscripts consulted by Mr. Haughton, there are some which have been brought from parts of India very remote from each other. There are, however, a few passages in which it is possible to entertain an opinion a little different from that of the editor. We shall, though with diffidence, take the liberty of pointing out some of them.

" Chapter iii, verse 30. Menu says that the marriage named *Prájapatya* takes place when a father gives his daughter in pronouncing these words:— 'May both of you perform together your civil and religious duties.' Such is Sir William Jones's translation. Here is the text:

सहोभौ चरतां धर्ममिति वाचानुभाष्य च

" Mr. Haughton informs us that he adopts the reading of the manuscripts सहोभौ instead of सहनौ as it is given in the Calcutta edition, a correction already made by M. Chézy in his Course; but it appears to us that it would be requisite likewise to read चरतं instead of चरतां putting the verbs in the second person, instead of the third. In fact it is more natural (6) that the father should direct his discourse to the two, husband and wife, as Sir W. Jones understood it, doubtless after the commentary of Cullúca, whose words are express: सह युवां धर्मं कुरतं. At the same time, one may perceive that the emendation we propose, is not opposed to the rules of prosody; for, by whatever system the first *páda* of the verse is scanned, whether according to that of M. Chézy or that of M. Schlegel, the sixth syllable is long.

" Chapter

(6) Such matters must be judged by the particular turn of mind and phraseology of the people by whom they are employed, and not by general rules. The Hindus delight in the indirect mode of address, and instead of employing the second person of the imperative, and saying "do it," they generally use the third, "let it be done." This mode pervades all the Hindu dialects, and is derived from the Sanscrit. Of this fact M. Burnouf will have unequivocal proofs in Menu, book i, v. 4; ii, v. 193; iii, v. 251. Cullúca is certainly express as to the *intention*, but not as to the *form of words* of the legislator.

“ Chapter iii, verse 68. Mr. Haughton prefers to read चुह्नि “hearth,” after the Calcutta edition; although in the *Amera Cosha*, and in Wilson’s Dictionary, the reading is चुस्त्रि. The editor grounds himself on this, that in the popular dialects, the word is pronounced *chulhá*, whence it must be inferred that the aspiration existed in the primitive word, and that it has been merely displaced.

This observation of Mr. Haughton’s is strengthened by the continual recurrence, in the Páli and Prákrit languages, of aspirated letters, which change into *ha*, and follow the consonant which they had preceded in Sanscrit. Thus तूष्णीं becomes in Páli, *túnhi*, अस्माकां makes *amhákam* प्रश्न *panha*. Yet it would not be difficult to find, in the dialects derived from the Sanscrit, aspirates which did not exist in the mother tongue; thus the Páli word *urulhava*, seems to be the Sanscrit उरुलू *largam vulvam habens*.

“ Chapter iv, verse 185, छाया स्वं दासवर्गश्च दुहिता कृपणं परं that is to say in speaking of the father of a family: ‘his assemblage of servants (are) as his own shadow; his daughter as the highest object of tenderness.’ In order to render the text more conformable to this meaning, Mr. Haughton reads, after some manuscripts स्वा making it refer to छाया. There seems to be no necessity for altering the reading in the Calcutta edition, supported as it is by the commentary which clearly shews(7) that स्वः ought to relate to दासवर्गः; in fact, he explains these two words by the compound स्वदासवर्गः. We may add that, generally, it would appear the pronoun स्व should precede the noun to which it relates, and what proves it is, that several of Mr. Haughton’s manuscripts which read स्वा place this word before छाया; other examples may be seen in chapter i, verse 30, 55, 63, 94, 100; ii, 20, 124, 205; x, 81, 101.

“ Chapter v, verse 27. This couplet contains one of those words, the etymology of which Mr. Haughton thinks it difficult to explain; it is the compound प्रभवाप्ययं. The context requires that it should mean *beginning and end*; this first word is found in प्रभव, but the second is not met with in any vocabulary; and in the impossibility of explaining it, the editor

(7) We are inclined to prefer the reading adopted by Mr. Haughton, because it alone seems to fulfil the intention of the legislator, is supported by some of the manuscripts, and is not incompatible with the interpretation of Cullúca Bhatta.

editor ingeniously conjectures that we should read अत्ययं, but with that moderation of which he has given numerous examples in the course of his labours, he has allowed अप्ययं to continue in the text, and with the more reason because this word is repeated in the commentary, where विनाश destruction, end, is given as its synonym.(8)

“Moreover, it appears to us that it may be considered as compounded of the preposition अपि and of the root इ or अय, like the words पर्यय प्रत्यय अत्यय of the prepositions परि प्रति and अति with one or other of these roots. It is true that Wilson gives but few words formed with *api*; but they all have the signification of upon, above, beyond: the idea of motion joined to that preposition might form a compound signifying end, or limit.

“We will not carry these short observations further; their trifling importance will serve, at all events, to prove the extreme care with which Mr. Haughton’s work is executed. Without doubt a long and minute examination might enable us to discover some slight defects in this great work. The translation would give rise to many remarks: but the editor is not responsible on this head; and with regard to that portion of the work which is exclusively his own, it will be esteemed by impartial judges, as one of the finest monuments which have been raised to the knowledge of Indian antiquities.

“The modest editor, believing that he had not yet done enough for a work to which he had wholly devoted himself, intended that these volumes should be followed by a third, which would include the valuable commentary of Cullūca Bhatta. His strength has not corresponded to his zeal, and orientalists will learn with deep regret, that his health, seriously affected, has not permitted him to put the last hand to a task, which others would deem to have been already most successfully completed.”

(8) M. Burnouf is right in his conjecture that the word which Mr. Haughton has preserved in the text, is the true reading; it is to be met with in the comments on the *Védas*,

Narrative of the Burmese War, detailing the Operations of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell’s Army, from its landing at Rangoon, in May 1824, to the Conclusion of a Treaty of Peace at Yandaboo, in February 1826. By MAJOR SNODGRASS, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and Assistant Political Agent in Ava. London, 1826. 8vo. pp. 319.

THIS narrative, though confined chiefly to the operations of the British army in the late war with Ava, contains likewise slight sketches of its geography, and of the character and manners of the Burmans, giving an interest to the work which general readers seldom find in dry military details. Major Snodgrass informs us, in his preface, that his original intention was to prepare an

an account of the imperfectly known country traversed by the army, and that he had collected some materials for that purpose; but his active duties had so much interfered with the office of collecting facts and data for such an extensive plan, that he contracted the work to its present form, a journal—which he presents to the public “without pretensions of any kind beyond that of accuracy in the details it may contain.”

The narrative commences with the embarkation of the troops from India, and the concentration of the fleet at the Andaman islands, a short description of which is given. The taking of Rangoon is then detailed, and a brief (rather too brief) account of the town is subjoined. The difficulties, foreseen and unforeseen, with which the army had now to contend, present a very formidable picture in the narrative. Besides the natural defences of the country, and the unwholesomeness of that part of it in which the British troops had landed, they found that the Court of Ava had been for months preparing for a war with the Government of India, and had assembled a strong force, the commanders of which pursued at first the cautious system of constructing their stockades in the least accessible parts of the jungles of Henzawaddy, or province of Rangoon, a delta formed by the mouths of the Irrawaddy.

Before the arrival of the British forces in Pegu was known to the King of Ava, and when the possibility of that event was hinted to him, he replied, scornfully, “as to Rangoon, I will take such measures as will prevent the English from even disturbing the women of the town in cooking their rice.” The threat was not altogether empty; for the British army was speedily surrounded with a force by land and water, collected from all parts of the empire, which promised to overwhelm them by numbers alone.

The various encounters, which inspired the British sepoys with confidence, and taught the Burmese commanders to place a juster value on their own troops, are familiar to our readers; the particulars are detailed with more precision and minuteness by Major Snodgrass, and are accompanied by occasional remarks upon the character, habits, and qualities of the two armies, and other circumstances, which, however worthy of record, could not be afforded a place in the public despatches.

Major Snodgrass observes, after relating the operations at Kemmendine:—

Much has been said of the ignorance in which the King of Ava was kept, regarding the causes and progress of the war; that the communications that had passed between the two countries, both previous to and after its commencement, had been carefully kept from his knowledge; and that his ministers and chiefs, in the full confidence of terminating the contest favourably, continued to keep him in ignorance of the disasters and defeats his troops had sustained in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, deceiving him with constant assurances of victories, and the speedy expulsion of the invaders from his kingdom. Nothing, however, proved more incorrect than these conjectures; as abundant opportunities afterwards occurred of ascertaining from many sources, that hostilities were not only sanctioned by his Majesty, but that his resolution of attacking our south-east frontier had been publicly announced long previous to the invasion of his own territories; and there is every reason to believe that the country at large applauded the resolution, and looked forward with confidence to the honour and riches that awaited them, in a war with their wealthy neighbours.

The emergencies of his Burman Majesty, who had superseded and disgraced various commanders opposed unsuccessfully to the British, obliged him to recal the celebrated Maha Bandoola, with his veterans, from Ramoo, where this chief had stockaded his force, evidently with a view of passing our Chittagong frontier on the return of the cold season. This active and enter-

prizing commander, in obedience to his instructions, conducted his troops to the Irrawaddy, through the provinces and across the mountains of Arakan, a distance, by the shortest route, of more than 200 miles, at a season of the year when none but Burmans could have kept the field for a week, much less have attempted to pass insalubrious jungles, pestilential marshes, rivers, arms of the sea and mountain torrents, which opposed their progress at every step.

By a Burmese, however (observes Major S.), obstacles of this description are little regarded : half amphibious in his nature, he takes the water without fear or reluctance ; he is, besides, always provided with a chopper, and expert in the construction of rafts where necessary : seldom encumbered with commissariat or equipage of any kind, and carrying a fortnight's rice in a bag slung across his shoulders, he is at all times ready to move at the first summons of his chiefs, who, when unembarrassed by the presence of an enemy, divide into parties for the greater celerity of movement and provisioning of the men, each pursuing his own route to the place of general rendezvous appointed by the chief commander.

The backwardness of the Siamese to take an active part in our favour, notwithstanding the ancient grudge they must entertain towards the Burmese, Major Snodgrass ascribes to the right motive, namely, a thorough persuasion, even to the last, that we should fail in conquering Ava, or in bringing its government to sue for terms. In the event of our failure, Siam would have been exposed to the powerful resentment of its exasperated neighbour, had the former been actively instrumental in aiding the British. The Siamese, however, assembled an army on its borders, and in order to co-operate with them, if well disposed, or to watch their motions if any doubt of their sincerity appeared, the town of Martaban, on the borders of Siam, was attacked and occupied by a British detachment.

The province of Martaban was the only one in Pegu where a strong and marked national antipathy was found to exist against the Burmese government. In other places, particularly at the capital of this subjugated kingdom, the policy of the conqueror, in banishing every man of weight, and in judiciously removing distinctions between Burmese and Peguers, had nearly obliterated in the latter all remembrance of ancient independence, except amongst the inhabitants of Martaban, who are chiefly Taliens, or pure Peguers.

The narrative before us, when it relates the march from Rangoon to Donoobew, after the retreat of the Bandoola, assumes the form of a mere journal. The picture of the British camp during the advance presents a curious object :—

On reaching camp, the scene which presented itself was at once grotesque and novel ; no double-poled tent bespoke the army of Bengal, or rows of well-pitched rowties that of the sister-presidency ; no oriental luxury was here displayed, or even any of the comforts of an European camp, to console the traveller after his hot and weary march ; but officers of all ranks, couching under a blanket or Lilliputian tent, to shelter themselves from a meridian sun, with a miserable half-starved cow or poney, the sole beast of burden of the inmate, tied or picketed in the rear, conveying to the mind more the idea of a gipsy bivouac than of a military encampment. Nothing of the pomp or circumstance of war was here apparent, nor would even the experienced eye have recognized in the little group, that appeared but as a speck on the surface of an extensive plain, a force about to undertake the subjugation of an empire, and to fight its way for 600 miles, against climate, privations, and a numerous enemy.

On their march they met with the people called Carians, and on arriving at Carianghoon, they found the village inhabited by this tribe. The houses of this strange people are mere pigeon-holes perched in the air on poles, a notched stick

stick serving as the sole means of egress and ingress. Although possessed of the strongest and most robust frame, the Carians are the quietest and most harmless people in the world. They are industrious cultivators; the women bearing an equal or the largest share of the labour, which produces signs of premature old age amongst them. The Carians pay heavy taxes to the government, but are free from the conscription laws. They behaved in a very friendly manner to the British, and never disappointed or betrayed them.

More details are given in the narrative respecting the transactions at Donoobew than are generally known. The death of Maha Bandoola gives Major Snodgrass an occasion to depict his character, which he describes as a strange mixture of cruelty and generosity, talent and want of judgment, and strong regard to personal safety combined with great courage and resolution, which never failed him. He was barbarously cruel, stern, and inflexible, putting to death, with his own hand, those who evinced the slightest want of zeal in their duty. The uncontrolled license he gave his troops to plunder was the chief cause of their attachment to him. He evinced no small degree of talent as a general, whilst the position and defences at Donoobew, as a field-work, would have done credit to the most scientific engineer.

The descriptions given by Major Snodgrass of the country and people, as the army advanced from Donoobew to Prome, are identically the same, even in language, as those which have appeared at various times in the Government Gazette of Calcutta, the substance of which we have transferred into our Journal, and we are glad to find their authenticity so well guaranteed.

The regulations which the British commander introduced into the government at Prome, whilst that city was in our possession, though it lessened the profits of the chief functionaries, particularly the Menthogees (who are empowered to levy contributions upon the suitors in courts of justice), yet all ranks of people seemed delighted with the change of government: "taxes being abolished, and abundance of money in circulation, happiness and plenty prevailed amongst all classes of society."

The sketch which Major Snodgrass gives us of the Burmese character is favourable:—

Five months of uninterrupted tranquillity (at Prome) gave us, for the first time, an opportunity of forming some acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people of Ava; and although some allowance may be fairly made for the restraint which the presence of a victorious enemy may be presumed to have imposed upon the development of the national character, our experience, at least, warrants the assertion, that in his private and domestic habits and deportment, the Burmese evinces little of the arrogance, cruelty, or vice, which have made him so justly an object of fear and hatred to the surrounding nations, to whom he is only known as a sanguinary and ferocious warrior, carrying havoc and destruction into ~~free~~ and unoffending states, at the command of a grasping and ambitious tyrant.

Our previous opinion of, and limited acquaintance with the people, certainly had not prepared us to anticipate the tranquil and quiet conduct which now distinguished them in their domestic character; nor was the Prome population exclusively composed of the quiet and unwarlike part of the nation: many, indeed, a great proportion of the men, had borne arms against us; and it was not until satisfied of the folly and vanity of retreating longer, that they had escaped from their chiefs, and retired with their families under our protection.

It has often been objected to the Burmese that they are given to pilfering, lying, and dissimulation, as well as insolent and overbearing to strangers; but the remark may be in a great measure, confined to the numerous government functionaries and their followers, with whom every town and village in the kingdom abounds: they are, indeed,

a vile race, who exist by fraud and oppression, and who, upon numerous pretences, no matter how frivolous, are always ready to rob and plunder all who come within the influence of their authority: the poor people, on the contrary; by far the best part of the nation, are frank and hospitable, and by no means deficient in qualities which would do honour to more civilized nations. They, very generally, can read and write; are acute, intelligent, and observing; and although frequently impressed with high notions of their own sovereign and country, show no illiberality to strangers or foreigners who reside among them. In a word, to sum up their character, their virtues are their own, and their faults and vices those of education, and the pernicious influence of a cruel and despotic government.

The foregoing remarks, or most of them, we have read in the India papers; but they are worthy of quotation, as they correct a pretty general misapprehension.

The particulars of the interview between the British and Burmese commissioners near Melloone (when the treaty of peace, afterwards so contemptuously violated, was agreed to) are given by Major Snodgrass at some length: they are interesting, because we have had hitherto few details of the negotiation upon which we could rely; but their length precludes us from attempting an epitome of them. The account of the ratification of the treaty is followed by a concluding chapter of remarks upon the trade and productions of the country, "drawn from authentic sources."

There is an appendix to the narrative, containing copies of some documents, most of which have been already published. A map and two woodcuts are added; the latter are not very ornamental.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Grecians, and Macedonians. By M. ROLLIN. With Geographical, Topographical, Historical, and Critical Notes, and a Life of the Author, by JAMES BELL. Illustrated with Engravings, including a complete Set of Maps. Glasgow, 1826. Vol. II.

THE first volume of this edition of Rollin's Ancient History was noticed by us in our 19th Vol. (p. 674); further acquaintance with the work, or rather with the notes of the editor, has very much increased our desire to recommend it to public regard. These notes are not mere elucidations of the text, or corrections of the original author: but laborious disquisitions, evincing considerable erudition and research, and throwing much light upon events of early date, and the geography of the countries of which they were the theatre. Some of the notes are, perhaps, too long, but even these are not wearisome, for the subjects are extremely interesting.

Upon the whole, we think this edition of Rollin's History, which is, moreover, convenient from the diminution of bulk (being closely printed in double columns, in a small, but clear and good type), well deserves to supersede its predecessors.

VARIETIES.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 1st July, at the Asiatic Society's apartments, on which occasion Mr. Superintending Surgeon Kembal, Mr. McMorris, surgeon, and Mr. A. Gibson, assistant surgeon, on the Bombay establishment, and Messrs. Pennington and J. C. Paterson, on the establishment of Bengal, were elected members.

A letter was read from Mr. Henderson, of Aligulr, giving an account of his method of treating the rheumatic affections prevalent in that part of India. A specimen of a salt prepared with sulphuric acid from the bitter principle of the neem tree, by Mr. Piddington, of Neem Tolah, was submitted by him as furnishing a probable substitute for quinine. He proposes to term it sulphate of azadirine, from the trivial name of the plant (*nulia azadirachta*). Infusions of the neem leaves are commonly used by the natives, externally as discutients, and internally in fevers; and it seems not unlikely, therefore, that the substance in question may possess medicinal virtue. The Society have accordingly determined to take the necessary steps for ascertaining its properties. From Mr. Bell, of Moradabad, two drawings were submitted, one of a tumor on the face of a woman, and the other of a singular disease in the hand and fore-arm of a native, for which amputation had been successfully performed. Dr. Waddell presented to the Society a paper on the diseases which occurred at Rangoon, with an account of the medical topography of the place. A communication was received from Mr. J. Tytler, on diarrhoea hectica, and Dr. Adam, the secretary, submitted an account of the epidemic malignant ulcer, or hospital gangrene, of an Indian camp. The description of the medical topography of Aracan, and the diseases that prevailed there during the campaign, by Mr. Bernard, was then made the subject of the evening's discussion.

The town of Aracan, according to Mr. B., is, from its situation, peculiarly calculated to engender that condition of the surrounding atmosphere which long experience has shewn to be productive of febrile disease. It is distant from the sea about fifty miles, on the bank of a navigable river, from which branches intersect the town in all directions. The banks of the river are in general low: below the town they scarcely exceed the level of the water, and are covered with sedge, coarse grass, and a few bushes. The average rise of the tide, at the town, is about eight feet, but the spring-tides rise higher, and consequently cover the ground on either

side. Between the town and the sea a number of small streams descend from the neighbouring hills to the river; the intervals between them are overrun with jungle, and the whole forms a dense and impassable sunderbund. Three ranges of hills are visible from the town, which bears to the first range the relation of the apex of a triangle to its base; but from the waving line of the hills, and the number of insulated elevations detached from the main range, the town appears as if embayed in a recess of the hills. The hills are covered with jungle, and in the hollows between them are a number of shallow pools, formed by the periodical rains. About a quarter of a mile from the N.W. angle of the fort of Aracan is a large lake, extending in an irregular course several miles amongst the hills; its average depth is about eight feet; the banks are low and marshy. Besides this, the water of the heavy rains collects in various situations round the town, forming numerous shallow pools and swamps. Although subject to the monsoons, the changes are not very distinctly marked; and from whichever quarter the wind may blow, it passes over an extensive surface of wet soil and vegetable decomposition. There is no general inundation, as in Bengal; neither is there any season in which the ground is dry, the periodical rains and the streams from the hills always keeping it in that state of humid mud, which is most highly generative of miasmata. The elevated situations were not found more healthy than the low ground; but, from obvious causes, being so situated as to be more immediately exposed to the influence of the morbid vapours, by their peculiar disposition, or their lying to leeward of unhealthy spots. Such was the case with the hills in the rear of the Bondyne stockade, and scarcely any of the officers who were stationed there escaped; the stockade itself, which had been used as an hospital, was necessarily abandoned. This stockade was distant about a mile and a half from the centre of the fort of Arracan; it lay low, and the approach was by a circuitous route, in which the stream was crossed four times. The stockade was between the river and the hills, which extended nearly N. and S.; the river ran to the west: to the S.W. and S.S.W. was an uncultivated plain, partly inundated by the tide, intersected by shallow nullahs, and covered with jungle and coarse grass: over this plain the wind set in the south-west monsoon, and the vapours borne with it were arrested by the hills to leeward. It need not be matter of surprise, that such a situation should have proved sickly.

The

The fever of Aracan is considered by Mr. Bernard as not varying essentially from the common endemic of tropical countries, not is it uncommon to meet with cases of similar severity in Bengal, or, more especially to the westward, in Ramghur and Sinhbhoom: the great number of individuals exposed to the causes which induced the disease rendered their effects in Aracan more remarkable and distressing. Between May and September, 1,274 Europeans were admitted into hospital, of whom 260 died; and in three months, from July to September, the number of native sick was 5,795, and that of the deaths 778. The number of officers attacked fatally bore a full proportion to that of the men, and this circumstance afforded proof, if proof were necessary, that the mortality was ascribable to the effects of climate, and not to any unavoidable privations of food or accommodation. Mr. B. has appended to his paper a meteorological register of the weather from July to October. The highest range of the thermometer was in October, $95^{\circ} 5'$, the lowest in November, $71^{\circ} 8'$. A more characteristic peculiarity of the climate is the fall of rain, which in July and August alone exceeded 103 inches.—[*Cut. Gov. Gaz.*]

AFRICA.

We last week briefly noticed the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Denham, in the *Cadmus*, for the coast of Africa, where he is gone on a mission from his Majesty's government, which is said to embrace the most important objects connected with our settlements in that quarter of the globe. The precise nature of these objects does not, of course, transpire, but it is understood that they relate to the opening of a commercial intercourse with some of the kingdoms recently explored by Captain Clapperton, and to the formation of a more convenient and central establishment for the head-quarters of our African settlements, which may facilitate the communication with the interior of that vast continent. Sierra Leone is not calculated to answer the extended objects now in view. It has no navigable rivers, and the soil is found to be very slight and unproductive. The climate is also deadening to all enterprise, and from these various causes the condition of the slaves who have been rescued from captivity, and sent to that colony, have not undergone that amelioration which the sanguine promoters of abolition expected. New sources of trade are wanted by the country—new customers must be found to consume our manufactures; and though but a poor picture is drawn of the state of the native African tribes at present, yet, by opening a free intercourse with the most intelligent of these nations, by teaching

them the value of European arts, and the morals and manners of civilized life, there can be no doubt that in course of time the immense continent which is now enveloped in barbarism, would become a valuable market for our commodities, when the old world is comparatively closed against us by the rivalry of other nations. To this end, indeed, have travellers been sent to explore Africa—and we rejoice to find that their labours are now drawing to a conclusion. The last accounts from Captain Clapperton leave no doubt that the Niger runs into the ocean at the Bight of Benin, after traversing nearly the whole extent of Africa. Here then will be the spot to erect a settlement: through that celebrated river, which is said to be navigable for 1,500 miles, a trade could be carried into the heart of Africa. The island of Fernando Po, at the mouth of the Bight, has been recently surveyed, and it is supposed that this island will be selected as the future head-quarters of the British power in Africa.—[*Devonport Telegraph.*]

MUNIPORE.

The following account of Munipore, given by a resident of the place, appears in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*:—

The valley of Munipore extends from north to south about sixty miles, and is nearly thirty in breadth, from east to west. It is completely surrounded by mountains, rising from 1,500 to 2,500 feet above the valley, in which, at considerable intervals, there are several insulated hills; it is otherwise a perfect level, if I may except an almost imperceptible declination from both sides to the centre, where a chain of lakes and swamps extends from the south, about two-thirds of the whole length towards the north. The most southern of the chain is a lake of considerable extent, about ten miles by seven, and is studded with islands of nearly the same appearance as the hills, which rise from the plain.

The whole valley is perfectly clear of forest: the only trees are those in the few villages that are now inhabited, and those which mark the sites of the many which have been depopulated by the Burmahs, the ruthless spoilers of this once happy but still beautiful country. Often have I allowed my imagination to re-people the deserted villages, with their scattered inhabitants, and to cover with flocks and herds this ever-green and mountain-girt vale, and as often has it called to my memory the happy valley of Rasselas. Should this country continue to enjoy the support and protection of the British government, there is every prospect of the fulfilment of my fancy being in a great measure realized. The cattle which were taken from the Burmahs have afforded great assistance in bringing the land into cultivation, which together

together with the great industry of the people will ensure plenty for the numbers who are expected to return next year.

Although in features the Muniporees strongly resemble the people to the eastward, yet in religion they assimilate with those of the west, and differ from all around them: they are Hindoos, and mostly Rajpoots. Surrounded as they are by rude tribes, differing from them as much in manners as in religion, their origin becomes a question of as much interest as it is difficult to solve. As is ever the case when such is involved in uncertainty, their account is fabulous; they say, they are descended from a Hindoo deity, but I should dispute their claim to so high an origin, and conceive it very probable that the demi-god was no other than some wanderer from Hindostan, who has immortalized himself by converting them to the religion of Brahma, and introducing some of the arts of social life, with which they, then a savage people, were unacquainted.

The purity of the atmosphere seems to have given an elasticity to the spirits of the inhabitants, who are certainly the most cheerful people I ever met with. Their amusements and exercises are of a nature characteristic of their lively temperament; they play with great dexterity, both on foot and on horseback, at a game which in Scotland is called "*Shinty*;" and frequently practise leaping, and the putting stone.

The females have all the freedom which the fair sex enjoy in Europe, and even take a much more prominent share in the active duties of life; the whole trade of the country is in the hands of these fair merchants, by whom the bazars are exclusively kept.

The climate is delightfully cool; the oak, peach, pine, raspberry, and wild rose, with many other plants, natives of the temperate zone, are found here in numbers.

CHINESE FESTIVAL OF THE NEW YEAR.

The following extract from the journal of Mr. Medhurst, missionary at Batavia, appears in the *Missionary Chronicle* for January:—

"Feb. 18. To-day, being the Chinese new year, I rose at four o'clock, and proceeded to the great temple in the Chinese Kampong, to distribute some tracts which I had composed purposely for the occasion. It was yet dark when I entered the temple; but the number of worshippers was considerable, and they appeared to have been employed already for some hours. The routine of their worship was as follows:—the votaries came dressed in their gayest apparel, generally with a pair of candles and a bundle of incense. Having lighted the former, they stuck them

on a high frame in front of the idol, capable of holding about fifty candles, and afterwards placed a few sticks of incense in a pot upon the altar; they then prostrated themselves several times, knocking their heads against the ground. This done, they took the remainder of the incense and offered a few sticks on this altar, and a few on that of the inferior deities who were placed on each side of the temple, and lastly, offered some incense, or burnt some gilt paper, in front of the temple, to the honour of the visible heavens. This order was observed by almost all the attendants, though by no means together, or in unison, but some here and some there, some sooner and some later, accordingly as they happened to come in, or as their inclination led. Some were prostrating themselves, others were lighting their candles, while the rest were either talking upon indifferent subjects, or smoking their pipes in the middle of the temple. The priests, in the mean time, were employed in going about to the different altars, extinguishing the candles almost as soon as lighted, and carrying off the sticks of incense as their private perquisites; this is connived at by the people, and, indeed, is almost necessary, as otherwise the stand appropriated for candles would soon become so full that there would be no room for others. Every pair of candles, of a moderately large size, costs upwards of a dollar, and are, I understand, sold by the priests at very little under the cost price, immediately after the ceremony is over. During the hour I staid there, I calculated that there must have been more than 300 worshippers, each of whom brought candles and incense as an offering. I must not omit to mention, that there were some persons engaged in prayer, though only for temporal good. After they had done offering their candles, &c. they usually went to the front of the idol, and, begging him to be propitious, threw up two pieces of wood, in order to judge, by the way in which they fell, how their *luck* would be; and, if they found the answer pretty favourable, they proceeded to draw lots, by taking, promiscuously, one from among a number of pieces of bamboo, which, having certain characters on them, directed them to a shelf at the side of the temple, where they found slips of paper corresponding with the characters on the bamboo. These slips of paper contained a few verses, alluding to prosperous or adverse circumstances in life, and the tenor of which would determine what their future fortunes would be. One man came to me, requesting me to explain the purport of the verse which had fallen to his lot. I looked over it, and found the word "*misery*" in the second line, which made him look very gloomy, and hasten out

out of the temple. Among the worshippers I observed some captains, or principal men, who, when they bowed down to the idol, did it with a great deal of state, and a priest always stood by, striking a large bell, to give notice to the divinity that a person of consequence was paying his adorations to him! This was never done when poor or middling people worshipped, but they were left to take their chance whether the god should be paying attention or not! But the greatest abomination of all, and which made my heart sick, was the introduction of young children, and even infants, only a few months old, to these idolatries. The little unconscious creatures were made to hold up their hands and bow their heads before a stock and a stone, and those who could scarcely walk were taught to carry a pair of candles, or a stick of incense, and offer them before the idol; while in another place boys of three or four years old were knocking their heads against the ground in imitation of their elders. I was struck with the imposing effect which the scene was adapted to produce on ignorant and superstitious minds: the glare of the candles, the smoke of the incense, the prostration of the worshippers, and the din of fireworks in front of the temple, altogether combine to attract the heathen mind, and to foster a predilection for idol-worship."

COLOSSAL STATUE OF BUDDHA.

An interesting specimen of Hindu sculpture has lately been set up in the compound of the Asiatic Society's house at Chowringhee; a colossal statue of Buddha, which stares the visitor in the face the moment he is within the gates. The figure is of black granite, in a sitting posture, as usual with statues of Buddha or Gautama, and is characterized by the large ears and curling locks which have been supposed to indicate the African origin of this divinity. The nose, however, is any thing but African,—the figure is raised upon a low pedestal, and is ten or twelve feet high. We understand this figure was surreptitiously brought down from Guya by the Raj Gooroo of the King of Ava. How he contrived to smuggle such an article is not easily conceived. On its arrival in Calcutta, it could no longer be hidden in a corner, and the image was redeemed from its purloiners. After the departure of the Gooroo, the image was left in the compound of the Insane Hospital, where the European soldiers amused themselves with profanely pelting it with stones, by which the hands have sustained some damage; it other respects it has escaped unharmed, and forms a very appropriate *dworn* for the Asiatic Society's apartment.—[*India Gaz.*

BURMESE GOD-BURIALS.

We understand that the Burmese and Mughs invariably bury their treasure and gods in the north-east angle of their temples. We have had this intelligence from excellent authority, and we doubt not it will appear somewhat curious to our masonic readers.—[*Ibid.*

A BURMAN ROSCIUS.

A performer on the Itangoon boards (for the Burmese, it seems, are a very theatrical people) being a star of the first magnitude, was, in due time, transferred, as is customary in these cases, to the Theatre Royal of Amerapura. A still more brilliant success attended his metropolitan than his provincial career, and from being a popular favourite on the stage, he became the friend and companion of the Golden Feet. He was admitted to the court, and took his seat amongst the Woodcocks and Woonghees of the most exalted rank. This actor had always been the inveterate enemy of the English, and he repeatedly endeavoured, indirectly, to instigate the majesty of Ava to put his European prisoners to death. The king, however, who is naturally of a humane disposition, not only refused to listen to such insinuations, but expressed his displeasure at their repetition. The actor did not venture to urge the measure immediately to the king, but on one occasion, whilst sitting in court, he asked his neighbour, a minister of state, loud enough for the king to overhear, what had become of the treacherous Europeans. The other replied, that, through his majesty's clemency, they were all alive. The actor received this information with affected surprise, and, in something like Hercules's vein, observed, that if he were king, he would have them demolished without delay. The king, who had heard the conversation, looked his displeasure at the presumption of the son of Thespius, and rose and retired from court. The actor read his fate in his master's countenance, and thought it prudent to retire also. A few days after this he made his appearance again before the king, and by the humility of his intreaties obtained forgiveness, on condition of joining a body of troops then about to take the field. He accompanied them on their expedition: but on the first occasion of exposure found that the field of battle was not his proper sphere, and, in his hurry to retreat fell upon some stakes, by which he was lamed, and unable for some time to move. On his recovery, he ventured to return to Ava, and on his way back found a native in confinement who had a beautiful daughter. Her charms inspired the Burman Roscius to assume authority to liberate the father, and carrying his prize with him, the only result of his campaign, he reached

ed the capital. Here, apprehending that the last transaction would be known, and involve him in further disgrace, he deserted his partner, but his inhumanity was unavailing—his conduct was known at court, and he was thrown, by order of the king, into close confinement.—*Sema-char Derpuna.*

ATOLOGUES FROM SADI.

1. They asked Alexander the Great, "By what means have you extended your conquests from east to west, since former monarchs, who exceeded you in wealth, in territory, in years, and in the numbers of troops, never gained such victories?" He replied, "When, with the assistance of God I subdued a kingdom, I never oppressed the subjects, and always spoke well of the monarchs."—The wise consider not him illustrious who speaketh ill of the great. Injure not the name of those who have died with a good reputation, in order that, in return, your own good name may be immortal.

2. One who had neither hands nor feet having killed a millipede, a pious man passing by said, "Holy God, although this had a thousand feet, yet when fate overtook him, he could not escape from one destitute of hands and feet."—When the enemy who seizes the soul comes behind, fate ties the feet of the swift man. At that moment, when the enemy attacks us behind, it is needless to draw the kinyan bow.

3. A certain pious man saw in a dream a king in paradise and a holy man in hell. He asked what could be the meaning of the exaltation of the one and the degradation of the other, as the contrary is generally considered to be the case? They replied, "The king has obtained paradise in return for his love of holy men; and the religious man, by associating with kings, has got into hell."

4. Abu Horiera used every day to visit Mustefa (Mohammed), upon whom be the blessing and peace of God! The prophet said, "O Abu Horiera, come not every day, that so affection may increase."—There is no harm in visiting men; but let it not be so often that they may say 'It is enough.' If you correct yourself you will not need reprehension from another.

5. Jumshaid introduced distinction in dress, and was the first person who wore a ring on the finger. They asked him why he had given the whole grace and ornament to the left, whilst excellence belongs to the right hand? He replied, "The right hand is completely ornamented by its own rectitude."—Do good to the wicked, for the virtuous are of themselves great and happy.

6. I remember (says Sadi) that, in the time of childhood, I was very religious.

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 131.

I rose in the night, was punctual in the performance of my devotions, and abstinent. One night I had been sitting in the presence of my father, not having closed my eyes during the whole time, and with the Koran in my embrace, whilst numbers were around us asleep. I said to my father, "Not one of these lifteth up his head to perform his genuflexions (or ritual of prayer); but they are all so fast asleep that you would say they were dead." He replied, "Life of your father, it were better if thou also wert asleep, than to be searching out the faults of mankind."—The boaster sees nothing but himself, having a veil of conceit before his eyes. If he was endowed with an eye capable of discerning God, he would not discover any person weaker than himself.

7. Somebody brought to Nowshirvan the Just, the good tidings, that the God of mercy and glory had taken away such an one who was his enemy. He asked, "Have you heard that he will by any means spare me? The death of my enemy is no cause of joy to me, since neither is my own life eternal."

8. They asked Lokman (the Æsop of the East) of whom he had learned philosophy? He answered, "Of the blind, because they never advance a step until they have tried the ground." At another time they asked him from whom he had learnt urbanity? He replied, "From those of rude manners; for whatsoever I saw in them that was disagreeable, I avoided doing the same."—Not a word can be said, even in the midst of sport, from which a wise man will not derive instruction.—*Gulistan.*

GLOSSARY OF BURMAN TITLES, &c.

Assay woon	paymaster general.
Attawoon	privy councillor.
Boonmien	general.
Chaingee woon	master of elephants.
Chickey	lieutenant.
Chobwa	tributary prince.
Daywoon	king's armour-bearer.
Engy Teekien	prince royal.
Kioum	monastery of priests.
Ledegee	steersman of a boat.
Lotoo	hall where the grand council assemble.
Maywoon	viceroy of a province.
Miou	city, town, or district.
Miou gee	chief of a district or town.
Nakhaen	register.
Phoonghee	inferior order of priests.
Piasath	the regal splre.
Praw	temple; also lord; also title ascribed by an inferior to a superior.
Pymon	banker; assayer of metal.
Raywoon	governor of a town.

Rhahaan	priest.
Rhoom	public hall; court of justice.
Rua	village.
Sandohgaan	master of the ceremonies.
Sandozien	reader of public documents.
Seree Dogee	principal secretary.
Seree Miou	provincial secretary.
Seree	clerk.
Shahbunder	port intendant.
Siredaw	high priest.
Tee	umbrella of a pagoda.
Teekien	prince.
Terezegee	officer of inferior rank.
Tsaloe	chain of nobility.
Woongee	first councillor of state.
Woondock	second councillor of state.

EULOGY ON INDIA.

"If there is a country on earth which may claim the honour of having been the cradle of the human race, that country is India; if there is a religion which explains itself by the powerful impression of nature, and by the free inspirations of the mind, the forms and conceptions of which are at once simple and profound; that religion we find still flourishing on the banks of the Ganges, with its priests, its fanes, its sacred books, its poetry, and its moral doctrines. Always ancient, yet always new, India stands over her ruins, like an eternally luminous focus, in which are concentrated those rays which for ages enlightened the world, and can never cease to shine."—[Guigniaut, *Relig. de l'Antiq.*

THE SI BADANG.

The native legend of Si Badang, in Malay annals, is as follows:—The Badang was a slave to a cultivator of the soil, and was a very lazy fellow, being much fonder of fishing and other sports than of working, for which his master was wont to scold him. One time it happened that for several days he found his nets broken and the fish taken away, nothing being left but the scales and bones, he therefore determined to watch and find out the offender; accordingly, having set his nets as usual, he concealed himself near the spot and kept a good look-out. In the middle of the night he beheld a demon of a hideous form with a long beard go to the net, take out the fish, and eat them. Badang, as may be supposed, was not a little alarmed; but having screwed up his courage, he ran down and laid hold of the devil by the beard, and told him that he would most certainly kill him for taking the fish; the devil upon this began to get alarmed in his turn, and struggled hard to get loose. Badang, however, held on stoutly; the devil then said that if he would forgive him this once he would grant him any thing he might desire.

Badang agreed to the proposal, but was at a loss what to wish for. If, said he, I get rank, it will only make me appear ridiculous as I am only a clown and should not know how to conduct myself; and if riches it will all belong to my master; but if you will grant me strength so that I shall be enabled to tear up by the roots the largest forest trees, I shall be able to get through my work easily, and give satisfaction to my master. The devil told him that he could grant his request provided Badang could agree to eat what he (the devil) should vomit. Badang, not being very fastidious, readily assented, and the filthy process having been performed to the letter, he tried his strength upon some trees and found he could break them down with the greatest ease. It was this same Si Badang who, having been chosen champion to the Rajah of Singapore, in a trial of strength with a Kling champion, took up a large rock, which his antagonist could not lift, and pitched it into the sea at the entrance of the Singapore river, where it still remains a stumbling block to the Orang Kling; but the members of the Singapore Yacht Club have put a beacon upon it for the public benefit, finding that none of their number was strong enough to pitch it back again.—[*Sing. Chron.*

MAHMOUD ALI, VICEROY OF EGYPT.

Mahmoud Ali is free and accessible in conversation, and fond of displaying the knowledge he possesses of the situation, policy, and resources of other kingdoms, though in his details he sometimes makes sad blunders. His countenance is mean and common, and relieved only by the expression of a fine eye. He is fond of women, of whom he keeps a tolerable harem, collected from different nations. In the gardens of his palace of Shoubra he has lately erected a beautiful bath of white marble, supported by slender pillars of the same material. It had a light and elegant roof, but was quite open at the sides, and fountains played into the marble basin beneath, which was several feet deep. A lofty seat for Mahmoud Ali was erected a few feet from this, and here it was his delight to sit, with his long and rich pipe in his hand, while no attendant was suffered to approach; he passes hours in this (to a Turk at least) enviable situation.

It has all along been his aim to train up his sons to follow his own footsteps, and, by inuring them early to hardships and fatigues, to make good soldiers of them. Ismael, who delivered Mecca from the Wahabees, and afterwards commanded the expedition to Schnaar, resembled much in talent and resolution his successful father. He was assassinated not long since during the latter expedition, and the Pacha

Pacha grieved deeply for his loss; and yet the young prince, soldier as he was, would not engage in this distant war except his harem attended him, and it filled two barks, and accompanied the army in its long navigation of the Nile. Ibrahim, second son of the Pacha, and commander of the troops in the Morea, is very inferior in talents to his elder brother. While we were in Egypt, a curious instance of the Pacha's determination to inure his children by time to a hardy life occurred: his last-born son, scarcely twelve months old, he consigned to the care of a powerful Arab sheik, with instructions to bring him up in his deserts beyond the Red Sea, after the manner of his nation; that when he grew older he was to lead the life of an Arab, he made perfect in their exercises, and his frame hardened with fatigue and exposure to the burning climate. As a preparation for the child's journey to his future home, he commanded him to be plunged several times in a vessel of oil, that the rays of the sun might have less effect on his infant frame.

Although jealous in the extreme of any invasion on his prerogative, he has no notion of the value of the antiquities that cover so much of his territory in Upper Egypt, and cannot conceive the cause of the avidity and rapacity shown by the European consuls to get possession of them. Drouetti, the French consul, is the Pacha's favourite, whom he assisted some years ago by a loan of money in time of need; and the Frenchman has exercised a kind of monopoly, conveying, for many years past, by means of his agents, the most valuable antiquities down the Nile, his collection of which is estimated at £20,000. But the Pacha is the great monopolizer of the country: he has taken the exportation of corn entirely into his own hands; has erected sugar manufactories, has cultivated and exported cotton to an amazing extent, the sale of which fills his coffers, but cripples the trade of the various European merchants, some of whom have sent memorials to the Porte against this monopoly, where they were entirely disregarded. Mahmoud in his heart detests the Sultan, and wishes him devoutly in the halls of Eblis: for he well knows that spies are employed on all his actions, and that his sublime master only watches an opportunity to work his downfall, as in the case of the celebrated Ali of Yanina. But the Egyptian prince has his emissaries every where, the very seraglio is not free from them; and although in his own private expenses and table he is plain and unexpensive, he spares no money to procure intelligence, or to accomplish his plans.

His manners at table are not only simple, but, according to our notions, destitute of courtesy. An English traveller of

some distinction, accompanied by two ladies, had an audience of him about four years ago, and were very politely received, and, after some conversation, were invited to partake of refreshments, among which were several kinds of warm meats. The Pacha exerted himself to do the honours of the table, and took up a piece of meat in his fingers, and placed it on the plate of one of the ladies, who, surveying it with some surprise, forbore to touch it. Mahmoud, wondering at her delicacy, exclaimed in Turkish, "Why does not the woman eat?" and the Englishman, to avoid offending the feelings of this Sultan of Egypt, assured him it was ill health alone that prevented his fair guest from doing honour to the repast.

THE HINDOO IDOL, SUMNAT.

The following account of the demolition of Sumnat, the Hindoo idol, by Mahmud, is derived from the *Tibcat Acheri*, a history of Acher's reign, with an introductory view of the transactions of the Mahomedans in India, prior to that monarch; in point of date, therefore, it has the advantage of Ferishta, and as a work of good taste and sober investigation is still more decidedly superior. The author thus describes the transaction:

"In the year 415 (Hijera) Mahmud determined to lead an army against Sumnat, a large temple situated on a peninsular projection of the sea-shore appertaining to the followers of Brahma; the temple contained many idols, the principal of which was named Sumnat. It is related in some histories that this idol was carried from the Caaba upon the coming of the Prophet, and transported to India; the Brahmanical records, however, refer it to the time of Crishna, or an antiquity of 4,000 years. Crishna himself is said to have disappeared at this place.

"When the Sultan arrived at Neherwaleh (the capital of Guzerat) he found the city deserted, and, carrying off such provisions as could be procured, he advanced to Sumnat; the inhabitants of this place shut their gates against him, but it was soon carried by the irresistible valour of his troops, and a terrible slaughter of its defenders ensued. The temple was levelled with the ground; the idol Sumnat, which was of stone, was broken to pieces, and in commemoration of the victory, a fragment was sent to Ghiani, where it was laid at the threshold of the principal mosque, and was long after trodden under foot by the faithful."

We have here, therefore, no allusion to face, or nose, or belly, nor to the sum offered for its ransom, nor the booty obtained by its fracture. The story is told without the foreign aid of ornament, and is therefore more likely to be true; and

we have only to endeavour to verify the deity who has been the object of so much embellishment.

The above account informs us it was an idol of stone; and by identifying it, although perhaps erroneously, with the idol of the Caaba, leaves us to conclude it was shapeless: Manah, the idol worshipped by the tribes about Mecca, being nothing more than a large rude stone.—(Sale's *Introduction*, 24). D'Hierbelot makes the author of the *Rozet al Sefi*, say, the idol was of one stone *fifty* cubits long, of which forty-seven were sunk in the ground; but this is a very preposterous arrangement, and a very unfair representation of Mirkhond's account, who states that it was *five* cubits long, and of these two were out of sight. I did this writer injustice myself in my last letter, taking upon trust his being one of the authorities for the fables coined on this subject; but his accounts are less extravagant than I imagined. He talks, to be sure, of the temple being supported by fifty-six pillars of gold, and of enormous booty acquired by the plunder of the temple and fort; but we have nothing, even in his narrative, of the mutilation of the image, its proposed redemption, or the discovery of its concealed wealth. To return to the image, therefore; we are to infer, from the above accounts, that it was nothing more than a straight block of stone of about four or five feet in length, and, as Mirkhond expressly states, proportionable thickness, and that it had no pretensions to "imitate humanity 'even' abominably."

What then was Sumnat? In our present intimacy with the Hindu system, we cannot be at a loss to reply; it was nothing more than one of those emblems of Siva, by which alone in most of the temples of Hindustan that divinity is now represented—a solid block of stone, on which there were no features to be discerned, and in which there was no cavity to conceal inestimable treasures: these accompaniments are therefore the phantoms of Mahomedan superstition and European credulity, with a sufficiency of ignorance in the historians of both the East and West.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

SUGAR.

The author of the *Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal*, seems to be of opinion that the sugar-cane grew luxuriantly throughout Bengal in the most remote ages; and that from India it was introduced into Europe and Africa; and it is a fact that from the Sanscrit word for manufactured sugar (*sukkara*) are derived the Persian, Greek, Latin and modern European names of the sugar-cane and its produce. The same excellent author expresses a doubt if the

sugar-cane was indigenous in America, as historical facts seem to contradict it. In the days of Fliny, sugar appears to have been brought to Rome from Arabia and India.—[Ainslie's *Matrua Indica*.]

BURMESE MANNERS.

It does not appear that the Burman females are in the same degraded state as those of India; a very large proportion of them are taught to read, and are therefore at least on every important step in advance. Our correspondent writes: "Women here (Ava) are at liberty to go abroad, and have as much influence as in any country in the world, though they are not treated with equal delicacy and tenderness, neither are they considered quite so high in the scale of being as men. The queen has very great authority, and it is well known, that the late governor of Rangoon permitted his lady to enjoy a dignified part in the government. It is true that a man can beat his wife and daughters at any age, and also his sons; but a wife can go before a magistrate and obtain a divorce if her husband beats her unreasonably. An elder brother can beat a younger, or a younger sister. A mother-in-law has peculiar claims upon a son-in-law. Unless he pays her a certain sum of money, she can govern him, and he must support her three years, three months, and three days. I have, in two instances, paid for my servants the sum required to free them from such claims. I think in most things women enjoy equal privileges with men; there is a fancied difference to be sure. If they were respected only in proportion to their virtues and amiable qualities, few of them would stand high. They are bold, quarrelsome, turbulent, and generally very dirty in their persons."—[*Friend of India*.]

BRUCE MANUSCRIPTS.

The whole of the valuable collection of rare and curious MSS. of the traveller Bruce, which were obtained by him in Egypt and Abyssinia, will be offered for sale in May next: they consist of nearly 100 volumes, in the highest state of preservation.

BABER'S DESCRIPTION OF THE HINDUS.

The following description of the country and people of Hindustan by the Emperor Baber, written in the sixteenth century, is curious:—"Hindustan is a country that has few pleasures to recommend it. The people are not handsome. They have no idea of the charms of friendly society, of frankly mixing together, or of familiar intercourse. They have no genius, no comprehension of mind, no politeness of manner; no kindness or fellow feeling, no ingenuity or mechanical

mechanical invention in planning or executing their handicraft works, no skill or knowledge in design or architecture; they have no good horses, no good flesh, no grapes or musk-melons, no good fruits, no ice or cold water, no good food or bread in their bazars, no baths or colleges, no candles, no torches, not a candlestick. Instead of a candle and torch you have a gang of dirty fellows, whom they call *Deutis*, who hold in their left hand a kind of small tripod, to the side of one leg of which, it being wooden, they stick a piece of iron like the top of a candlestick; they fasten a pliant wick, of the size of the middle finger, by an iron pin,

to another of the legs. In their right hand they hold a gourd, in which they have made a hole for the purpose of pouring out oil. Their peasants and the lower classes all go about naked. The chief excellency of Hindustan is, that it is a large country, and has abundance of gold and silver. The climate during the rains is very pleasant. Another convenience of Hindustan is, that the workmen of every profession and trade are innumerable. For any employment and any work there is always a set ready, to whom the same employment and trade have descended from father to son for ages."—[*Memoirs of Baber*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Saturday, January 6, 1827.—In consequence of the decease of H. R. H. the Duke of York, on the evening of the 5th inst., the General Meeting appointed to be held this day was postponed.

Saturday, January 13.—At a council of the Society held this day, it was resolved, "That the funeral of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, one of the Vice-Patrons of the Royal Asiatic Society, being appointed to take place on Saturday, the 20th instant, the General Meeting of the Society to be held on that day, should be postponed to Saturday, the 3d of February."

Burmese War.

FLOTILLA ORDERS

BY COMMODORE SIR JAS. BRISBANE, &c.

To Capt. Chads, of H. M. S. *Alligator*, and the officers of all description, employed under the command of Sir Jas. Brisbane, on the expedition against the dominions of Ava.

H. M. S. steam-vessel Diana, off Patnagore, on the Irrawaddy river.

"The happy termination of a long and arduous contest by an honourable peace, enables the commodore to return his unforgotten acknowledgments to Capt. Chads and the officers of all descriptions, for the prompt obedience, unwearied exertions, and gallantry, which they have so conspicuously displayed throughout the late campaign; the various materials of which the flotilla was composed, brought together for one grand object, might have occasioned frequent collisions between the members of different services, had not a spirit of emulation pervaded all ranks, surmounting all difficulty, and producing an universal feeling of harmony and good-will.

"The British commissioners have most handsomely acknowledged the services rendered by the flotilla in forcing the passage of the river, as tending most materially, by such a display of our power, to impress upon the minds of the enemy a strong sense of our superiority, and thus convince them of the hopeless inutilty of further prolonging the contest. The commodore will long remember with feelings of the highest gratification, the period which he has commanded this branch of the expedition, and the personal acquaintance it has afforded him of individual merit.

"He begs the officers, without distinction, to be assured that he has brought under the notice of

their superiors his opinion of their merit, and the brave men who have served with them, giving as they have the most striking examples of activity and exertions under the greatest privations in open boats.

"Although it is not the province of the commodore to eulogize the enthusiastic gallantry displayed by the military part of the force employed in the late operations, he cannot avoid expressing his admiration of those soldier-like qualities, when embarked, which are indispensable in combined operations: the selection of Brigadier Armstrong to command the water column, and the well-earned character of H. M. S. Royal regt., were measures eminently calculated to ensure that hearty unanimity which has been so fully manifested.

"The good conduct of the native seamen in the H. M. S. gun and row-boats, engaged, as they have been, in an unusual mode of warfare, have merited my warmest approbation."

JAS. BRISBANE, Commodore.

To the Officers of the Navy and H. M. S. flotilla.

H. M. S. steam-vessel Diana, Feb. 25, 1826.

I feel the highest gratification in announcing to the flotilla, that the unwearied exertions, gallantry, and zeal of the officers and every individual composing it, have been crowned by an honourable peace; and on my resigning the command of it, I beg to express my unforgotten thankfulness for the alacrity and cheerfulness with which this arduous service has been performed; and the personal attention which I have at all times experienced, will ever be remembered by me with most pleasing and grateful feelings.

H. D. CHADS.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN F. COOKNEY, 56th N.I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 20, 1826.

—At an European General Court-Martial, held at Barrackpore on the 24th May 1826, of which Lieut. Col. Wm. Nott, 43d regt. N.I., is president, Ensign F. Cookney, of the 56th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, *viz.*

1st. "For conduct subversive of military discipline, in having, whilst on the sick list, absented himself from the station, without permission, for many days between the 10th and 29th of December 1825, after the consequences of such absence had been carefully pointed out to him by his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Broughton, on a previous similar occasion.

2d. "For again absenting himself from the station, without permission, when on the sick list, on the 31st of December 1825, and not returning until the evening of the 1st or morning of the 2d of January 1826, after having received from Brigadier O'Halloran, C.B., commanding, a severe reprimand for his former absence; such conduct being in flagrant disobedience of the Brigadier's orders, in contempt of authority, and in breach of the articles of war.

"Barrackpore, 2d Jan. 1826."

Additional Charges.—1st. "For appearing at the theatre in Chowringhee, on the evening of the 23d of February 1826, he being then under arrest; such conduct being in breach of the positive orders of Brigadier O'Halloran, C.B., commanding the station, as communicated to him, Ens. F. Cookney, by Capt. Currie, Major of Brigade, and contrary to the rules and customs of war.

2d. "For persisting to inhabit a house situated out of the limits of cantonments, after it had been officially communicated to him that he was not permitted to occupy it, and after the positive orders of Brigadier O'Halloran, C.B., commanding, for his immediate removal into cantonments had been made known to him on the 4th of January 1826, such conduct evincing an utter contempt of authority, a marked disobedience of orders, and being in breach of the articles of war.

"Barrackpore, 25th Feb. 1826."

Other additional Charges.—3d. "Appearing, whilst under arrest, at a public ball given by the officers of the 28th regt. N.I., on the 28th of Feb. 1826, after he had, on a former occasion, applied for and been refused by Brigadier O'Halloran,

C.B., commanding the station, permission to attend such parties; such conduct being a breach of his arrest, and a contemptuous disregard of the commanding officer's orders and authority.

4th. "Gross disrespect and insubordination towards Lieut. and Adj. Macan, of the 16th N.I., his superior officer, in repeatedly refusing to quit the ball-room when directed by that officer to withdraw, and in saying that he would stand the consequence and remain, and that he did not consider Lieut. and Adj. Macan his superior officer, or words to that effect.

"Barrackpore, 1st March 1826."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"The court, having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of opinion that Ens. F. Cookney, of the 56th N.I., late doing duty with the 16th regt. N.I., is

"Guilty of the first charge.

"Guilty of the second charge.

"Guilty of the 1st additional charge.

"Not guilty of the 2d additional charge, of which they do acquit him.

"Guilty of the 3d additional charge.

"Guilty of the 4th additional charge, excepting the word 'gross.'"

Sentence.—"The court having found Ens. F. Cookney, of the 56th regt. N.I. (late doing duty with the 16th N.I.), guilty to the degree specified, do sentence him to be cashiered."

Approved,

(Signed) COMBERMERE,

Commander-in-chief in India.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief:—

The Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief is willing to give every favourable consideration to the youth, inexperience, and contrition manifested by the prisoner in this case, as well as to the solicitation in his favour on the part of a large majority of the court by which he was tried; but a sense of justice to the service must prevent his Excellency overlooking the repeated instances of flagrant insubordination of which Ens. Cookney has, by the just verdict of the court, been pronounced guilty. His Excellency, therefore, will mitigate the sentence of "cashiering" to "dismissal from the 56th regt.," and he will solicit the Governor-general in Council to replace the commission thus cancelled by a new one, placing Ens. Cookney the junior of his rank in the regiment to which he may hereafter be posted.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief,

W. L. WATSON, Adj. Gen. of Army.

ENSIGN

ENSIGN J. D. KING, 13TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 8, 1826.

—At an European General Court-Martial assembled at Barrackpore on the 2d of June 1826, of which Lieut. Col. Wm. Nott, 43d N.I., is president, Ensign J. D. King, of the 13th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the undermentioned charges, *viz.*

“For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—

1st. “In having drawn a bill, in the month of October 1825, upon Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., agents, Calcutta, for sicca rupees 1,350, or thereabouts, in favour of Lieut. Craigie, of the 13th N.I., he (Ens. King) being aware at the time that he had no funds in the hands of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., and having been warned by them not to draw upon them, with an intimation that if he did they would not honour his drafts.

2d. “In having, on or about the month of November 1825, taken possession of and resided in a house at Barrackpore, under the charge of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., without their permission, and in having kept possession thereof up to the present time, in violation of a written promise to quit it ‘forthwith,’ dated the 18th of November 1825.

“For insubordinate conduct, subversive of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

3d. “Declining to attend the Court of Requests as defendant, although duly warned to do so by Capt. Read, officiating Major of Brigade, in a letter dated the 15th of December 1825.

4th. “In having addressed to Capt. Currie, Major of Brigade, on the 21st, 22d, and 28th days of December 1825, three official letters, containing language highly disrespectful and insubordinate.

“Barrackpore, 4th Jan. 1826.”

Additional Charge.—“Highly insubordinate conduct in refusing to give up his sword to Capt. Currie, Major of Brigade, when that officer was sent to place him (Ens. King) in arrest, on the 4th of Jan. 1826; and for telling Capt. Currie that he would give up his sword to no man, unless taken from him by force, although the Major of Brigade explained to him the necessity and propriety of conforming to the custom practised on similar occasions.

“Barrackpore, 4th Jan. 1826.”

Second Additional Charge.—“For highly contumacious conduct in addressing a letter to the Major of Brigade under date the 5th January, in reply to a communication from that officer conveying to Ensign King, Brigadier O’Halloran’s permission to leave his quarters for the purpose of taking exercise, in which letter he (Ens. King) declares that he will, should he think fit, go to public parties (which, in

the Major of Brigade’s communication, he was expressly forbidden to do), and that he does not conceive himself ‘under any sort of restraint.’

“Barrackpore, 9th Jan. 1826.”

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—“The court, having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of opinion that Ens. J. D. King, of the 13th N.I., is not guilty of the first charge; not guilty of the second charge; of both of which they do honourably acquit him.

“Guilty of the third charge.

“Guilty of the fourth charge, excepting the letter dated the 22d of December 1825.

“Guilty of the 1st additional charge.

“Guilty of the 2d additional charge.”

Sentence.—“The court, having found Ens. J. D. King, of the 13th N.I., guilty to the degree specified, do sentence him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for the space of six calendar months.

“The court cannot refrain from expressing their regret, that a guard should have been placed at Ens. King’s house; after weighing attentively the evidence before them, they cannot admit the expediency of adopting so severe a measure. They are also much concerned to remark the humiliating restrictions imposed upon Ens. King by the guard, for several hours.”

Confirmed.

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General,*
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

Had not the Commander-in-chief determined to remit the punishment awarded against Ens. King, he would have considered it necessary to order a revision of this sentence, it being perfectly inconsistent with the situation of a prisoner, who, labouring under pecuniary difficulties, would, by its being carried into effect, have had his embarrassments increased, and consequently deprived of the possibility of that reformation which, by their verdict, it ought to have been the object of the court to stimulate.

The Commander-in-chief fully concurs in the honourable acquittal of the prisoner on the 1st and 2d charges, as well as in the remarks of the court respecting the guard placed on the prisoner’s quarters. His Lordship considers the restraint imposed upon Ens. King, by placing a guard over his house without any communication with him as to the nature of its duties, was quite uncalled-for and improper; to the irritating harshness of this measure must be ascribed the highly unmilitary correspondence into which that young officer was drawn, and which might have been forgiven in consideration of his youth and ignorance of the customs of the service.

The

The Commander-in-chief cannot but consider the 3d charge as totally irrelevant. Ens. King had, by his absence from the civil court to which he had been summoned, become liable to a penalty (the loss of his cause), which the court had inflicted, he could not therefore be considered as subject to a second punishment for the military offence.

His Excellency further thinks it necessary to declare his decided disapprobation of a system which appears to have obtained, in this case, of uniting a number of charges, each, separately considered, venial or trifling, to form grounds for bringing an officer to a court-martial, which should only be resorted to in extreme cases.

The Commander-in-chief now remits the punishment awarded Ens. King, trusting that his good sense will show him the necessity of evincing, by his future conduct, that the contrition he has expressed is sincere, and that the clemency shewn him has not been misplaced.

The prisoner to be released, and directed to join his corps.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

W. L. WATSON, *Adj. Gen. of Army.*

APOTHECARY J. HAMILTON.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 24, 1826.
At an European General Court-Martial assembled at Ackeyab, on the 12th of May 1826, of which Lieut. Col. Lindsay, of the regt. of artillery, is president, Mr. Assistant Apothecary James Hamilton, attached to the south-eastern division of artillery, was arraigned on the following charges, *viz.*

1st. "Infamous and highly disgraceful conduct, in having, during the month of Dec. 1825, frequently appeared in the hospital of the European artillery at Arracan in a state of intoxication, and distributed medicine to the sick, while thus incapacitated from the exercise of that caution and attention indispensably necessary to the performance of so delicate a duty.

2d. "Having at various times during the months of Dec. 1825 and Jan. 1826, whilst under the influence of liquor, wantonly and cruelly beaten many of the hospital and other servants, especially Bolakee, hospital cook, and Ghoolam Hoossien, hospital bheestee, both of whom were in consequence disabled from the performance of their duties for many days.

3d. "Having, on or about the 16th of Feb. last, between the hours of four and eight p. m. (although at the time under arrest for the offences specified in the 1st and 2d charges) entered the house of Mea-

few, subadar of the Mugh levy, and wantonly struck him with a cane or stick.

4th. "Having on the night of the same day, between the hours of eight and twelve, again entered the house of the aforesaid Meafew, subadar of the Mugh levy, accompanied by a party of about twenty or thirty disorderly Mughis and others, and abetted in breaking open a box the property of the said Meafew, subadar, and taken therefrom the whole of the contents, consisting of about 230 rupees in cash, nine silk dresses, and several other articles of wearing apparel."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence which has been adduced on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that, with regard to the 1st charge, he is guilty of being frequently intoxicated in hospital, but acquit him of the remainder of the charge.

"That he is guilty of the 2d charge, with the exception of the words 'both of whom were in consequence disabled from the performance of their duty for many days.'

"That he is guilty of the 3d charge, with the exception of the words '(although at the time under arrest for the offences specified in the 1st and 2d charges),' no evidence of this part having been adduced.

"That he is guilty of the 4th charge."

Sentence.—"The court, having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the 1st, 2d, and 3d charges, and of the whole of the 4th charge, do sentence him, Mr. Assistant Apothecary James Hamilton, to be discharged from the Hon. Company's service."

Confirmed.

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General, Com. in Chief.*

Remarks by His Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief would have ordered the revision of the proceedings of this court-martial, had it been practicable to re-assemble the members, it being evident that the court did not take into their consideration that the 4th charge, of which Assist. Apothecary Hamilton was found guilty, was a positive case of felony, and consequently ought to have been punished by a separate sentence adequate to that crime, and in conformity with the common law of England, a sentence which the court was fully competent to have awarded.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

W. L. WATSON, *Adj. Gen. of Army.*

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, June 16.

The King, on the prosecution of Awchow, v. Akwanchy, Tankung, Acheen, Awkeem, Ackuae, and Asscen.

This was an indictment against some Chinamen, charging them with stealing from the house of a fellow-countryman 500 rupees and other property, on the 16th December.

The Advocate-general, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, stated that it was notorious that these Chinese had for some months past been endangering the peace of society.

The first witness was Awchow, the prosecutor, who stated as follows: "I live at Colootollah, in Calcutta; six of us live in the same compound, each in a separate apartment; I live in a room by myself. I am a carpenter. I know the prisoners at the bar; on the 16th December last, about 7 P.M., they came into my house; there was a lamp burning in my room; there was light sufficient to recognize the countenances of those that came in. Tankung asked me for the loan of 400 rupees; on that I replied, I do not owe you any money; he took hold of me by the hair of my head, and Ackuae gave me a blow and a kick; Awsee struck me with an iron instrument; they held me down, and Tankung broke my chest. Awkeem took the bed-cover, and with it tied up several things; the other four took up my chest of tools: they all went away together. After they went away I began to weep and cry; I was apprehensive of danger, and remained at home. About three months ago I had the prisoners taken up. It took me some time to collect money; when I had collected together a little, I preferred a bill of indictment against the prisoners. I have not seen any of my property since that."

Cross-examined:—"The compound I live in is large. When these ten persons came in they made very little noise; they beat me and took away my things. All those apartments are occupied by Chinese; one or two of them belong to the Durrum-tollah party, the others to no party; the others had run away, except one man, at the time these men entered the house. I remained inside, weeping at the loss of my property."

Other witnesses proved the entrance of the prisoners into Awchow's house, and that one of them beat him with a *khachuck*, an iron instrument, about eighteen inches in length, and weighing two pounds, which the Chinese carry in their sleeves.

The prisoners, in their defence, stated, that they had alternately been applied to by one Kychung, for pecuniary aid, and that on their refusing to assist him, or

pleading poverty, he threatened them with an action in the Supreme Court, and in consequence had them taken up on bench-warrants, confined in gaol, and finally brought before the Supreme Court.

Sir John Franks summed up, and the jury found all the prisoners guilty of stealing under the value of one shilling.

June 17.

The King on the prosecution of Shaik Amer, v. Rammohun Day, Rammohun Sircar, and others.—Of several who were indicted, only one man, answering to the name of Rammohun Sircar, pleaded *not guilty* to the indictment, which charged him and the others with having conspired, confederated, and combined together for the purpose of subjecting the prosecutor to divers heavy costs, by having a writ issued against him for the sum of sicca rupees 2,507.6, under false pretences, and with having extorted, compelled, and forced him to pay the sum of 350 sicca rupees to obtain his release.

The Advocate-general stated the case to the jury.

This was a case of some importance, as the parties implicated had committed the offence under the forms of law. The prosecutor was a wheat-merchant, and was sitting in his shop, when the conspirators came in and inquired the price of flour: they then asked him if the stock was exclusively his own, or whether he had any brothers who were partners with him. The prosecutor replied, "you have come here on business, and you have no right to inquire into my private concerns." The parties then said, "no matter, we will come on a certain day and complete our bargain."

It would appear that a person named Rammohun Day attended at the office of a Mr. Harold Alphonso Smith, an attorney of this court, and gave instructions for a writ to issue against Shaik Amer, who was not indebted to such a man. Whether this man was the person, or some one else appeared to represent Rammohun Day, he (the Advocate-general) neither knew nor cared, but this man, the real Rammohun Day, came and completed what the other had begun; that he went to the shop of the prosecutor for the purpose of pointing him out to the sheriff's peons; this latter circumstance was alone sufficient to implicate the traverser. After the prosecutor had been arrested, he was taken to the house of one of these conspirators, where he did not see Rammohun Day. In this house he was beaten, and required to give fifty rupees in order to procure a respite. He was afterwards told that if he gave 300 rupees he would be set at liberty. At first he resisted, but after being beat and intimidated in the manner represented, he
sent

sent for fifty rupees, which he gave to the sheriff's peons, who did procure for him a temporary mitigation. He was then taken to another place, and there told that hitherto he had borne a good character, and that if he were taken to gaol he would be shamed and disgraced. Influenced in this manner by threats and menaces, he was at length obliged to yield, and sent for 297 rupees, on the receipt of which he was set at large.

Shaik Ameer was first called, and deposed as follows: "I live in Jaun Bazar, and am a dealer in flour. On the 14th December last Rammohun Day, Hullohar Thakoor, Radamohun Misser, and Durraub Mistry, came to me for flour; Rammohun Day said, 'I will buy ten maunds of flour;' I shewed him a sample, and he approved of it; he asked me the price, and I replied four rupees a maund; he said, 'get it ready, and I will take it away.' He asked me on whose ground my house stood; I replied on P'unchoo Dutt's aunt's ground; he asked me if I had a brother, and what were my means? I said I had no brother, and that he had no right to inquire into my means. After telling me their names, they went away. On the fourth day after this they came again, at about seven or eight in the morning, and inquired if the flour was ready; on my saying the flour was ready, Hullohar went to call coolies; Rammohun Day told Radamohun this is your defendant; upon this Radamohun took me by the hand, and pulled me down from a place where I was sitting; after that Rammohun Day went away, and Radamohun called out to Seeboo Roy that he had got the defendant. Seeboo Roy is a sheriff's peon, and said he had a writ for 2,500 rupees against me. I said, this is the way you came under pretence of buying flour: I do not owe any man. They took me to the house of Surreetoolah; Seeboo Roy and three others took me into the house, and Surreetoolah took me into a room and beat me: Radamohun, Surreetoolah, and Durraub Mistry, were together. They told me that Rammohun Day was plaintiff. I did not owe him or any person else of that name any money. Surreetoolah said, 'you must give us fifty rupees;' I said I did not owe them any thing. He said, 'give us the money, and I will save you a beating.' They began beating me, and I cried out; I requested them to call a man named Tittoo; upon his coming, I requested him to bring fifty rupees, as it was the only means of saving my life. Tittoo brought the money, and gave it into the hands of Surreetoolah; after that, Surreetoolah brought me into the verandah of the house, and asked me to settle the affair. I replied, I did not owe any person. I was then taken away, and Tittoo came and told me that if 300 rupees were given it would

all be settled. I was taken to the side of the Government-house, under a tree, where I met Surreetoolah and Radamohun. Surreetoolah asked me if I had brought the money; I replied I did not know what money he spoke of. On their annoying me a great deal, and finding no means of escape, I requested Tittoo to get the 300 rupees from my shop, which he did. On this they agreed to go to the sheriff's office and to get a release."

Several other witnesses were called, including Mr. Harold Alphonso Smith, who proved taking out the *capias*, and granting the release; the man who applied to him was not the traverser (whom the witness knew from his having given him some jobs), but another native.

Mr. Winter defended the prisoner, and urged the probability of the prosecutor being mistaken as to the identity of the prisoner, especially as Mr. Smith had sworn that another person of the name of Rammohun Day had called at his office and gave instructions for the writ. He admitted that a foul conspiracy had taken place against the prosecutor, but, he was sure, not by the traverser.

Alexander Gogo, called by Mr. Winter. "I am a clerk of Mr. Smith's; I know one Rammohun Day: that is not the man (pointing to the prisoner). Channdmohun, in December last, brought a person named Rammohun Day to issue a writ against Shaik Ameer; it was not the prisoner at the bar. I drew up an affidavit according to the instructions. As far as my knowledge goes, the prisoner had no concern in this affair. I have known the defendant upwards of two years; he comes often to Mr. Smith's; he transacts business for Mr. Smith. I have often seen him in court."

Bhowanyehum Buttachargy called. "I have known Rammohun Sircar from my childhood. I am about thirty-six years of age. I know his hand-writing; this is not his writing, his letters are not formed in this manner. I was bill-sircar to Mr. John Cox. I have known the defendant to be a good man; his name is Rammohun Sircar."

The Chief Justice then charged the jury. His Lordship observed that there were few charges that the court could look upon with greater indignation. The charge was, that a tradesman, who was obliged to work all day to obtain a living, was under the necessity of paying over to the officers of justice a sum of money which he did not owe; thereby endeavouring to bring the Supreme Court in opprobrium in the eyes of the natives, chiefly for whose protection it was established. And his Lordship felt bound to say, that if the jury found the prisoner guilty, the court would be called upon to inflict upon him a most exemplary punishment, inas-

much as they believed that such practices were not uncommon in this country. His Lordship did not think that he could put it to the jury as a doubt that the conspiracy did not take place. The only point of doubt was, whether those three persons who had sworn to the identity of the prisoner, and were in a manner corroborated by the evidence of the others, were mistaken. It was extremely probable, from what had appeared in the evidence, that there was another man in this transaction. The impression on his Lordship's mind was, that this other man had sworn to the affidavit. His Lordship knew that it was common in this country, for the purpose of throwing impediments in the way of prosecutions for perjury, to assume the names of others. But that was not the charge against this man; it was for conspiring and for assisting in having the prosecutor arrested under false pretences for the purpose of extorting money.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty.

The sentence passed upon the prisoner was given in our last number (p. 76); as well as the remarks of the Chief Justice upon the frequency of such cases as this, which led the court to adopt a rule with respect to writs of *capias*, which is also recorded in the page quoted.

[Upon this topic we add the following extract from a pamphlet, written by an attorney, published at Calcutta, entitled "Observations, &c. upon the present State of the Practice in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, particularly with respect to the Attornies of the Supreme Court, &c."]

"Be it known, that in almost all the attornies' offices there are retained a banian, a sircar, a head-writer, their numerous attendants, a set also of their dependants called apprentices (who write, or pretend to write, without salaries), and, to close the pack, the *bringers of business*, the law-brokers, the *Bubbuliahs* (or promoters of domestic broils), or *Anglicè*, *caves-droppers*. On the whims and caprices of all these persons is the attorney thoroughly dependent. With the banian, sircar, or the head-writer, he is most probably involved in debt, and possibly may be found to be in partnership with one of them. To the *bringer of business* he either allows a salary, or gives a per-centage upon the bill of costs, seldom less than ten per cent.

"Let me ask, whether the attorney dare refuse to take a cause which any of these fellows bring? Dare he say, I will not do this, I will not do that? Dare he endanger the perquisites of any of his understrappers? Dare he say, I will not be the tool of persecution, or the instrument of unworthy motives? Most certainly not! he will lose his client if he dare resist:—

a pitiful subterfuge for a truly British mind!

"I cannot better explain myself than by stating, as it were, a case. I will therefore suppose I have a cause which I am carrying on for a native of high rank. He employs a sort of native agent, commonly called a manager. I carry on the cause for some time; the manager then hints, through my writers, that he wants a sort of refreshing fee, and that unless he gets it, his employer may probably be induced to change his attorney. This being a preconcerted plan with the writers of another attorney, if I do not give the present required, the cause is ousted and slid away from my office into the office of another attorney, in the midst of all my exertions for the client, who most probably is totally ignorant of how or why he is bandied about. The manager can easily trump up some excuse to his master; and in modes of a similar nature, the rapacious servant obtains his pelf by sacrificing both attorney and client.

"Suits and actions are obtained in offices in a similar manner, nearly, by means of managers or brokers, who go about to different offices, trying on what terms they can best dispose of causes, and attornies, by direct and indirect means, barter with them; and I will almost venture to say, that unless an office is supported by the business of a house of agency, very few of them have any business but through the result of barter. I, for one, who have always held up both my hands against the practice of buying or intriguing for business, or the supplanting other practitioners, am now left with such a small share of it, as to induce me to leave off practice in court, and to confine myself entirely to the line of a conveyancer, feeling it to be much more to my credit, as it is consonant with my sentiments, that I should be without business, than such as may be procured by what may be fairly termed *black partnership*.

"It has many times happened to me, that I have been offered causes of great weight if I would give the managers certain sums of money. At other times I have been offered large causes out of other offices, on very moderate terms. ~~Now~~, I have been offered the whole native business of offices, together with the whole native establishment, would I give certain sums of money (and not very large ones either); but I do on my honour declare, that I never, directly or indirectly, gave any sum of money, or promise, in order to obtain business.

"So great is the influence which these native managers have over their employers, that it is well known that causes have been kept on foot by them in families for generations—in fact, fortunes have been made by these people; and when a family estate has

has been exhausted by litigation, the remnant of the litigants have turned managers to other happy litigants.

"Various other modes are practised here for obtaining business, even from European clients, in which the pot-companion is not idle; nor is it here thought to be in the least disgraceful for one professional man to entice away the client of another attorney. All these points are confirmed by observing the very frequent changes of attorneys in causes, from which it is most reasonable to infer, that such changes would not naturally be so frequent were it not for some particular urgent grounds.

"In England, the circumventing a man in his profession is thought to be disgraceful; here, strange to say, it is not, but is rather considered as a 'good joke.' It is no uncommon thing to find an attorney on one day employed for the plaintiff, and on the next for the defendant. These are points on which natives speculate.

"I have been informed, that one of the former judges who presided in the Supreme Court, proscribed about a dozen of the then promoters of litigation, ordering that they should not enter the verge of the court; and that if they were found frequenting the offices of attorneys, they would be called to severe account."

The following remarks upon the effects produced upon the minds of the natives by this abuse of the courts of justice, appear in the *Hurkaru* of June 29:—

"The case of extortion which lately came before the Supreme Court is by no means singular among natives. The idea has got abroad amongst them, we profess not to say from what causes, that justice is not administered in an English court, and they know from hearsay, if not from experience, that the expense is immense; their horror of being brought before that tribunal is so great, that many would rather submit to any mulct than become the objects of a legal prosecution, and they consequently yield a rich and ready harvest to the villains who impose on the timidity and the ignorance of their countrymen. The conviction of one of those prowlers, we doubt not, will deter the fraternity from exercising their iniquitous trade, at least so boldly as they have been in the habit of doing, for some time to come; and a few such examples might put an end to it altogether."

June 28.

The King on the prosecution of John Palmer and others, v. Joseph Warn.—This prosecution was brought against the defendant for forging a bill of exchange in the name of J. S. D'Costa. The defendant was indicted under ten counts; but the jury, in consequence of a mistake in the indictment as to the Christian name of one

of the partners of the firm (Mr. Prinsep) were unable to find him guilty on the first and second, which charged him with having forged, with the intent to defraud the firm of Palmer and Co., and with uttering it to them knowing it to be forged; they, however, convicted him on the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth counts, in which he was charged with forging and uttering the bill of exchange to defraud one John Simon D'Costa, and with forging the endorsement.

The prosecutors employed no counsel, at which the presiding judge, Sir John Franks, expressed regret; the Advocate-general and Mr. Turton were employed for the defendant, who appears, from the evidence, to be a native of India, born of Indian servants. He was in the employ of Messrs. Palmer and Co. four or five years ago.

Some days previous to the trial, the Advocate-general applied to the Court for an order that the depositions made at the police-office might be produced; the court declined to do this, but, as an indulgence, allowed the defendant's attorney to see the depositions previous to the trial.

July 7.

The following case, which came before the grand jury at the sessions, illustrates the subject to which allusion has been already made.

A talookdar at Hoogly, named Ramgovind Mundul, a short time ago, being compelled to pay a fine under the judgment of the late Mr. Oakely, called upon his ryots to contribute towards the payment of the penalty, which being objected to by some, he enforced the order through his agents. Four of the persons placed in the village under the magistrate made a complaint to the judge and magistrate of the circumstance, stating likewise that two other native peace officers, stationed on the talook of this Ramgovind, had been discharged from their situations by him. The Judge, after summoning the talookdar, ordered these men to be reinstated, adjourning the investigation of the other matter of complaint till a future period, when full evidence might be obtained.

A few days after this, and with a view to intimidate these complainants, Ramgovind preferred a charge against them before the Judge, at the instance of a servant of his, named Mudden Mundul, of having forcibly taken from his person fifty rupees. This complaint was dismissed by the Judge, who kept the prosecutor in custody till Ramgovind was produced, as he was satisfied the charge was a malicious one, and made at his instigation.

Frustrated in this attempt to convict the innocent and pervert the true course of justice, another plan of mischief and revenge

venge suggested itself to this Ramgovind: he caused a distress to be made of all the property of his unhappy victims, under some regulation or other, and sold the whole, although rent had been regularly paid by them. He also caused four actions to be instituted against them on bonds, alleged by them to have been forged. These actions are not as yet tried.

The vindictive spirit of Ramgovind would not rest here; he seemed determined to pursue his victims to the grave. He prohibited them from cutting their harvest, which was then ripe. The unfortunate men again felt themselves obliged to appeal to the magistrates, and a *purnannah* was issued directing them to pursue their occupations without interruption. To circumvent this order, Ramgovind had recourse to one of those wretches who are at all times both ready and willing to swear to any thing for a few pieces of silver. This man, whose name is Radamohun Ghose, after making the necessary affidavits, procured a writ of *capias*, and under it these men were taken up and lodged in the Calcutta Great Gaol.

To obtain this writ, this nominal plaintiff swore that the defendants were indebted to him for ten chests of indigo, and that the defendants, being inhabitants of Calcutta, were subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, when in truth they had never resided in Calcutta, had never seen this plaintiff, and instead of being able to pay the sum of 3,000 rupees, which was the price said to have been agreed on, they were never worth above twenty rupees individually. On investigation it was found that Radamohun Ghose has no means, and lives in a straw hut, for which he paid but one rupee a month.

A true bill was found against him by the grand jury during the present sessions; but he has traversed to the next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAIKTIES AT MUTTRA.

Extract of a letter, dated Muttra:

"We have all experienced painful feelings after any great excitement, a something more than *ennui*, and yet not amounting to a complete depression of spirits; at this station it was particularly the case after the capture of Bhurtpore. Previous to that glorious event it had been the centre of gaiety, owing to the grand army assembling here; but on our return to Muttra we found all in a state of stagnation, and so it might have remained had not the bachelors of the 3d and 6th Light Cavalry stepped forward and given a ball and supper, which all the beauty and fashion of this and the surrounding stations honoured with their presence, and inspired the softest sentiments into the breasts of those heroes, whose hearts, a few months before,

beat only for honour and glory. From the known taste of the officers of those regiments much splendour was anticipated, and on entering the ball-room at ten o'clock, our most sanguine expectations were surpassed. The room was hung round with wreaths of flowers (artificial), among which the laurel was conspicuous, no doubt alluding to the events that have lately occurred in Western India, brought about by the exertions of the army, of which these two regiments formed a distinguished part. Lights were in profusion, and there were two good transparencies (the work of an amateur), one representing a skirmish of our cavalry with that of the enemy, the other the commissioners signing the treaty with the Burmese. Attractive as these objects were, our attention was soon taken from them to the blaze of beauty which now poured in upon us!

"Oh woman, lovely woman! nature made you
To temper man. We had been brutes without
you;

Angels are painted fair to look like you;
There's in you all that we believe of heaven,
Amazing brightness, purity and truth,
Eternal joy and everlasting love."

Where all are beautiful, it is difficult to select; but one lady struck us as particularly handsome, and on her our eyes were continually wandering. We can only particularize this lady's dress, which we thought becoming in the extreme, and very elegant: it was composed of net over a white satin slip, gored, and full enough to admit of its hanging in easy folds round the figure, the bottom flounce headed by rouleaus of white zephyrine. The corsage was tight to the shape, and decorated with pearls; hair dressed in the French style; white satin slippers and white kid gloves.

"Round her she made an atmosphere of light;
The very air was lighter from her eyes."

Dancing was kept up till a late hour: the supper was excellent, and some hachanalians circulated the champagne till daybreak.—[Ben. Hurk.

LOTTERIES.

Our attention has been lately called to an evil of no small importance to the humbler classes of the community, to provide a remedy for which would be well worthy the consideration of Government: we allude to the system of petty lotteries, which we are given to understand prevails to an almost unlimited extent here. It is necessary to explain that we do not at all allude to those lotteries on a large scale on tickets in the state lottery, &c. which are publicly advertised, for though they are necessarily liable to the same objection in principle as all other lotteries, they are at least fairly and honestly conducted, as is evident from the respectability of the names by which the shares are guaranteed; but

but the species of lotteries to which we are now alluding, and which we really think ought to be put down, as tending to encourage a spirit of gambling, and to facilitate the practice of extensive frauds on the classes referred to, is of a very different character. What do our readers think of one-rupee tickets for *landed property*, consisting of two pieces of ground and several houses, with muslins, watches, &c. valued at 7,000 rupees? One of these tickets was lately put into our hands; it contains a description of the said property, which may nevertheless be *in nubibus* for any thing that the purchaser of the ticket can know to the contrary, and which bears a signature in the Bengali character of the proprietor, or *soi-disant* proprietor, whose name is not even written in English, though by way of attestation another native signs himself in Bengali and English, as a trustee, and it is dated (if it be a date, as we suppose) in Arabic. How many of these tickets there may be we do not know, but the one we have seen is numbered 1,242: the prizes appear (if each lot is a prize) to be *three*. This may appear to some a very insignificant subject for legislation; but to us it really seems to be a system that ought to be put down, as having a decidedly immoral tendency, in the spirit of gambling it is calculated to create, and the encouragement of fraud and chicanery which the success of such schemes involves. The fact is, that the very classes who are most likely to become contributors to such lotteries, are composed of those the least likely to reason, or be capable of reasoning, on the matter, and who, caught by the tempting bait of the possibility of gaining *seven thousand rupees* for their one, never dream of asking where this property is, but pay down the cash as cheerfully as poor Hodge paid for his razors, though, unlike him, they do not gain, by the bargain, *useful experience*; more valuable than would have been his razors, had they really been made to shave, instead of merely to sell. Far from this, the adventurers in these "little-goes" impute their loss to want of luck, and never dream of fraud; thus they go on till a spirit of gambling is engendered, fatal to those habits of sober industry, which alone can gain for them respectability, preserve them in the path of integrity, and guard them from ruin and distress. We have said that this system of petty lotteries is carried on to a most unlimited extent, and that even *anna* and *two-anna* tickets are occasionally issued for property described as of large value, in order to deceive the unwary. The evil, we hear, is daily increasing, and it is one, we repeat, which ought to be checked by some regulation, making it at least incumbent on parties distributing tickets in this way to obtain a license for the pur-

pose, which should be only granted at the discretion of the magistrates; and all persons found infringing this law, should be liable to a fine proportioned to the amount of the tickets, one-half to go to the informer. Some law of this kind would at least check, if it could not cure, the evil we have been exposing; and we have certainly licensing laws of a far more questionable character, as regards the public good, than this we have suggested.—[*Col. Press Gaz.*

CURIOUS INCIDENT.

A few days ago a snake was found in the corner of a lumber room in a gentleman's house near Chowringhee: it appeared lively, and about four feet long, of a dirty ash colour. On being killed and opened, a Persian cat belonging to the house, and which had only disappeared in the course of the morning, was found in its stomach, of course quite undigested. What appears extraordinary is that such a wary and lively animal as a cat, and one which, when provoked, will, we believe, give battle to a snake, should suffer itself to be surprised by one, and that such a comparatively small snake to appearance, should be able to swallow a cat, and that in such a short space of time.—[*Ind. Gaz., June 19.*

ZEAL OF THE MUSSULMANS.

Extract of a letter from Ghazee-pore:

"A zeal for religion characterizes our present Mahomedan native subjects, especially of those in the central provinces. The great Syed Ahmud Peerzada, a resident of Rae Bareilly, who returned from Mecca a few years ago, was an able champion in the Mahomedan cause. On his way up to the territories of his Majesty the King of Oude, where and in some other quarter he was suspected as a disaffected person, he infused such a spirit of religion and inquiry amongst his followers, of whom numerous of all ranks are to be met with in all parts of Hindoostan, that they will not easily subside. Formerly there was rarely an instance of a Mahomedan ever going to prayer after the hours of morning and noon, consequently their public edifices were left to become sufferers by the hand of time. At present, wherever we turn our eyes, we see new mosques erected and old ones repaired; and on Fridays, their sabbath-days, we behold them laid low in the dust in the Jameh Masjid, or the principal mosque, offering their adorations to the one great God, or Ullah-Uqbur, with as great devotion and solemnity as in any of our own well-concerted assemblies. This change and love for the Creator, or Juhan Afreen, has in some sense caused a moral improvement in the condition of many of our Mahomedan native subjects, from which

which beneficial results are likely to accrue to the government at large, and to the whole community of that class.

"Lately, the Mahomedan native officers of this station made a representation to the magistrates, for permission to obtain a small piece of ground attached to the court's premises, to construct a mosque for themselves to attend to at evening prayers, which, after the high authorities were consulted, was granted. In consequence a subscription was opened amongst the principal of these officers, and a sum of money collected sufficient for the purposes required. Our worthy magistrate, in this case, with a laudable zeal unprecedented, contributed a handsome subscription towards this benevolent object, and we understand this has created such a general feeling of satisfaction amongst all Mahomedan classes, that they are loud in the praises of our most worthy magistrate.

"At present the materials of the building are being collected, and we trust that the construction of the edifice will be speedily undertaken, and when this shall have been completed, we shall probably see a most novel and pleasing spectacle never before seen. It is not unlikely, I understand, that the Hindoo native officers are also desirous of making a similar application; but whether the government so readily will grant them permission to build a temple on the court premises must be left to conjecture."—[*Cal. Pr. Gaz.*

RANGOON.

Since the restoration of tranquillity the population of Rangoon has increased in a most astonishing manner: it is suspected that part of the augmentation is only temporary, the people being so far on their way to the southern settlements: however, such a purpose is not avowed. The Burman authorities are very suspicious of the intentions of the Peguers, and very unreservedly express a hope that we may be solicited to remain some time at Rangoon, until the new order of things is fully established: no intimation of such a wish, however, has been officially made, and our preparations for a final remove proceed without interruption.

We understand that shortly after Sir A. Campbell's return to Rangoon, a party with elephants and cattle were detached from the land column to Martaban, by way of Pegu. In consequence, however, of the unusually early commencement of the rains the roads proved impassable, and the party were compelled to return to Pegu, whence they will proceed to Rangoon.

The most friendly intercourse is maintained between the British authorities and Burman chiefs; and, amongst others, a letter has been received from Udiina, the

Ex-Rajah of Martaban, who is rather in an awkward predicament, as he has not been restored to his government by the court of Ava. This chief is seventy years of age, addicted to the use of spirits, mischievous at all times, but particularly when in his cups. He served under the Bundoola in Assam and Cassay, and from his temper and habits is not unlikely to be a troublesome neighbour, if replaced in his post. His power to do mischief, however, must be very limited, and his years and propensities render it probable he will not, however well disposed, be troublesome long.

Commerce was beginning to revive at Rangoon, and considerable supplies of grain had been already received from the Martaban province; a proof of the productiveness of the latter.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, June 27.

ORIENTAL LITERARY SOCIETY.

The second report of this Society, established by Indo-Britons, is published, and contains the following paragraph:—

"Your committee cannot draw to a conclusion without congratulating the Society on the success that has already crowned its exertions towards the accomplishment of the objects for which it was established. It is now entering on the second year of its career, and if the charm of novelty no longer act as a stimulus to exertion, the unwearied zeal of a few, and the steady support of the greater portion of its members, offer a far more substantial security for its continuance and gradual improvement. Its silence may cease to attract the notice of the public, but cannot be construed into an indication of declining interest; as the frothy and resounding stream, bursting into existence and carrying all before it, is admired for awhile; but the placid bosom of the silent rivulet affords a surer earnest of its solidity and depth."

NATIVE SUPERSTITION.

On the 15th June last the Dasahara, Baboo Moti Lal Mullik celebrated the consecration of his tutelary idol in his new mansion. He made presents of shawls and gold armlets to the Brahmans of his own tribe: to the forty-five houses of the Nityanandi and other Gosains he presented various articles of dress, furniture, plate, and jewels, and similar donations to other sacred families. To his Guru, or spiritual preceptor, he gave a house worth 2,500 rupees, and a like sum in money, besides a diamond ring, a pearl necklace, and shawls. He also distributed two rupees a piece to the Brahmans, and one rupee to all other poor individuals, fifty thousand of whom are said to have attended.—[*Samachar Chandrika.*

NATIVE LIBERALITY.

It will be encouraging as well as gratifying to every real friend of India, who takes an interest in the efforts now making by the religious world for the enlightening of its vast population, to be informed that these disinterested and zealous labours are not entirely disregarded or unappreciated by the influential part of the native community, whom indeed they most intimately concern, and whose co-operation it is so important and desirable to obtain. We have this day to record an example of liberality in a native gentleman, Muthoornauth Mullick, of Ramkissonpore, which, reflecting as it does so much honour on the individual, will, we trust, be speedily imitated by others of his countrymen. We allude to the munificent annual subscription of 400 rupees to the Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in connection with Bishop's College, which, after a visit made to that foundation, the above gentleman desired might be recorded in his name.—[*C. I. Gov. Gaz.*]

MASONIC LODGE AT CHUNAR.

A new masonic lodge, entitled "the Lodge of Sincere Friendship," was dedicated at Chunar, June 24, the anniversary of the Festival of St. John. The fraternity assembled at an early hour at the old lodge-room, and proceeded in procession to the church, where an impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. W. Greenwood. After the usual ceremonies, the post-master, wardens, and brothers assembled, addressed the Right Worshipful Master, who replied in suitable terms.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A meeting of the Civil Service Annuity Fund was held at the Town-hall yesterday morning, which was very numerously attended. We understand that a long and animated discussion took place with respect to the legality of the meeting of the 24th April last, and the validity of the proceedings on that occasion, which have been of late the subject of such frequent discussion; as it appeared, however, that the non-attending members, from whom proxies were received, confirmed the view in which the authority given by them was contemplated by the chairman, and that they concurred in the decision founded on the sanction so expressed, the meeting was declared to be legal, and consequently the proceedings were recognised as valid.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. June 22.*]

SICKNESS AT CHEDUBA.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Cheduba, June 1. "I am sorry to say we have experienced much sickness,
Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 134

and the mortality which has attended our men has been very great. On the first of last month our strength was about 400 men, forty and more of whom have since been laid in their graves, and ere this month is closed I dare say twice that number will have shared the same fate. Our sick in hospital has increased from fifty to upwards of 250, besides convalescents in barracks that were obliged to be discharged to make room for others, whose cases were of a more urgent nature. It is truly melancholy to see the state that the corps is in: from the circumstance of this being only the commencement of the healthy season, and from the recent calamitous fate before our eyes which attended the army in Arracan, similarly situated to what we are at present—despair is almost visibly portrayed in every countenance; and such is the baneful influence of this pestilential climate, that neither care nor attention to your health is seemingly of much avail, as death generally seizes the youngest, stoutest, and most sober of the men—our Bengal servants are equally as sickly as the European soldiers: the fever, however, must be with them of a less degree, as few have been carried off by it; they have, however, become perfectly helpless, and look miserably."—[*John Bull.*]

VOLUNTARY INHUMATION.

The following account occurs in a native paper, the *Sumchur Durpan*:—We are sorry to hear that a certain Zogy or weaver, inhabitant of Sonmah, having died on the 15th ultimo, his wife, according to the custom of her own caste, went down to the grave with her deceased husband, when instantly her friends and relatives covered the victim and the corpse with earth, and in this most inhuman way made an end of her existence.

CHILD-MURDER.

The following remarks upon the execution of a native, named Ghazee, on the 26th June, for murder, appear in the *Bengal Hurkaru*:—Another case has occurred in the Supreme Court, from which much benefit is to be looked for: we speak of the wretched man who has paid the forfeit of his life for a crime the greatest which a human being can commit. It is notorious to the inhabitants of this city, that the late has been the only execution of a native which has taken place for many years. It is equally notorious that crimes of as deep a dye have more than once been committed by natives:—the frequency of child murder is dreadful. It must be fresh in the memory of many persons, that at various times individuals, differing from the unfortunate man who suffered a day or two ago, in country, caste, and religion (belonging to a large body in Calcutta, who

are, we hesitate not to say, the most depraved and vicious of the variety of species of the human race of which the diversified population of this city is composed), have been brought to the bar of the Supreme Court, and have escaped the punishment due to the beastly and murderous crimes of which they have been found guilty, owing to the leniency, or humanity, or irresoluteness of the Judge. The consequences of this mistaken mercy are, as might be expected, deplorable: crime has increased rapidly; the perpetrators of heinous and crying sins against law and nature, by escaping the punishment which ought to have inevitably followed their commission, imagined, we really think, that the Supreme Court dared not to carry into effect the dreadful punishment which our laws award, and they have therefore attained to a climax in guilt and hardihood not before recognized. We anticipate, however, the best effects from the awful example recently made, which gives promise that strict justice will, in future, be administered, and that crime, however disguised or shielded, shall not escape the searching arm of the law. We trust that our chief and puisne judges will not shrink from the performance of their duty as judges, however painful or repugnant it may be to their feelings as men. To them the public look for a reform in the practices of those in any way connected with the court, and for the fullest security of the lives and properties of all under their jurisdiction, whether European or Native, Bengalese or Chinese.

JUGUNNAT'H.

We have perused with some attention an article in the last "*Friend of India*," entitled "*Reflexions on the incidents which occurred this year at the Rut'h Jattr'a of Jugunnat'h in Orissa*." The subject is unquestionably of the first moment, inasmuch as the alleviation of human misery, and the preservation of human life, must be objects of the highest importance to every Christian and humane government. The account of the festival and its melancholy consequences is given by missionaries on the spot, and its accuracy may be relied on. It establishes a position, which we have often seen controverted, that the number who fall voluntary victims beneath the wheels of the idol is comparatively small; for on this occasion, when the narrator speaks of 200,000 persons surrounding the car, he mentions only two, who, in a moment of fanatical phrenzy, threw themselves in its way. The picture, however, which he gives of the misery, sufferings and death, of which this annual visit or pilgrimage to the great seat of Hindoo superstition is the cause, is truly harrowing; and although, perhaps from

the accidental accession of a prevailing epidemic, the mortality was greater this year than on an average, there can be no doubt that the waste of life, in the keeping up of this superstitious practice, is excessive. The writer in "*The Friend*" does not propose to apply the hand of authority, and to shut up the temple and its avenues, as has been recommended with more zeal than wisdom; but adverting to the fact, that the tax, humanely imposed by Government, with the view of discouraging the practice, has become the very means of perpetuating it, and been even converted by those who have a selfish purpose to answer in keeping it up, into a proof, that the Christian Government of India recognizes the divinity of Jugunnat'h, and believes in the virtue of a pilgrimage to his shrine, as expiating human sins, he proposes, and we certainly concur with him, to abolish this tax altogether and to leave the Hindoos free to go or not, as they please, on this pilgrimage. Nothing, we are persuaded, would more effectually tend to lessen the resort of pilgrims to this celebrated seat of superstition than the total indifference of Government as to the practice. The tax imposed upon the pilgrims, when found, as we believe it is, ineffectual, as a check upon the practice, ought without delay to be abrogated. It has been imposed in ignorance of the native character; but now that a better knowledge of this character has been acquired, and the natives themselves are undoubtedly beginning to be influenced in their notions as to the value of their religious acts, by their intercourse with Europeans, it is time to change the system; and at least to try the effect of one directly opposed to the present, so far as levying a tax is concerned. The good people at home do not do justice to the Government of this country in the object they have in view by this tax. They maintain that it is greediness of revenue which has imposed it; and certainly where the fact of its inefficiency for the purpose for which it was laid on is proved, his representation acquires strength by the continuance of the impost.—[*Cal. John Bull*.]

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARTILLERY COMMANDS.

Fort St. George, July 21, 1826.

1st. The Hon. the Governor in Council has deemed it expedient to cancel that part of the general order of the 5th August last, by which Rs. 600 and Rs. 500 per month were authorized for artillery commands, and to direct that the follow-

ing allowances be established in lieu thereof.

2d. Officers commanding corps of artillery regimentally, being in receipt of the established allowance of Rs. 400 per month, are not to receive any additional allowance on account of extra details of artillery which may be placed under their command, whether in the field or in garrison.

3d. When the command of the artillery of a field force, or at a field or full batta station, consisting of more than a troop or company, shall devolve upon an officer not in the command of a corps, he is to receive, if a regimental field officer, Rs. 300; if of inferior rank, Rs. 200 per month; but these allowances are not to be payable to officers commanding detachments therefrom.

4th. The senior officer of artillery in a brigaded force, if a regimental field officer, will be allowed a brigade major, and the allowances of an officer commanding a brigade.

5th. When troops of horse artillery, whether European or native, may be detached, an acting troop adjutant will be allowed to each, on the allowance of Rs. 70 per month, laid down in general orders 9th March 1819.

6th. When a troop or company of artillery may be serving at the same station with the head-quarters of a brigade of horse or battalion of foot artillery, the regimental adjutant or quarter-master, as may be directed by the officer commanding, is to execute the staff duties of the whole, receiving an extra allowance of Rs. 35 per month for writers and stationery on account of the extra duty; in such cases, therefore, no separate staff will be allowed for the artillery at such stations.

7th. When a troop of horse artillery may be at a station with a company or detail of foot artillery, not being the head-quarters of a corps, the acting troop adjutant is to act as staff to the senior officer commanding, and to execute the duties of the whole; receiving an extra allowance of Rs. 35 per month on that account, as provided in the preceding paragraph.

8th. At stations not being the regimental head-quarters of any corps of artillery, and where there may be no horse artillery, or a detail only (less than a troop), with a party of foot artillery, the necessity of a staff officer for such inferior artillery commands will be taken into consideration, in each case, by Government; and if such an appointment be deemed requisite, an acting adjutant will be nominated on the allowance of Rs. 70 per month above-mentioned, without reference to the details being composed of native or European artillery.

9th. Regarding the extra pay and allowances of artillery officers appointed to the horse brigades, the following rules are

to be observed in future. On the appointment of officers to the horse artillery, their extra pay and allowances are to be governed by the regulations applicable to staff appointments; that is, they are to be payable from the date on which the officers join for the performance of regimental duty; and on removal by promotion or otherwise, they are to receive the extra pay and allowances until relieved: it is to be understood from this regulation, that no officer can have any claim to horse artillery pay and allowances who has not joined the corps for regimental duty.

10th. In regard to the absence of horse artillery officers from their corps, the rules laid down in general orders 24th July 1819 are to be adhered to, which provide "that officers of the brigade of horse artillery, when absent on furlough in Europe, or when appointed by Government to permanent staff situations and commands, are not entitled to horse artillery pay in the one case, or pay and allowances in the other; but temporary staff employ, or detached duty, is not to deprive them of the pay and allowances of the horse artillery, while they remain on the strength of that corps."

11th. The temporary detached duties above alluded to, which are not to deprive horse artillery officers of the extra pay and allowances of that corps, are to be understood in a strict sense, such as being detached as a member of a court-martial or committee, being nominated *pro tempore* by a subordinate authority to act in a staff situation, until an appointment by Government takes place, &c; but a horse artillery officer ordered to take the field for foot artillery or staff duty, succeeding to a command (either as senior officer or by appointment), or appointed acting commandant of artillery during the absence of the senior officer in Europe; in these or any similar cases, horse artillery officers are to be considered as coming under the above provision regarding permanent command or staff duty, and therefore not entitled to horse artillery pay and allowances; should any cases however occur in which these provisions may appear to warrant an exception in favour of the parties concerned, the Government will take them into consideration on the representation of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

12th. The officers who may have commanded corps of artillery in addition to the command of divisions, being those to whom the allowances specified in the 1st paragraph were payable, are authorized to draw them up to the 31st instant; but in other respects the foregoing provisions are to operate with regard to all unadjusted claims connected with the general order 5th August last, equally as regards artillery

lery commands as horse artillery pay and allowances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRESS.

We understand that the Court of Directors have ordered the famous Calcutta Press Regulations to be extended to Madras and Bombay, and that accordingly an ordinance similar to the one which made so much noise in Bengal, and which the Privy Council have affirmed, is preparing for registry in the Supreme Court here. It is our duty to obey without a murmur; and all we think it right to say upon the subject is, that we are sorry, sincerely sorry, for the projected change; believing, as we do, that for all parties the old system was decidedly preferable to the new. We at least knew what we were about, and what we had to expect, under the former. No man, however sound his judgment or great his discretion, can at all times steer clear of giving offence, and encountering danger under the latter. It is hard, too, that the innocent should suffer for the guilty—the peccable and content, for the unruly and dissatisfied—and that we good homely people at Madras, who hitherto have been jogging on so quietly and good-humouredly, without either giving or taking offence, or uttering a complaint, should be visited with the same pains and penalties as our factious, quarrelsome, and dissatisfied brethren of the metropolis; who have talked and boasted of their power and superiority over the “fettered press” of sister presidencies, until they have procured for their unthankful neighbours the blessing of being reined up with the same severe curb that they have been chafing and fretting under ever since it was found necessary to put down the *Calcutta Journal* some three or four years ago.—[*Mad. Cour.* June 6.]

[We add the succeeding reflections upon the above paragraph, from the *Bengal Hurkuru* :—

We beg our readers to refer to the remarks of the editor of the *Madras Courier*, on the Calcutta Press Regulations being extended to the sister presidencies. We were both disappointed and surprised at seeing such observations from the pen of the editor of that paper; nor could we wish for stronger proof, if additional proof were wanting, of the superiority of the Calcutta Press to that of the Madras Presidency. The declaration of the “content” and good “humour,” nay, satisfaction of the editor with the censorship, is completely superfluous, as his columns bear satisfactory evidence of all these; but why he should deem it right to visit the sins of the Court of Directors on the heads of his “factious, quarrelsome, and discontented brethren of the metropolis,” as he is kind

enough to designate us, is beyond our comprehension, we must confess. That he of the *Courier* and his brother “by authority” have jogged quietly on, there is no doubt, and if he only continue in the same course he has of late so successfully pursued, we imagine neither much “sound judgment,” nor “great discretion,” will be requisite to “steer clear of giving offence” to all in authority over him.]

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ENGINEERS.

Bombay Castle, July 20, 1826.—In publishing the following extract from a despatch from the Hon. Court, dated the 8th Feb. last, the Governor in Council directs that officers of Engineers requiring the services of an officer of the line to superintend the construction or repairs of buildings, communicate through the chief engineer, for the information of Government, the nature and expense of the work proposed to be committed to such infantry officer, and that no officer from the line be employed without the previous sanction of the Governor in Council.

Para. 69. “The practice of drawing officers from the line for carrying on scientific works, such as the superintendence of bunds and embankments, the repair and construction of canals, civil buildings, piers, wharfs, and civil surveys of importance, has never met with our approbation, and we now desire that all duties which may be considered to come within the scope of civil as well as military engineering may, except in cases of a deficiency of engineer officers, be confided to them and to them only.”

FORCES IN CUTCH.

Bombay Castle, July 29, 1826.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the official designation of “Brigade Quarter-Master to the Forces in Cutch” be changed to that of “Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.”

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 21, 1826.—Mr. T. Eyre admitted to cavalry and prom. to cornet.

Portuguese Militia. Lieut. J. Anderson to be capt., v. Pedro de Silva dec.; and Sign. Mauricio de Silva to be lieut., v. Anderson prom.; both dated 17th July.

July 29.—Lieut. H. Hart, 6th N.I., and an assistant to surveyor in Decan, permitted to draw his staff pay from 15th April last.

July 31.—Lieut. Harris, of Engineers, to superintend construction of dams in Candelish until further orders.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 24.

Immediately after the Grand Jury were sworn in, the Chief Justice addressed them at considerable length, in a very animated speech, the particulars of which we regret we are unable to give, from not being in court. We understand generally, however, that his Lordship took a review more immediately of the several presentments that had been made by the different grand juries, for some years back, on the subject of improvements to the gao, and the consequent indulgencies which might be granted to debtors, as well as the reformation of offenders, and finished with a few comments on the case of libel that was to come before them. The case we allude to is that of the Rev. H. Davies, *versus* Capt. Miller of the artillery; and as it has excited the most intense interest at this presidency, we shall perhaps furnish our readers with the particulars of the whole case from its commencement in court in the next Gazette.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, Aug. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THEATRE.

The Castle Spectre and the Deaf Lover were performed last Wednesday, before a crowded audience, and we believe few dramatic entertainments at this Presidency have ever given more general satisfaction. Most of the characters were respectably supported, some were excellent: and it is much to be regretted that more frequent opportunities do not occur for the exertion of so much talent and attention as distinguished the performance of Osmond, Alice, Angela, and Motley, to encourage by example, and also afford practice to those amateurs who labour under the trammels of diffidence in their dramatic novitiate, and to dispel the apathetic monotony of Indian society.

Some little interruption occurred during the evening, from a party of sailors in the gallery; but order was soon restored by the interference of some gentlemen; amongst whom, it was said, a reporter for one of the papers volunteered to restore tranquillity, having been disturbed by the gods in his critical vocation; but soon had cause to repent such temerity, as a son of Neptune resented the intrusion, by forcibly ejecting some extract of tobacco from his mouth into the eyes of the critic, which obliged him to close them and his memorandum book together, without farther comment on the performance. This we are inclined to doubt, though it must be confessed the *Courier's* unusually brief dramatic report smells strong of short-cut.—[*Bombay Gaz.* May 31.

DAMAUN.

The 13th of May being the anni-

versary of his most faithful Majesty's birth-day, was kept with that festivity and splendour which testified the warmest feelings of loyalty and respect. At sunrise a salute was fired from the fort, and repeated by the ships in the harbour. At eleven o'clock the troops marched to the fort, with the governor at the head of the column, accompanied by the members of council, the first magistrate, and the principal persons of the settlement. After reviewing the troops, the governor returned to the government-house, where he received the compliments usually paid on such an occasion. The drawing-room in which the company assembled was decorated in the most superb style; and at the end was exhibited a whole-length portrait of his Majesty in his robes of state, presented to the town by our present governor Don Julian. At four o'clock, about a hundred persons sat down to an elegant dinner; and on the removal of the cloth his Majesty's health was proposed by the governor, and drank with the greatest enthusiasm, when an imperial salute was fired of 101 guns. A second table was provided for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the garrison, where free admission was given to every one who came to partake of the governor's hospitality. At night, the drawing-room being brilliantly illuminated, crowds assembled to see the portrait of their sovereign; and after the concourse of spectators had retired, the governor, attended by the most distinguished persons, moved towards the picture, and read a *Pindaric Ode* of his own composition, in commemoration of the joyful day. The poetic genius displayed in this sublime production was equal to so exalted a subject, and drew forth reiterated applause. The entertainment finished with quadrilles and favourite national dances, which engaged the company till four o'clock in the morning, when every one retired, highly gratified with the great liberality which had furnished the entertainment.—[*Ibid.*

MURDER OF LIEUT. BENNET.

Camp Jaulnah.—Lieut. Henry Bennet, of the 40th regt. Madras N. I., being obliged to quit Jaulnah for the benefit of his health, proceeded on the 4th May to Nurra, where he remained two days, and sent on his tent to the next stage, intending to have proceeded the following morning. Owing to the heat of the weather he had his cot brought out of a small tent he had with him, and lay down in the open air, and while asleep was awakened about midnight by the attack of robbers, being totally unprepared, his arms being in the tent, he got off his cot with the view of escaping, when a dreadful cut on the back of the head brought him to the ground, having previously received four deep

deep cuts on the back, and another in the elbow. He was brought into Jaulnah, and expired about twelve hours after his arrival. Some tat-makers belonging to Jaulnah, who were bringing tats into that place, and were encamped within four yards of Lieut. Bennet's tent, have been taken up on suspicion, several large crooked knives found on their persons being stained with blood. The motives of the murderers for committing such a crime it is impossible to guess at, as the property in the tent, which they afterwards carried away with them, might have been carried off without its being known; the murder was therefore as wanton a one as has ever been perpetrated.—[*Bom. Gaz.*]

COMMODORE MANWARING.

Died, at his house at Byculla, on Saturday the 17th June, Commodore William Manwaring, of the Honourable Company's marine, aged 68.

The hand of death, awfully present at all times in India, but particularly of late, has been busy indeed with some of the brightest ornaments of the Bombay Marine, for often has the fatal messenger summoned those in the spring of life; but in this instance the withering dart fell on one in the autumn of existence, whose grey hairs, after a service of forty-one years in the marine, are mingled with the dust, amidst the regret, respect and regard of few or no cotemporaries, but yet of all who knew, even for a day, the friendly feeling, hospitality and friendly affection, that warmed a heart, never cold till now.

To the seniors of his service he was a beacon, whose light, though now extinguished, might well direct them to be a friendly guide to those who should look up to them; to the juniors, the writer of this tribute will only say (from his knowledge of the deceased's private virtues) may they through life cherish and possess that bright quality of their profession, which sheds a never-fading lustre on Commodore Manwaring's memory,

"The heart that can feel for another."

[*Bom. Cour.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 29. *George Cruttenden*, Naiquadah Saboo Tyeb, from Mocha.

Departures.

Aug. 1. *Norfolk*, Greig, for China.—2. *Lord Louther*, Steward, and *Duchess of Athol*, Daniell, both for China.—3. *Thomas Coutte*, Chrystie, for China.—7. *Darius*, Browne, for London.

Passengers.

Per *George Cruttenden*, from the Red Sea: Maj. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe; Maj. and Mrs. Elwood; Capt. de Lancey.

Per *Lord Louther*, for China: Maj. Elder; Capt. Drysdale; Ena. Westly; Mr. J. M. Johnston.

Per *Duchess of Athol*, for Singapore: The Hon. Sir Ralph Rice, pulse Judge at Bombay; and servants.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 11. At Dapoolle, the lady of Colonel K. Egan, of a daughter.

Aug. 2. At Byculla, the lady of L. R. Reid, Esq., civil service, of a son.

DEATHS.

July 27. At Byculla, Anne, the wife of Maj. Gen. Wilson, commanding the presidency division of the army.

31. At the house of Lieut. Col. Leighton, Miss H. M. Holland, aged 16.

Ceylon.

MISSIONARIES AND SCHOOLS.

When the late Bishop Heber visited this island, the Church Missionaries in the archdeaconry of Columbo presented an address to him, detailing the circumstances of each station, with their various difficulties and encouragements. The following are extracts from the address which is given in full in the *Missionary Register*:

"There are at present in this archdeaconry, sent out from the Church Missionary Society, six ordained missionaries, occupying four stations. *Nellore* has been established seven years: it is occupied by Messrs. Knight and Adley: one of them performs divine service in English, in the Fort of Jaffna, once a fortnight; and, for nearly two years past, the other has officiated in Tamul, at Mr. David's Church once, and occasionally twice a week. Divine service is also performed, in the same language, at *Nellore*, once a week, or oftener; and occasionally at out-stations. There were till lately eleven schools; but, by sickness and other casualties, they are reduced to eight, containing about 280 boys and 25 or 30 girls.

"The *Kandy* station has been established about six years, and is, at present, occupied by Mr. Browning alone. There are two services in Cingalese and two in Portuguese every week. The schools belonging to the station are five, containing 142 children.

"The *Baddagame* station has also been established about six years, and is placed under the superintendence of Messrs. Mayor and Ward. There are four services in the week at Baddagame, and two at the out-stations. There are six schools, containing about 260 boys and 70 girls.

"The *Cotta* station has been established nearly three years; and is superintended by Mr. Lambrick alone—his fellow-labourer, Mr. Bailey, having been recently obliged to leave the island on account of the dangerous illness of his wife. There are three Cingalese services on the Lord's day; and the missionary visits the people from house to house every week-day.

There

There are eight schools, containing 168 boys and 19 girls. By direction of the committee of the society at home, materials are collected at this station for the erection of buildings for a Christian institution.

"In the schools at all the stations, the children read and commit to memory, in their own language, portions of Scripture; and, in most cases, simple catechisms, or summaries of the Christian faith: and a select few are instructed in English."

The Bishop replied to the address in a letter dated Sept. 13, 1825, wherein occur the following passages. With reference to the question as to the propriety of the regular clergy engaging with missionaries of other sects in solemn conferences on topics connected with conversion of the heathen, which are held at each other's houses, in rotation, the wives and families of the ministers and missionaries attending, as well as devout laymen, his lordship thought it not necessary to advise their cessation as they were established, but he cautions them against some serious dangers to which such meetings are liable.

"The first of these is the risk of leveling, in the eyes of others, or even in your own, the peculiar claims to attention on the part of men, and the peculiar hopes of grace and blessing from the Most High, which, as we believe, are possessed by the holders of an apostolic commission over those whose call to the ministry is less regular, though their labours are no less sincere. God forbid, my brethren, that I should teach you to think, on this account, highly of yourselves! Far otherwise. This sense of the advantages which we enjoy should humble us to the dust, when we bethink us who we are, and what we ought to be—who have received the spirit of God by the dispensation of a long line of saints and martyrs—who are called to follow the steps of Ridley, Hooper, Latimer, Rowland Taylor, and Henry Martyn—and who are, by the external dispensation, at least, of Providence, the inheritors of that grace which fell on St. Paul. But humbly, yea meanly, as we are bound to think of ourselves, we must not appear to undervalue our apostolic bond of union; and the more so here in India, inasmuch as it is the great link which binds us to the ancient Syrian Church, and one principal means whereby we hope, with the blessing of our Master, to effect its gradual reformation. The neglect or abandonment, or apparent abandonment, of this principle, is the first danger which I apprehend to be incidental to such meetings as have been described."

The Bishop then goes on to prescribe other rules:

"With reference to the employment of laymen to officiate in your own congregations, I would say that, where a missionary

is himself as yet unable to read prayers or preach in the language of his hearers, he may unquestionably employ a native assistant to do both; provided the prayers are those of our church, and the discourse a translation from his own dictation or writing. The use of interpreters is not only sanctioned by the necessity of the case, but by the express authority of Scripture and ecclesiastical history. And even where this necessity has not existed, but where any convenience has been obtained either by priest or people, it has been always the custom of the church to admit lay catechists (under the direction of the minister) to read the Scriptures, to give out psalms, to repeat the creeds, and even (when any convenience results from it) the Litany, down to the Lord's Prayer, and the following Collects; which the Rubric assigns to the priest. In the absence of an ordained minister, it is still more certain that any qualified persons may lead the devotions of the church. It is hardly necessary to observe, that, both in this and the preceding case, the Absolution must not be read, nor must the sacraments be administered, by any but the regularly ordained minister.

"To your questions respecting baptism, I reply—

"1st. We are not, as I conceive, allowed to baptize the infant child of heathen parents, when there is reason to fear that such child will be brought up in heathenism.

"2d. We may not even baptize the infant child of heathen parents on the promise of such parents to procure for it a Christian education, unless security of some kind is actually given for its adoption, and removal from its parents' corrupt example, by its sponsors, or some other Christian.

"3d. We may, I apprehend, baptize the children of a Christian father by a heathen mother, though they are living together unmarried, provided the father declares his intention of giving his child a Christian education, and there are sufficient sponsors to add their promise to that of the parent. My reason for this decision is, that, as no professed Christian (however wicked his life) is beyond the outward means of grace, and the Lord may, for all we know, have still merciful purposes concerning him, so we cannot, for the father's sin, exclude the child from that promise which is made to the children and the children's children of believers. But, where the mother is Christian, and not the father, it is doubtful whether she may have sufficient property in, or authority over her child, to ensure it a Christian bringing-up. Nor is it a point on which the promise of a heathen father can be received as sufficient: its actual adoption, therefore, by some Christian

tian friend or sponsor must, in this last case, be stipulated for.

"4th. The same principle appears to apply to cases when one only of a married couple is a professing Christian; though here some latitude of discretion may be allowed—in case of danger of death, of extreme maternal solicitude, of known good character on the believing mother's side, and the known probability that may exist that her wishes and the endeavours of the sponsors will not be frustrated in her infant's education.

"5th. The case of nominal Christians notoriously addicted to heathen practices must depend, in part, on the nature and extent of the evil; and still more on the character and sufficiency of the sponsors. Mere idolatrous or superstitious habits in the parents, if not attended with open apostasy, cannot exclude the infant, when properly vouched for from another quarter. The parent, however blinded and sinful, has not lost the external privileges of Christianity; and the infant cannot be deprived of a privilege which the parent has not forfeited.

"6th. The same rule will apply yet more strongly to Christians of whom we know no further harm, than their ignorance and neglect of public worship.

"7th. It will have been already seen, that we have no right to refuse baptism to children actually adopted by Christians, provided those or other Christians become their securities.

"8th. With regard to the case of children thus adopted, when past the age of six years, and on the marks of conversion which may then be required in them, it appears that, at this age, a child who has not from its earliest infancy enjoyed a Christian education, can seldom know much of Christianity. Such may be admitted as infants, with proper sponsors; and it may very often be desirable thus to admit them. It is not easy to fix an age at which infancy ceases; which must depend on intellect, opportunity, and many other considerations. In *subjecto capaci* conversion is, doubtless, required; and where capacity may be soon expected, it is generally desirable to wait. But, in cases of sickness, or where any good or charitable end is answered by the immediate baptism of such children, and where (as before) sufficient securities are present, it appears that we are not warranted in denying them God's ordinance.

"9th. The Church of Rome, though grievously corrupted, is nevertheless a part of the visible church of Christ: we may not, therefore, repel the children of such parents from baptism, if they are vouched for by their sponsors in the words of our Service; which, it may be noticed, are wisely so framed, as to contain nothing but those points on which all Christians

are engaged. The direction at the end to teach our Church Catechism, is a counsel from us to the sponsors—no engagement entered into by them. It follows, that we are not to refuse baptism to the children of Roman-Catholic parents, with sufficient Protestant sponsors. I even doubt whether we are at liberty to reject such with sponsors of their parents' sect.

"But, in all these questions, I cannot forbear observing, that we may remark the wisdom of that primitive institution (which our church has wisely retained) of god-fathers and godmothers, as affording a way of receiving into the flock of Christ those children, for whose education their own parents cannot satisfactorily answer. An ignorant or immoral father may be himself, for the present, irreclaimable; but we may always insist that the sureties whom he adduces should be competently informed, and of life not openly immoral. And, though the decay of discipline in our own country has grievously impaired the value of such sponsors, yet a missionary among the heathen both may and ought, in this respect, to exercise a sound discretion—both examining with mildness, informing with patience, and with firmness and temper deciding on the knowledge, faith, and holiness of those who themselves undertake to be the guides of the blind, and to sow the seeds of knowledge, holiness, and faith in the hearts of the young candidates for salvation."

Singapore.

THE CURRENCY.

Notification.—With reference to the public advertisement of the Resident, dated the 15th November 1823, limiting the currency of Singapore to Spanish dollars, except only in small payments, from five dollars and under, and in consequence of recent orders from the Government of Penang, Singapore and Malacca, notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, Calcutta sicca rupees will form a part of the currency of this island, and that all receipts and issues at the Public Treasury will be restricted to the above two coins exclusively which will circulate at their relative intrinsic value of 210 sicca rupees, 8 annas, for 100 Spanish dollars.

Notice is further given, that the Calcutta sicca rupee alone is established as the coin of account and standard of value in all transactions wherein Government is concerned.

E. PRESGRAVE,
Acting-Resident.

Singapore, 27th July 1826.

TRADE WITH PEDIER.

We have much pleasure in noticing the commencement of a direct traffic in betel-

nut between this port and the Pedier coast, conducted in European vessels. The *Mahina* has lately imported a full cargo of this article, which has met a ready sale, being chiefly intended for the China market. The bark *Royal Charlotte*, which sailed from this about ten days ago, has gone to the same quarter, for the purpose of procuring a cargo in time for ships touching here on their voyage to China, towards the end of the season.—[*Sing. Chron.* July 20.

RAFFLES CLUB.

We have to notice, as far as our means will allow, a splendid entertainment given by the Raffles Club, on the anniversary of Sir Stamford's birth-day. This was the second festival of the club since its formation, and consisted of a dinner, ball, and supper, given at the Singapore Hotel, in Commercial Square. Mr. S. G. Bonham took the chair, supported by Mr. Paton as croupier, and the company was numerous and highly respectable. After the royal toasts which are usual on such occasions were disposed of, the following toasts were proposed by the president, and drank with much applause and loud cheering:—"Sir Stamford Raffles"—"Governor Fullarton"—"Our Resident, Mr. Crawford"—"Colonel Farquhar." Numerous other toasts followed from gentlemen of the party, which were equally popular and well received. The gentlemen joined the ladies after dinner in the ball-room, and the evening passed off with much splendour and satisfaction.—[*Ibid.*

CATASTROPHE ON THE CALEDONIA.

We have learned with much regret the following circumstances of an unhappy nature, connected with the ship *Caledonia*, which sailed from this port on the 22d of March, on a voyage to the west coast of Sumatra.

It appears from the statement of a gentleman who was a passenger on board the *Caledonia* at the time, that on the night of the 1st of June, one of the sukannies made an attempt to assassinate the chief officer of the ship, during his watch on deck, and that the latter, after an effectual resistance although a good deal cut, proceeded to the cabin for the purpose of rousing Captain Farret: who instantly came on deck, but was stabbed to the heart by the sukannie just as he had got out. Captain Farret died instantly, and the sukannie sprung into the sea. The chief officer (Mr. Scott) took the ship immediately into Bencoolen, at which place he found the *Queen of the Netherlands*, bound for Batavia, and, being desirous of having another vessel in company, it was agreed that they should sail together. The two ships left Bencoolen on the 25th of

June, and continued in company for some days, when they separated, and the *Queen of the Netherlands* reached at Batavia on the 5th inst.—[*Ibid.*

NEW DUTY ON GAMBIER IN JAVA.

By a late regulation of the Java Government, a new duty has been imposed upon the importation of gambier into that country. The amount of this tax is eight rupees per picul when imported in Dutch vessels, and twelve on vessels under a foreign flag. The object of the regulation is, we believe, to encourage the culture of the plant on the island of Java, some parts of which, particularly the district of Bantam, are supposed to be well suited to it. The new duty, amounting to double the original cost of the article, has induced some speculators to embark rather extensively in the project of introducing the gambier manufacture, and some estates in Bantam have already been planted with the shrub. The plant has been tried formerly, and grows luxuriantly; but this luxuriance of vegetation may cause its failure: for it is well known that it does not require a rich soil like that of Java, and that in Rhio and Singapore, the principal places in the archipelago which afford it, it is cultivated on a very poor soil. In manufacturing gambier, the operation is carried on day and night, without intermission; and the consumption of fuel is immense. The expense of this article will be a serious difficulty in most parts of Java. A little care and science in constructing the furnaces will, however, remedy the difficulty considerably: for we have no doubt that the quantity of fuel consumed in the establishments which we have seen on this island might very easily be reduced one-half, and still afford the same degree of heat which is produced from the rude and imperfect furnaces commonly in use.—[*Ibid.* June 22.

TRINGANU.

By a prahu, which arrived a few days ago from this place, we are informed that the King of Siam had sent two armed junks with a deputation to the Rajah of Tringanu for the purpose of suppressing piracy, &c. It appears that a notorious pirate named Tunku Omar, who is a relation of the Rajah of Tringanu, has lately been committing depredations on some of the traders of Siam, and the commanders of the war junks had received orders to insist upon his apprehension, and, in case of the Rajah's refusing to become bail for his future good behaviour, he is to be conveyed to Bangkok to be imprisoned for life. The Siamese appear to entertain some suspicions of the fidelity of the Tringanu state, as the mandate of his majesty requires of the raja to com-

mission some person of rank to repair to the royal city of Bangkok with the *Boonga mas*, a sprig of gold, which is the token of submission, and acknowledgment of her being a tributary of Siam.—[*Sing. Chron.*, June 22.]

NEWSPAPER AT MALACCA.

A newspaper is about to be established in Malacca, and printed once a fortnight, under the name of "The Malacca Observer."—*Ibid.*

NEW HARBOUR.

In addition to the pleasure which it gives us to announce the arrival of H.M.'s ship *Rainbow* in our roads, we have the satisfaction of stating that Captain Rous has effectually established the practicability of the passage through New Harbour, for vessels of a large draft of water. By having boats sounding in every direction, and other measures of precaution equally judicious, the safety of the ship was completely secured, and the *Rainbow* came through without difficulty.

The beautiful and romantic scenery of New Harbour, with the view of Batu Belayar (or the sailing rock), renders the navigation through the Strait delightful, and would well requite a stranger for the trouble of a visit. The situation of the anchorage, and the peculiar advantages which it possesses over Singapore roads of being easily fortified, so as to afford the most complete protection to shipping, will probably one day make it a place of some consequence on this island. Besides the entrances from the Straits of Malacca and from Singapore roads, the old Straits of Singapore afford an excellent outlet from the harbour, with regular tides, by which means vessels can go out or come in at all times, without waiting for favourable breezes. There is at present a village at New Harbour, inhabited principally by the followers of the late Tumungung, who removed his family there soon after our occupation of Singapore. Cultivation is also extending rapidly in that direction, and the jungle giving place to neat plantations of pepper, gambier, &c.—[*Sing. Chron.* Aug. 3.]

DEATH.

July 16. The infant son of Capt. Green, of the ship *John Munro*.

Malacca.

DEATH.

July 4. Lieut. J. W. Colquhoun, 32d Bengal N.I., son of Colonel Ludovick Colquhoun, and nephew of the late Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart., N.B.

Spanish India.

MANILLA.

Advices to the 7th of June have been received from this country via Batavia: Trade is represented as being dull, and the market glutted with British goods. Two American ships had arrived there in the month of May, with large investments of English cotton cloths, woollens, &c., which had been landed, but remained unsold in the warehouses of the agents. The produce of the country, of every description, is quoted at high rates, and sugar had been purchased as high as eight dollars per picul.—[*Sing. Chron.*, Aug. 3.]

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

The Financers.—The following notes on a project of law and memorial, published at the Hague in Nov. 1825, respecting the embarrassments of the Indian Government, and which was noticed in our Journal, vol. xx. p. 721, appear in a Calcutta paper; they were furnished by a correspondent at Java:—

The above memorial, accompanying the project of the law of the King of the Netherlands, for providing for the wants of the East-India possessions, enumerates the existing causes of the embarrassment, and manifests either an unpardonable ignorance of the state of those possessions, or is intended to satisfy the nation, and obtain their guarantee to the loan, without which no capitalist in his senses would come forward. The causes of the embarrassment stated are:—

1st. "The too great mass of paper currency." This has embarrassed the circulation, and consequently the trade of the colony, and is now embarrassing the Government, whose revenues are all paid in paper; but it has, until very lately, been a source of advantage to them, inasmuch as they have by means of it gradually extracted from the public of Java upwards of eleven millions of Java ruppes, or five millions of Spanish dollars, which they could not otherwise have procured, and which they are now redeeming with eleven millions of Dutch guilders, or little more than 4,300,000 dollars.

This currency, therefore, has hitherto supported them, and enabled them to go on, and is not a cause, but an effect of embarrassment produced by other causes.

2d. "The payment of large sums for goods, taken by agreement from the British Government." The British Government left all their cash balances in the treasuries throughout the colonies, amounting to a very considerable sum; and military,

tary, marine, and other stores, in the magazines, amounting in all to about one million sterling, for which to this day they have not been paid one stiver, and in full of which they are, I observe by the late commercial treaty, so faithfully observed by the Dutch, to receive one hundred thousand pounds, on 31st December 1826. So much for this cause of embarrassment.

3d. "The loss of ships laden with produce," &c. Two or three ships laden with spice; the total amount of which loss could not have been very considerable.

4th. "The missing of a ship from Japan with a rich cargo." None of their Japan ships exceed in value two, or at the utmost three hundred thousand rupees.

5th. "The great expenses incurred by the erection of military works, and of a colonial marine." Not one military work has been erected, but great and very prodigal expense has been incurred in the construction of roads, bridges, piers, &c. &c., the greater part of which might have been dispensed with. The colonial marine has indeed been very expensive, and they might, with equal justice, have added, very useless.

6th. The wars alluded to have certainly been a great cause of their embarrassments; but then these wars have been produced by causes which have not yet ceased, and which, from experience of the principles, policy, and feelings of the majority of the Government *employés*, is not likely to cease, so long as they continue to govern.

7th. "Failures of crops, and contagious diseases," have been less felt in Java than in any other part of the eastern world.

8th. "The distress was ascribed in India to temporary causes." It was not, and could not be ascribed to temporary causes, till 1824; for in the year 1821 they began to negotiate loans in Bengal, after having swept all the public establishments (orphans, widows, and others) of their funds, and after having drained from the public, by means of their currency, an unfunded or floating loan, of upwards of five millions of Spanish dollars; I therefore venture to assert, and it can be proved from their books, that the just amount of their debts in the commencement of 1824, exceeded twenty-five millions of Dutch guilders. How much they may reduce it to by their new process of calculation, is another question, and affects only their unfortunate creditors, but does not alter the amount of their expenditure.

The only alienated domains we are aware of their having repurchased is the estate of Soeka Boeme, for which they engaged to pay 800,000 rupees, and half of which is still due.

It was fortunate that they rejected the Bengal loan, and set about raising one in Europe: for the Bengal loan, if I am rightly informed, had failed long before his Majesty's pleasure was known, from a want of confidence in the security tendered.

The 20 millions of guilders proposed to be raised, and thought sufficient to re-establish the finances of Java, will hardly do more than meet deficits of revenue and expenditure caused by the existing insurrection, even if speedily brought to a close; and therefore I would speedily recommend to his Netherlands' Majesty, to set to work immediately to raise an additional loan of 50 millions of guilders, which would set all square; and then, if a good system of management be adopted, the colony may not prove a farther charge to the country. But if the present system be persevered in, his Majesty ought at once to propose a fixed annual grant for the support of the colonies of from 5 to 11 millions of guilders.

It will take at least five years of a wise and peaceable administration to place Java in the same situation as it was before the present revolution broke out, and more than ten years to make it what it was in 1818; until then it is absurd to talk of the Indian treasury providing one stiver beyond its expenses, for it will not only require a very extensive military force to restore order, but a respectable force must afterwards be kept up to preserve order, the expense of which will more than treble all that can be retrenched by the greatest possible reduction, in the civil and other departments.

The revenue of Java was estimated at 22 millions of rupees, for 1826, but the Government at home, by giving the Company the coffee, have deprived them of 4 millions of that estimated income, and by depriving the commerce of its only available returns, will, with the other measures in force, deprive the customs of 1 or 2 millions more, while, on the other hand, their expenses, independent of war contingencies, will exceed 25 millions.

The expenses of the war, and the deficit of revenue, particularly in the land rent and opium farms, resulting from it, will involve at least 10 millions more by the end of 1826.

The *Singapore Chronicle* of June 22d contains the following article:

In giving place in a former number to the regulation published by the Dutch Government, notifying the reduction of interest at Batavia from 9 to 6 per cent., we were induced, in opposition certainly to our past experience, to express a confident assurance that no *unjust* application of the measure would be attempted. It is painful to us to state that our expectations have been disappointed, and that instead of the reform which we were inclined

clined to hope for from a change of councils, an undisguised breach of public faith should mark almost the commencement of the new regime. Lest the severity of these remarks should bring their justness into doubt, we subjoin a literal translation of one of the Treasury notes issued by the Java Government, and on the faith of which individuals have for some years advanced money for the exigencies of the public service. We will merely ask what individual in the private circumstances of life, after having entered into such a contract, and having derived relief from it in financial difficulties, could maintain a respectable station in society and refuse to abide by its terms, either to refund the amount of the stipulated loan, or to pay the rate of the stipulated interest; for the conditions of the agreement are so specific and distinct, as not to admit, by any sophistry, of another alternative?

The Machiavelian doctrine that admits the consistency of moral wrong with political rectitude is, we are happy to think, nearly banished from the modern practice of politics, and we trust that in the present instance, as in others, its injurious tendency may recoil on the heads of those who attempt to revive it.

1000.—Registered.

No. 868. (Signed) H. S. HACK.

Batavia 11th Jan. 1826.

The General Government of Netherlands India promises to the holder of this, twelve months after date, or so much sooner as it may find good, to pay out of the treasury of the state at Batavia the sum of one thousand Indian guilders, with the interest at three-quarters per cent. per month.

In the name of the Governor General in Council.

Sixth issue.

No. 868.

(Signed) CHASSE.

The proclamations of the Commissioner-general Viscount Du Buss de Geslignees have excited great consternation amongst the monied interests in Java. They had reduced the standard of the currency 14 per cent. All the Java rupees and the rupees of Western India had been withdrawn from circulation, allowing 14 days from the publication of the proclamation to exchange them at the different treasuries in Java. All the 1 and 5 f. notes had also been called in, allowing 30 days to exchange them; and all the Bengals (a species of copper money, principally in circulation in the eastern parts of Java), allowing only 8 days to exchange them, at the rate of 125 f. per picul, below their current value, or nearly 60 per cent. As the different descriptions of currency were only exchangeable at the principal residences of Java and Madura, the holders

of paper at the out-stations have been severe sufferers, owing to the difficulty of communication preventing their sending their paper within the time specified. Notwithstanding the hardship of their case, not only have they been refused redress, but even those who were actually in attendance at the treasuries, with notes, previous to the expiring of the time specified, and could not get them exchanged, are denied redress. These and other measures are said to have disposed of the 4½ millions of guildens in specie which the commissioner brought out, and although the whole has been thrown into the circulation, and more than three millions of currency have been redeemed and withdrawn, still silver money was not to be seen, nor procurable except at a considerable agio, and the public were experiencing great distress from the want of small money for their ordinary disbursements. Under pretence of relieving this distress, Government was issuing doits at 100 in place of 120, as formerly, to the rupee, but it is suspected that before they can introduce the 6 millions of guildens in doits, which they have contracted with the company for, and by which they thus expect to extract 20 per cent. from the public, that the circulation will consist entirely of doits, 200 of which will scarcely purchase a silver guilder, while the Government revenues will all be paid in doits at 100, and thus reduce their revenues one-half. Independent of the loss which the Government will sustain, the commercial operations of the place must be greatly embarrassed and checked by having so inconvenient a medium of exchange. That the commercial prosperity of the Dutch colonies has already greatly declined is proved by the continued depreciation of the currency, even after withdrawing nearly one-half of its former amount from circulation. The interest on upwards of 6 millions of treasury notes in circulation had, by one of the commissioner's proclamations, been most arbitrarily and unjustifiably reduced from 9 to 6 per cent., and when the notes fell due the holders could not even procure payment. About 2 millions of ordinances and other acknowledged demands on the treasury were also refused payment, and various other arbitrary and despotic acts had caused such universal consternation and distrust, that all the foreigners, as well as Chinese and Arabs, were realising and preparing to quit the country for Singapore, or other establishments, where their property would be secure. So low is the credit of the Government reduced, that a respectable American establishment, from whom they had purchased provisions, would not allow them to be taken from his store until the money was paid down, or they procured the security of two mercantile houses in Batavia.

In the present state of Java, it is hardly possible to give such a statement of markets as could be calculated upon with any certainty. The alarm existing amongst the natives, and more particularly the Chinese, had caused a demand for all descriptions of real property, merely to get rid of the Government paper, on which they placed no confidence. Although the price of goods had thus nominally increased, still the markets could hardly be considered as more favourable, owing to the still greater advance on produce suited for returns, and the almost impossibility of procuring remittances by any means. Bills on India were not procurable at any exchange, and the very limited amount of specie that was procurable was at an advance of 12 per cent. for guildens, and 10 per cent. for Spanish dollars. Bills on England were nominally at 19d. per guilder, and the Commissioner-general had commenced drawing on Holland, at 102 Dutch guildens per 100 India guildens.

The new Dutch Company were receiving extensive consignments of manufactures from the Netherlands, of very superior texture. Their imitations of native fabrics were excellent, and of very brilliant fixed colours; but invoiced at nearly a guilder for every shilling, which the same description of goods are invoiced at from England. Notwithstanding this disparity of cost, the Company, from the advantages they possess in importing free of duty, in possessing a monopoly of the whole of the Government coffee (which constitutes the chief means of returns from Java) at a reduced rate, and in receiving every countenance and facility from Government, are able to undersell the British merchant, who has to pay an import duty exceeding 45 per cent. on the prime cost, besides being subjected to a thousand expensive vexations and annoyances from all the public departments, the customs alone excepted. The consequence was, that four of the principal agents for British manufactures in Batavia, who last year paid the customs upwards of one million of rupees in duties, had not, at the same period this year, paid one-fifth of that amount. In short, every possible method is adopted to harass and disgust the English, and drive them from the colony. Indeed, the commissioner has openly declared that he only considers the English as foreigners, and many of his public decrees testify his sincerity. The effects of this feeling are already so apparent, that all the English who can possibly quit, without ruin, have commenced closing their concerns, and preparing to quit Java, and those are greatly to be pitied whom necessity compels to remain. The private Dutch merchants throughout Netherlands India are also likely to be ruined in consequence of the Company opening retail stores in every

direction, and selling hams, cheese, butter, gin, &c. &c. at very reduced rates. Their object is said to be to drive away all competitors, by a sacrifice of two or three millions of guildens, which they expect will soon be compensated for by the enhanced prices they will afterwards obtain.

Under such a system of management, the Netherlands colonies in these quarters are more likely to require an annual aid of several millions of guildens, than to set apart a surplus of a million and a half to liquidate the loan of twenty millions, for which his Netherlands' Majesty has requested the guarantee of the nation.

It is said that it will require 10,000 troops from Europe to restore tranquillity in all their settlements. Such a force, together with the necessary equipment and stores, and the transport to Batavia, cannot cost much less than fifteen millions of guildens. Thus five millions of the national loan, and eight millions said to be borrowed from the Company, will constitute the whole of the means at the disposal of the commissioner, to liquidate the local obligations of the Java Government, which, if faithfully paid, will exceed thirty millions.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, July 3.

THE INSURRECTION.

The Netherlands papers contain the ensuing particulars respecting the insurrection in Java:—

Brussels, Dec. 27.

Batavia journals to the 6th of September have been received here. The superiority of the rebels appears to have enabled them several times to engage with the government troops with success; and private letters express the fear of their making further progress, unless reinforcements arrive. In July, the two guardians of the Sultan had been taken prisoners by the rebels, with their escort, and murdered. (These are, doubtless, the two native princes that have been mentioned before.)

The *Courant* of the 16th August contains a despatch from Major General Van Geen to the Lieutenant Governor General, dated July 29, which contains the details of his movements from the 17th to the 20th in the environs of Katjebon, where he was suddenly surrounded on all sides. The following morning the rebels had entirely disappeared, but the general had, nevertheless, thought it advisable to retreat. Another report of the general says, that his troops were constantly harassed by the enemy.

A report of Major le Bron de Vexela, dated Kadju Kusumo, states that having expended all his ammunition, he had been obliged to retire.

In the *Courant*, of 30th August, there is an account of a considerable advantage gained by the rebels under Diepo Négoro, near

near the Dessa of Kambang. The government troops, after being abandoned by their ally, Mangko Negoro, were obliged to fight their way through the midst of the enemy. The general says, in his despatch:—

“On this unfortunate day we had to deplore the loss of many of our brave officers and soldiers; two mortars, a great deal of ammunition, nine draught horses, the arms of the killed, and others, fell into the hands of the rebels. Many of the troops of Mangko Negoro have returned to our camp disarmed and naked.”

According to the latest accounts, Diepo Negoro was near Bedeyo, and the garrison of Gamping, being too weak to defend that place, had fallen back to Djojo. The troops having been much reduced in numbers in the several actions with the rebels, the military duty was chiefly done by the merchants of Batavia, who were most anxiously expecting reinforcements from the mother country.

Rotterdam, Dec. 29.

Private letters from Batavia of 6th September, brought by the ship *Polomac*, which has arrived at Antwerp, affirm, that the rebels had, for some months, made extraordinary efforts in carrying on the war. The government had ordered the greater part of the garrisons of Sumatra, Banca, Macassar, and Borneo, to Java, to reinforce our troops, and had released from prison the twice dethroned Sultan of Djojo, and treated him with all the respect due to a sovereign prince. It is said that this old prince, the father of the chief of the rebels, has made a treaty with the rebel government, by which he places the young Sultan (a minor) on the throne, and takes upon him to pacify the country. Another account mentions among the wounded, Major Sollewyn and Captain Van Geen.

Haarlem, Jan. 15.

The *Queen of the Netherlands*, a merchant ship from Batavia, has just brought newspapers to the 26th of August last. Their chief contents relate to what we already knew, of the spreading of the insurrection, in consequence of the taking prisoners of the two guardians of the young Sultan, and of four out of the six persons who accompanied them. It seems that, for want of European troops, it had been found necessary to give the princes an escort of only eight bussars and fifty Javanese infantry. On the other hand, our ally, Mangko Negoro, seems to have depended too much on the Dessas of Djoc-jocarta, which at first affected to submit to their lawful prince, but as soon as the insurrection broke out anew, rose again. The rebels immediately put to death the two guardians and the four princes. It does not appear, from these journals, that any bad consequences had resulted from

this event. The government having sent for all the troops that could be spared from the other colonies, expected no fewer than 1,500 men, half of them European soldiers. On the other hand 750 men were already arrived, of 1,000 sent from Europe.

Brussels papers to the 24th Jan. contain intelligence from Batavia to the 27th of Sept., brought by the *Harmony*. These accounts give a more favourable picture of the state of affairs in Java than that presented by the information received from the Dutch settlement in that island of late. According to the accounts contained in private letters, brought by this conveyance, the Dutch forces have obtained some considerable advantages over the insurgents. Between the latter end of August, the date of the last despatches, and the time of the *Harmony* quitting Batavia, the rebels had been several times defeated, and were driven back on all sides. These successes had revived the spirit and restored the confidence of the auxiliary native troops, who, with their chief, Mangko Negoro, had again distinguished themselves on more than one occasion. The prince of Serang, a leader of the rebels, had suffered a total defeat, and had been reduced to the extremity of becoming a wanderer in the woods. The provinces adjacent to the settlement of Kambang are represented as becoming tranquil, and their inhabitants well-disposed towards the Dutch. These circumstances, and the arrival of a reinforcement of troops from Europe, had induced the rebels to withdraw themselves entirely from the government settlements.

The Cinnamon Plant conveyed from Ceylon.—By letters just received from Batavia, we learn that the brig *Lechme*, which arrived there in February last from Ceylon, had brought twenty-five boxes, containing about 3,000 cinnamon plants, besides a considerable quantity of seeds, for the Java Government. The plants were in excellent condition, and were highly prized by the Government, who expect through their means to make Java rival Ceylon in this valuable article of commerce, and thus put an end to the monopoly of the East-India Company.

The agent they employed to procure the plants, set out from Java under pretence of a trading voyage, all the risk attending which it is well known was to be borne by the Java Government, who were, moreover, to pay him Rs. 1,000 per month during his absence, and a sum proportioned to his success on his return.

As the vessel on which the enterprise commenced proceeded no farther than Penang, the *Lechme* must have been purchased for the express purpose of conveying the cinnamon plants to Java. They were

were smuggled on board in the following manner. Twenty-five boxes, containing ordinary plants and flowers, were regularly passed through the custom-house at Point de Galle, and sent on board: the cinnamon plants were sent off in a canoe, late at night, with the agent's baggage, and as soon as the vessel was at sea, the plants and flowers in the boxes were taken out and thrown overboard, and the cinnamon plants put in their place.

The individual who undertook to perform this service to the Dutch Government is a native of Madras, who was educated in England, but refused admission into the civil service of the Hon. Company by the Court of Directors on account of his *Indian* nativity; and was afterwards, by the Madras Government, refused permission to settle in the interior, or to possess lands, because of his *European* parentage. Although, therefore, the injury which this act of his may inflict on the East-India Company, is far short of that which he has sustained at their hands, it is not the less to be regretted that the Dutch Government found a British subject capable of becoming so base an instrument in such unworthy hands.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, July 3.

We observe from this morning's *Hurkaru*, upon the authority of private letters, that the cinnamon plant had been introduced into Batavia, smuggled from Ceylon, by an agent in the service of the Dutch Government. This is not the first time, however, that the cinnamon plant has been introduced into Java, and that it thrives there has been long established; but, as observed by Crawford, it must be reared as cheaply, and of as good quality, as that of Ceylon, before it can enter into competition with the produce of that island.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, July 3.

MACASSAR.

Intelligence on which we place the fullest reliance has been received from this quarter, apprizing us of the renewal of hostilities against the Dutch. Being connected by matrimonial alliances, a close connexion has always been kept up between the native courts of Java and those of Celebes; and we doubt not that the latter have been accordingly influenced with the view of creating a diversion in favor of the Javanese insurgents, as well as of effecting their own liberation. The Batavia Government have, we believe, resolved on sending no further succours to Macassar. This resolution may have been taken from necessity, but is at the same time the most prudent that could be adopted. Had the Baron Vander Capellen acted on such moderate and prudent counsels, the tranquillity of Java would not have been disturbed.—[*Sing. Chron.*, July 20.

China.

We have received accounts of the cotton and opium markets down to the 2d May. The stock of opium on hand on the 1st April was, Patna and Benares, 1,636 chests, and Malwa, 967 chests. The quantity of Turkey was not known, but there was supposed, however, to be enough for two years' consumption. The deliveries for April were supposed to be small, not more than 150 chests of Patna and Benares, and 350 of Malwa; but the returns had not reached Canton when the *Charles Forbes* took her departure. The present prices were, for Patna, 1,050 dollars; Benares, 1,060; Malwa, 880, per chest; and for Turkey, 530 to 540 dollars per pecul. There were about 400 chests of Patna, and 200 ditto of Malwa of last year's sales to come on. If to that and the stock on hand be added the supply from Damaun and the quantity sold at the Company's sales, the supply for the whole season may be easily ascertained, making a deduction of about 800 or 1,000 chests for Java, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo, &c. The consumption per month was about 300 chests of Patna and Benares, and about 500 ditto of Malwa. Bombay cotton is quoted at 11 tale to 12 tale 5 mace per pecul, and, for very good, 12 tale 8 mace to 13 tale; Bengal, 10 to 11 tale 5 mace; and Madras, 13 tale. The Company's treasury was open for bills on England at 4s. 6d. the dollar six months, and on Bengal at thirty days, 203 Calcutta siccas per 100 drs.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, July 26.

Persia.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, of Dec. 23d, contains the following intelligence respecting the war, dated from the army in Georgia, November 25:

"The aid-de-camp of General Paskevitch, in despatches dated November 3, from his camp on the river Teherakene, states, that with part of his troops he had made a movement beyond the Araxes, both to hinder the Persians from sending a considerable force against the detachment of Colonel Mitschin Koevks, who was advancing from Schirwan, and to keep off from the banks of the Araxes the enemy's parties, which are always ready to attack and plunder the neighbouring villages. This movement was also intended to obtain more certain information respecting the position of Abbas Mirza's army.

"On the 25th of October a detachment of Russian troops advanced towards the village of Maralian, and, by a shallow ford, crossed the Araxes, which is not above fifty fathoms broad at this place. On the same day the van-guard of this detach-

detachment, commanded by Major Toudine, advanced to the steep banks of a deep canal, three wersts beyond the Araxes, and crossed this canal by the throwing a bridge over it. On the 26th the aid-de-camp of General Paskevitch advanced through defiles to the river Cara Paschia, and convinced himself of the truth of the information he had received of the retreat of Abbas Mirza towards Ardehil. That prince was accompanied by only a small number of troops, and had dismissed the others till the spring.

"On the same day the aid-de-camp of General Pasketvitch, after a march of twenty wersts through difficult roads, passed the night near the village of Dahli-Peremeshty, where he was joined by 600 mounted Tartars and Armenians, who had readily attended to his invitation to join him. On the 27th he advanced ten wersts beyond the Cara Peshala, and was met by the chief of a tribe, deputed by 200 families of Russian subjects, who had been violently carried off from the Russian territory, and solicited permission to return to the province of Karabagh. Being informed that a great many families, carried off in the same way, were at other places in the neighbourhood, Major General Shabelsky was sent with a detachment of Cossacks and Tartars, cavalry, to deliver them. Notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy and the disadvantages of the ground, General S. advanced to the rivulet of Kalentar Boulok, and brought away the poor people whom the Persians had carried off.

"On the 28th, Major Poliakoff being entrusted with another similar expedition, met the enemy in a defile near the little river of Deravourt; the Persians being charged by our troops, lost the Begh of Schirwan Nouraly, who was taken prisoner, and Mirza Ismael killed. The latter had a standard and a letter from Abbas Mirza. On the same day Major General Shabelsky had a second successful rencontre with the Persian cavalry. The corps of General Paskevitch's aid-de-camp passed the night of the 28th six wersts from Shakharia. The object of the movement beyond the Araxes was thus completely attained. The enemy was repelled from our frontiers; many Russian subjects enabled to return to their homes, and large magazines taken from the enemy. The aid-de-camp then, thinking it useless to pursue the Persians, recrossed the Araxes on the 30th and 31st October, near Astandouze. The celerity and success of this operation on the right bank of the Araxes, prove that the obstacles which the nature of the country opposes cannot stop the progress of the Russian armies. Even the heavy artillery passed these defiles and steep rocks, which the Persians have always considered as the bulwarks of their country.

"The troops under the command of Gen. Paskevitch's aide-de-camp have resumed their former positions on the river Tcherahene."

General Yermaloff has published the following proclamation "to all the inhabitants of Georgia," dated Teflis, August 22:—

"The Persians, or, more properly speaking, the Kisilbashians, who have been long known to the inhabitants of Georgia by their hostile dispositions and base insolence, have unexpectedly entered our territory with their forces. Firmly convinced that our great monarch, like ourselves, his faithful subjects, maintains inviolate the rights of the peace concluded with them thirteen years ago, we did not think the hostilities which they have so shamefully began, possible, at a time when our ambassador is still among them. I think it unnecessary to give you here a detailed character of the Persians. You, Georgians, are perfectly well acquainted with them; but I must not conceal from you, that they have been able to gain over a part of their Tartar brethren; that they promise the troops all the property of the Georgians as their booty, which in former times they carried into effect in so barbarous a manner; but they have already forgotten that the Georgians, inspired by love of their true religion, and attachment to their country, drove them back into the frontiers of Persia with a handful of militia, and this in earlier times, when the powerful hand of the Emperor Alexander did not yet protect them. The deeds of the Georgians, and their intrepidity under the brave Wochtang Gorgaslaw, under the famous Princess Tamara, and under David (called the Regenerator of his People), are known to us from the history of this country; but you still remember how the brave Czar, Heraclius, with a small body of troops, defeated the Persian sovereign, Ascadowners, and made the Khan of Erivan tributary to him. Now that just chastisement from our emperor awaits the Persians, for their faithless attack upon our territory, you will certainly hasten to take up arms against the enemies of Russia, those enemies which are again thirsting for your blood. Which of you does not remember the invasion of Asimagured Khan, an uncle of the present Schah of Persia, who laid Teflis in ashes? Are not these Persians the tyrants who boast of the victims they have made to their unbridled passions, with whom they fill their houses and their seraglios, a great number of whom are Christians, your countrymen? You, my countrymen, are compelled by them to follow the Mahometan religion. If the Tartars, who entertain like sentiments with the Persians, their faithless brethren, have

have ventured to betray their lawful government; it is my duty to inquire unanimous. Firmness from you, Christians, the inhabitants of the province committed to my care. I therefore call on all classes among you, princes, nobles, peasants, to arm; leave only a sufficient guard to protect your houses and your effects; and, furnished with provisions for twenty days, hasten to Tefflis, our appointed rendezvous. Your militia shall be led by the marshal of the nobility or his deputy, for each canton, and I will join to them a part of the victorious Russian armies. We shall advance together against the enemies of our tranquillity, and, with the help of God, defeat the faithless Persians. Let us drive them out of the country. The army expected from Russia will soon arrive, and then we will carry the war into the heart of Persia itself, and take two-fold vengeance in the interior of Persia, for all the oppression and violence that Georgia has suffered from the Persians, and for the mischiefs which they so insolently again do to us. Give me, therefore, an opportunity to acquaint our most gracious emperor of the exemplary zeal which you have constantly shown, during my government of this province, that I may solicit for you proofs of his majesty's favour, of which the treacherous Tartars alone have made themselves unworthy. After this proclamation of mine, none of you can excuse himself by saying he had no opportunity of serving his own country and the state. While I thus summon you to the path of honour and glory, and the restoration of the security of our families, I am convinced that you will attend to it according to your duty as Christians, and as bound by your oath of allegiance to your emperor. With these sentiments you will gain such advantages over the Persians as the Kisilbashians have not long expected from the Georgians themselves. I hope that the nobles will give the warriors and the peasants the first example of valour, and of a general rising in arms against our enemies.

"You know, then, in the midst of the most profound peace and tranquillity, the Persians have attacked our troops, ravaged the open country of Schurager, and carried off captive the peaceful inhabitants, who, confiding in the existing friendly relations between the two sovereigns, lived, without any apprehension, close to the frontiers of Persia. Persian troops advanced at the same time into the province of Karabash.

"The absurd reports which were spread that the Russian troops were employed in quelling disturbances in the interior, and a certain Seid Mulla seduced by the presents of the grandes of Persia, have caused this war to be undertaken, though General Prince Mensikoff, in whom his

imperial majesty has particular confidence, was in Persia to regulate the demarcation, and has been invited for that purpose to Sultanich by the Schah himself. I know that the Persians are independent enough to employ all kinds of seduction and lies; be prudent and do not suffer yourselves to be misled.

"You will be invited to flight; to treason; then you will be removed into the interior of Persia far from your homes. Ask the Demurtschesalze, they will tell you that many of them have returned from Choragan, whither they had been sent. What advantages will the Persians offer you? Will they give you better land than that you cultivated here, while they themselves live in many places on a barren soil and in a state of poverty? It is a melancholy existence that awaits traitors and deserters, for whither can they fly when the Russian troops enter the enemy's territory? Remain faithful to your great emperor, rally against your enemies, defend your families and your property, and you will laugh at the credulous minds of those who shall trust to the perfidious lies of the Persians.

(Signed) "GENERAL YERMOLOFF."

Commercial letters from Georgia mention that agents from the King of Persia have arrived at the head-quarters of General Yermoloff, to treat provisionally for a suspension of arms between Persia and Russia.—[*Gazette de France*, Jan. 14.]

German Papers of the middle of January state that orders have been sent from St. Petersburg to the commander-in-chief of the army in Georgia to suspend offensive operations against the Persians, and only to maintain the line of the Araxes. This intelligence is regarded as the precursor of peace, and entire credit is given to British mediation for these pacific indications on the part of Russia.—[*London Paper*, Jan. 19.]

POLITICS OF RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The difficulties attending the question between this country and Persia may be said to divide themselves into two branches; first, as relates to the obligations imposed upon us by the faith of treaties; secondly, as relates to the obvious delicacy of our position with regard to Russia. The former of these difficulties involves principally the following consideration:—Was the present war provoked by the aggressions of Persia or of Russia? If, as we are strongly inclined to believe, the whole conduct of the Russian authorities in Georgia has been one series of provocations, tending to excite dissatisfaction and alarm on the part of Persia, the mere fact of hostile incursion beyond a gratuitously

assumed line of demarcation, would merge in the superior consideration of the causes which induced such an incursion. Russia, we know, has asserted boldly that her territories have been invaded by Persia; and yet, when we look at the comparative power of the two empires, to hear the former complaining of an attack by the latter, is as if a lubberly athletic fellow, six feet high, were to attempt to justify the violent chastisement of a crippled dwarf, in consequence of having been assaulted by him.

Persia, on the other hand, alleges that she is the aggrieved party: and the object of Mr. Willock's mission to this country is to satisfy the British Government of this fact. The consequence of such proof would be, the demand for immediate assistance, as guaranteed by the treaty to which we have already referred. We admit the difficulty of the proof, and we are aware of the manifold considerations which would make us more inclined to assume the office of a mediator rather than that of a protector. We are bound to assist Persia in case of invasion; but, as in the question of Portugal, our first efforts will be to avert the necessity of assistance, by amicable interference between the belligerents. These efforts have not been wanting; with what effect they have been, or may continue to be made, remains as yet undecided.

It has been said, England is not bound to support Persia in any war she may choose to provoke by her own conduct. By the strict interpretation of treaties, England certainly is not bound to the fulfilment of such large and comprehensive obligations; but, by considerations of general policy, she might find it difficult to escape from them.

A long series of petty provocations, of unfriendly acts, of irritating circumstances, might be studiously persevered in, to goad Persia into a specific act of aggression, such act being a pretext anxiously desired, to give a plausible colour to meditated schemes of ambition. These provocations, too, might be so ambiguously contrived and executed, as to render it extremely difficult of demonstration that they bore the character of grievances. Lastly, this whole system of progressive and increasing injuries, might be framed with special reference to the relations known to exist between this country and Persia, so as to weaken, in the first instance, the claims of the latter, and paralyze the interposition of the former. This, we say, is a possible case. But, supposing it now to exist, and in its most complicated shape (which, however, we are far from admitting), then, we repeat, "the general policy of the country would step in, to protect Persia from becoming a province, or pachalic, as it were, of Rus-

sia." No British minister would passively look on, and see Persia at the feet of Russia: and it is this imperative duty, imposed upon us by the highest considerations of national policy, as well as of national interests, which brings us into collision with Russia, in the way glanced at by the second branch of the difficulties, which we have described as belonging to this question.

Russia has always viewed with undisguised jealousy the ascendancy of English influence in the councils of Persia. She has not hesitated to make it matter of formal complaint even, at different periods, that the Persian troops are commanded by English officers, clothed in English uniforms, and supplied with English arms. A British officer, Major Hart, is generalissimo of the Persian forces; the physician of the Crown Prince, Abbas Mirza, Dr. Cornick, is an Englishman. Colonel Macdonald Kinneir, the British chargé d'affaires, was, at the date of the last advices, with the King of Persia, who was then about to proceed to the frontiers to join the Crown Prince. In short, the whole machinery of the Persian Government is put in motion, immediately or remotely, by English agents and by English influence. It may be remarked, too, that, within a very recent period, all foreigners, except the English, were ordered to quit the Persian territory. These are circumstances which disturb the repose of the Russian cabinet, in its dreams of Eastern policy. They constitute a barrier, which it is felt must be overleaped or removed at no distant day. Already in the possession of this ascendancy, the slightest interference of England is viewed with increased jealousy and alarm; and her mediation is regarded with suspicion, as proceeding not from a disinterested friend, but from an interested partisan. Her suggestions consequently are received with distrust; not because they are unfriendly or impolitic, but because they are met by preconceived notions of their selfish origin. Under such circumstances, the difficulties of any mediation are great, if not insuperable.

England, on the other hand, is no stranger to the ambitious projects of Russia; nor does she conceal from herself the contingency, however remote, by which those projects may operate upon our empire in the East. While we continue to hold Persia, as our fast and firm ally, all danger in that quarter is chimerical; but intrigue and open force, without positively increasing the danger, may reduce us to the necessity of onerous measures of prevention. A government like that of Russia, essentially military in all its principles, must always have a tendency to disturb the pacific relations of other states. Frequent wars, of some description or other, are

are among its necessities; they are the conditions of its existence. Hence the difficulty, at all times, of keeping such a government within those boundaries which are necessary for the tranquillity of surrounding nations. England has experienced this difficulty on more than one recent occasion; and she will now have again to contend with it.

It may enter into the calculations of Russian statesmen, influenced by the policy of other cabinets, as well as by the growing ambition of Russia herself, during the last half century, to exercise a control over the politics of Western Europe, that the ascendancy of England in that quarter is susceptible of check, by playing off against her the interests she has at stake in the East. We are not prepared to affirm, positively, that the events now passing in the Peninsula are complicated with those which are taking place in Persia; but there are many things which would surprise us more, than to find the power of Russia thus put in motion, as an experiment, to divert our energies, and intimidate our policy, by those who dread the one and cordially hate the other. The future, and not a very distant future, may disclose grave matters connected with this subject.—[*New Times*.

Asiatic Russia.

Information has been received at St. Petersburg from Orenburg, dated the 22d of Nov., as follows:—"The Khan of Bucharia is dead; his eldest son succeeds him. The ambassador sent to our court by the Khan of Khiva has arrived at the fort of Saratschikoff, on the line of the Bazoural; he brings with him two elephants and seven horses, destined as a present to his majesty the emperor."

Isle of France.

Letters from the Isle de France, of August last, say that, by a decision of the English Government in that colony, above 400 inhabitants of the island had been forced to leave it. These exiled colonists are Frenchmen, who, having been received in the Isle since it has been occupied by the English, had married there, and bought estates, but had not been admitted to take the oath of allegiance, though they had solicited to do so. The same letters affirm that no plot, no subject of discontent, has given occasion to this extraordinary and barbarous measure, which the English Government has thought it proper to take.—[*French Paper*.

Cape of Good Hope.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.

Mr. Schmelen, missionary of the London Missionary Society, has arrived in Cape Town, from Great Namacqualand, and has brought the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Mr. Threlfall, Wesleyan missionary. Mr. Threlfall, it appears, left Kamniesberg, Little Namacqualand, about August last, accompanied by two men, belonging to that missionary station, on an intended journey of discovery to the Damara's country, with the view of selecting a suitable spot near the coast for the establishment of a missionary station. When he arrived at Kammanoup, in great Namacqualand, the chief strongly advised him to return; but he determined upon going forward and prosecuting his intended journey. After having obtained some necessary articles, and hired a guide and several men to accompany him, he proceeded forward. A few days after they left Kammanoup, they arrived at a Bushman raul, where Mr. Threlfall, and the two men who accompanied him from Kamniesberg, were murdered by their treacherous guide and his companions. One of the men was shot whilst asleep, and the other shortly afterwards. Mr. T. fled to a bush, but was pursued and wounded by a musket-shot, when a Bushman, instigated by the villainous guide, pierced him near the heart with his assagai, and killed him. A Bushman, who was at the kraal on the night the murder was committed, fled, and gave the information to the people belonging to Mr. Schmelen's station. The guide was afterwards seen wearing the clothes of Mr. Threlfall, and the place where the assagai entered the body was distinctly visible.

We understand that Mr. Schmelen was, at the same time, on a similar journey, and was preserved to accomplish it in safety. He travelled beyond Woolwich Bay, and reached the coast, where a vessel was stranded a few years ago.—[*South African Advertiser*, May 17.

ALGOA BAY.

Ships off the Cape and intending to go into Algoa Bay, either for shelter from north-west winds or for refreshments, may find the following remarks useful.

The high range of mountains of which Craggy Mountain forms part, are situated about thirty miles from the beach, the range terminating about north from Cape Recife. About six miles to the westward of Cape Recife hills of moderate height commence, and extend to Cape St. Francis. These hills are about one mile, and in some places half-a-mile, from the beach,

and are in many places covered with wood to the top, and have in general a fertile appearance. From the east end of these hills to Cape Recife the shore is low, with sand-hills, and in some places bush. Cape Recife is low and rocky; the shore is bold to approach, and the sea breaks at all times on the rocks.

If bound into the Bay with a north-west wind, round the point as close as possible, and haul into the sandy beach, keeping five fathoms about one mile from the beach: keep this distance to Rocky Point, which you may also round close, as there are no dangers but what may be seen, and you will fetch into the anchorage in one tack. Following these directions you will pass inside of the Roman Rock. Horsburgh's directions for this danger are very correct; it is a pinnacle, and difficult to find out in a boat; it has six feet on it at low water, and the sea only breaks in southerly gales.

When off Rocky Point you will see a pyramid on the west side of the Bay: the town is under this mark. The fort is on the south side of the town, and Baker's River runs close to the southward of the fort. The whale fishery is on the south side of the Bay, which you pass.

In working in, stand well over to the northern side of the Bay; there is no danger, and you may stand into four fathoms. Anchor as directed by Horsburgh, about one mile and a half to two miles from the beach. An opening in the sand-hills, where the boats are hauled, with the flag-staff before the resident's house, is also a good mark. When in sight from the town, a boat will be sent off with a person to point out the anchorage. You may also communicate by telegraph.

The town has during the last three years much increased. There may be about 100 houses, a good hotel, four butchers' and four bakers' shops. Supplies of all sorts may be had in abundance, and on moderate terms. The present price is, for a fat bullock weighing 600 lbs. 35s., a fat sheep 8s., turkeys 3s., fowls 6d., ducks 9d. each, geese 1s. 6d., potatoes, cabbages, pumpkins, and other vegetables in plenty and reasonable. Fruit may be had all the year round; fish of most excellent quality may be had in great plenty, and cheap. Oysters may be caught on the rocks; salt may be had in abundance for about 10s. per ton. Salted meat may be had in any quantity.

Utenhague is the principal town in the district, and is about eighteen miles from the Bay, with a good carriage-road. Graham's Town is the principal town in the Albany district, where most of the settlers are located, and is about ninety miles from the Bay. The country around the Bay is fine, and abounds with game, such as

bucks, pheasants, partridges, hares, qualla, snipes, and wild duck. A church is building in the Bay, and a medical man is always stationed at the place and at Utenhague. The exports from the Bay may be about 2,500 tons, consisting of ivory, gum, hides, skins, butter, soap, cheese, aloes, fat, salt meat, salt, and ostrich feathers. The winds blow three-fourths of the year from N.W., when the Bay is quite smooth. The south-easters seldom blow home, and prevail most between the months of November, December, January, and February.

The thermometer varies from 50° to 60° in the winter, and from 70° to 75° in the summer months.

Latitude by Horsburgh 34° 2' south, longitude 25° 42' east.—[*Bombay Courier*, May 25.]

TAX UPON NEWSPAPERS.

The following ordinance, dated 23d October, imposing a stamp duty on all newspapers printed within the colony (in addition to a tax of one penny recently levied upon every copy of a paper transmitted through the general post at Cape Town), has been published by the government at the Cape.

Ordinance for levying a Stamp Duty on printed Newspapers, and certain other Periodical Works.

1. It is expedient to levy a stamp duty on newspapers, and certain other periodical works printed and published in this colony, which are not included in the tariff annexed to the proclamations of the 30th April and 10th Dec. 1824. From the commencement of this ordinance there shall be collected and paid in this colony, for and in respect of the several articles, matters, or things described in the schedule to the ordinance annexed (excepting those standing under the head of exemptions), the several duties as therein respectively inserted and described; and that there shall be allowed and paid, for, and in respect of, all such articles, matters, or things, as are described in the said schedule, the several allowances therein set forth; and that the said schedule, and every clause therein, shall be deemed as part of this ordinance.

2. From the commencement of this ordinance, any person convicted of printing or publishing within this colony, on paper not duly stamped, any newspaper or other periodical work, required by this ordinance to be stamped, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty pounds for every such offence; one-half whereof shall be paid to the informer, and one-half to the colonial treasury.

3. This ordinance to be in force from the 1st January 1827.

Schedule

Schedule of Duties on Newspapers and other Periodical Works printed and published in this Colony.

Any newspaper, or paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences, and not exceeding one sheet—one penny.

For every additional half-sheet thereof—one half-penny.

Any almanack or calendar made to serve for any year, or time less than a year—sixpence.

Any almanack or calendar made to serve for any longer time than a year, or for several years—three shillings.

Any colonial directory—sixpence.

Schedule of Allowances for the Purchase of Stamps enumerated in the foregoing Remarks.

To any person who shall bring paper to the stamp-office, in Cape Town, to be stamped, or who shall buy stamped paper there, the duties whereof shall amount to ten-pounds or upwards, an allowance of ten pounds for every hundred pounds, upon prompt payment of the duty upon such paper so bought or stamped.

Exemptions from the Duties on Papers, containing public News, Intelligence, and Occurrences.

Acts of Parliament, proclamations, orders in council, ordinances, government minutes, and acts of state, or other matters, printed by order of his Majesty or of the Colonial Government.

Any paper containing a single advertisement, printed and dispersed separately, save and except hand-bills, as specified in the proclamation of the 10th Dec. 1824, article 6.

Daily accounts or bills of goods imported and exported, and prices current.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 7. Lieut. Steele, half-pay H.M. 60th regt., to Miss A. C. Langerman.

17. The Rev. Wm. Elliot, to Georgina Johanna, youngest daughter of the late W. Caldwell, Esq.

DEATHS.

Sept. 30. James Augustus Williams, son of Capt. G. Kilgour, aged 18 months.

Oct. 3. At Graham's Town, Serj. Maj. J. Pitt, late of the Cape Infantry, aged 46.

Polynesia.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Extract of a letter from Captain Wm. B. Jackson, of the brig *Harbinger*, dated

at Oahu, Sandwich Islands, March 8, 1826, received *via* Canton, at Philadelphia:—

"On the 20th of January, the store in which were my goods was broken open, and several bales carried off. I immediately called on Pitt, and demanded a search, declaring, that unless my goods were restored and damages paid, I would lay off the harbour, and capture every island vessel attempting to go in or out. We had a search, and found one piece, which was carried to Pitt, together with the person with whom it was found. By the next afternoon all was returned, except thirty-two pieces, London prints, which Pitt said he could not get. The reason was, they were in the hands of a chief. I then presented a bill for 426 dollars 5 cents for the missing goods, and 140 dollars for damages, which he accepted and agreed to pay. Previous to its being settled, however, Pitt became deranged, and has since been unable to transact business. I waited for a fortnight in hopes of his getting better, when, finding there was no chance of it, I presented my bill to Boke, the governor, and demanded payment. He demurred. This morning I succeeded in getting his name to an obligation, binding himself to make the thieves deliver to my agent here, within four months, 80 piculs of good clean wood, which, at the island price, 10 dollars per picul, is 800 dollars. Having finished this, I am now winding up my concerns here, and shall be off in a few days."

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

Letters from Rio Janeiro state, that information has been received there of the *Blossom* frigate having touched at Pitcairn's Island, in the South Sea, where some years since the mutineers of the *Bounty* had found a retreat. Old Adams, the last survivor of these unfortunate individuals, was living, and in good health. The population had so much increased, that the scarcity of wood for fuel, and other purposes, was beginning to be felt; and fears were entertained of a greater diminution of this valuable article, from the increasing number of dwellings necessary for the inhabitants. It is added, that Adams wished for some of his community to be removed to New Holland, many expressing their desire for such a proceeding.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

We are without papers from Calcutta, as there have been no arrivals since our last number was published.

The absence of the interesting intelligence which the next files of newspapers will doubtless bring, affords us an opportunity to insert the following excellent article from the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of June 8, on the subject of the late war.

The occurrence, course, and consequences of the Burman war are likely, if we may judge from the manner in which they have already been adverted to in Parliament, to become the subject of much discussion, at least as far as the anticipated shortness of the session may admit. In the hands, however, of those who make the war a plea for an attack upon ministers, we do not think the subject will receive much satisfactory elucidation, and for the sake of the English public, we could wish that a more efficient opposition, one more calculated to call forth the energies of its defenders, had made it their theme. No doubt can be entertained that abundant misconception will go forth: they may, perhaps, exercise a temporary influence upon the public mind, but it can be but ephemeral. The official papers already published at home, have indeed placed the occasion of the war beyond cavil; and those who so loudly announce interminable delay and ultimate disappointment, are little aware how prompt a falsification menaces their predictions.

The spirit of the court of Ava, which made war with that court inevitable, has already been dwelt upon in our columns, and exhibited in its real colours, upon grounds of the most authentic character. For these, we may be permitted to observe, we have not been indebted to our official pretensions exclusively, and that particularly in the communications signed "Kosmopolites," we have been the means of submitting to the public, evidence in which we do not fear to demand their implicit confidence; evidence which it would disgrace to place in competition with the nameless correspondence to which, in the proceedings at the India-House, and even in Parliament, allusion has been so frequently and so fearlessly made.

To proceed farther with any inquiry of this nature, therefore, might seem a very unnecessary claim upon the attention of our readers; but as the return of tranquillity has necessarily extended our intercourse with the Burmese, and has, consequently, enlarged our range of inquiry, as well as improved its character, we have been en-

abled to gather much additional information on a variety of topics connected with the war, which confirm the accuracy of the views we have hitherto taken of it, and which, as further tending to establish the real merits of the case, we shall lay before our readers at favourable opportunities, until our materials are exhausted.

We have all along maintained that war was inevitable; that the Burmese were determined to fight, and any compromise of our public character, any degradation to which the extreme of endurance could have stooped, could have deferred it but for a brief period. Accordingly we learn from various sources that such was the case, and that this ardour for action was inspired by the certainty of victory. The English were regarded as pusillanimous foes, with whom to contend was conquest: the general impression in the minds of prince and people was, that we were patient because we were afraid; the common language at court, and it was heard from the lips of the very first persons, such as the King's eldest sister, the Prince of Sarawadi, and others, was, "the English have conquered the Hindus, who have puny frames and no courage, but they have never yet fought with the Burmans, skilled in the use of the sword and spear: they are evidently afraid to encounter us—they always propose to treat when any disputes occur upon the frontier; and we have only to go to war with them to drive them to the remote island whence they have come." As far back as 1822 it was predicted, and generally believed, that the heir apparent, then a child about 11 years of age, should, when he arrived at manhood, rule over the Kulas countries, or those inhabited by people having caste, or in other words, British India—the Burmans distinguishing the Hindus and Europeans as black and white Kula. All who have ever resided in the country have expressed their conviction that, from the highest to the lowest, from the king to the beggar, the Burmans were hot for the war, confiding in an easy conquest, and certain of ample booty. The English, it was commonly said, were traders and navigators—they might be strong at sea, but were helpless on shore, and so unfit were they for military enterprise, that they were obliged to hire the effeminate natives of India to fight their battles for them.

With this mean estimate of our valour was combined a strong jealousy of our dominion. When a map of India, with the Burman territory and the Eastern Peninsula, was submitted to the king in 1819; he observed that the country of the

the strangers was of disproportionate extent and much too large. It was on this occasion that the invasion of Assam was resolved on. Upon the return of the Bandula from the conquest of that country, in 1823, various articles of plunder were laid before the king, at a public levee, amongst which were two English dogs; and the Bandula is said to have told the king, that having pursued the fugitives into the English territory, and made many prisoners, he was only induced to retire by the consideration that the two states were on terms of amity, but if the king wished to possess Bengal he would undertake to subdue it with the foreigners subject to Ava, without requiring a single Burman soldier. This brave, but mistaken chief, was mainly instrumental to the immediate occurrence of the war, as he never ceased to importune his master to allow him to conquer Bengal; and, on one occasion, ordered preparations to be made for equipping a fleet, with which he was to capture Chittagong, and thence sail up the Hooghly to Calcutta. Nor was the Bandula the only adviser of his master in these ill-guided councils; the courtiers generally echoed his opinion, and the persons nearest the crown were strongly impressed with similar sentiments.

It is also undeniable, that the court of Ava seriously considered the British government as usurping some of its just rights, and appropriating territory which belonged to Ava. It was not an unmeaning vaunt that demanded the lower part of Bengal from the Marquis of Hastings, but the deliberate repetition of a claim familiar to the every-day remarks of courtiers and people. The kingdom of Arracan, it was urged, formerly extended to the left bank of the Bhagirathi, including Dacca and Moorshedabad; and as Arracan had become a province of the Burman empire, those places also were of right a part of its dominions; it was incompatible with the dignity of Ava to suffer their longer alienation, and a favourable opportunity alone was wanting to effect their recovery.

Neither can any doubt be entertained that the court of Ava was fully persuaded, that in any attack upon British India, it would be immediately assisted by the native powers, and great pains were taken by its officers and by interested advisers to strengthen this impression. Intercepted letters from some of the party with the Raj Gooroo, whose presence at Lucknow was a consequence of this policy, were intended to confirm the king in this notion, without much regard for the truth. Bolder measures of imposture were had recourse to, and persons calling themselves emissaries from the native princes were found to turn the credulity of the court of Ava in this respect to account. Some short time before the war several Sikhs arrived at

Ava who pretended they had come from Runjeet Singh, but had unfortunately lost their credentials in crossing a river. They were civilly treated, and sent back with a letter and a sum of money to each individual. The court was not quite satisfied of these *soi-disant* ambassadors, but their success inspired imitators, and they were presently succeeded by several Mohammedans, who assumed the persons of envoys from the king of Oude. They were less fortunate or less dexterous than their predecessors, for upon being subjected to a little cross-questioning, the imposition was so flagrant, that they were thrown into prison and punished as cheats.

As if these causes were not more than sufficient to explain the determination of the court of Ava to go to war, we have another, in the affront offered to its pride by our regard for the claims of humanity, in the protection given to the helpless fugitives from invasion and cruelty. This grievance commenced in 1814, when the followers of Kinbering fled into the jurisdiction of Chittagong, and it was more recently exasperated by the asylum afforded to the emigrants from Assam and Casay. It is impossible to question the existence of this feeling, as it was manifested unequivocally in all public intercourse with the Burman authorities; and just before the war broke out it was the current report that the Bandula was about to march to reclaim the fugitives, or seize them by force, even though they should be secreted in the heart of Calcutta.

That this was not a mere vulgar report, we know from different authorities. At the end of 1823, levies of troops were made in all directions. Three bodies of troops moved from the capital: one under the Bandula, one under Saya Woonghee, and a third under Moun Kyayo. The Bandula proceeding on the first of January 1824, to Sembanghewn, where his main force was assembled; he thence marched to Arracan, with orders to enter the British territory, and capture Calcutta, unless the fugitives were given up, and the country on the east bank of the Bhagirathi was ceded to the Burmans. Had the British declaration of war, therefore, been delayed, it would have been of no avail, as the fiat of hostile aggression had actually gone forth.

The result of the affair at Ramoo served, of course, only to confirm the court of Ava in the impressions which they had so long entertained, and these were not in the least impaired by our occupation of Rangoon. They considered it as a mere marauding incursion, and were equally surprised and delighted when they found that, instead of plundering and destroying the town, and then re-embarking, the British forces remained—the English, it

was asserted, had fallen into a snare laid by themselves—they were caught in a net which their own hands had wove: all was alacrity to move against them, and the only apprehension admitted was, that they would discover their mistake, and decamp before the Burman troops could reach Rangoon. The king himself is reported to have said, that he hoped the Kulas would not run away before the arrival of his army, as their fire-arms would be of great service towards the conquest of Siam. When the Bandula was at Donabew, on his way to join the army, he gave out that in eight days he would take his dinner in the public hall at Rangoon, and afterwards return thanks at the Shoodagon Pagoda.

The protracted operations before Rangoon were insufficient to open the eyes of the government, and the delay was ascribed to the dilatory measures of the Kiwoongee; he was, accordingly, displaced, and Thongba-Woongee, a brave but rash officer, sent to supersede him: the attack upon the stockade in which he commanded, by a small body of Europeans, under Colonel McCreagh and Major Sale—the capture of the stockade, and the flight and death of the chief, first led the court to suspect they had underrated the prowess of their opponents; the next circumstance that tended to effect a revolution in their sentiments was the defeat of the Bandula, in his lines before Rangoon, and his flight: a general panic now took place at court, and it was expected that the Europeans would immediately be at Ava. The check we sustained at Donabew allayed the alarm, in some degree: but the Burmese no longer felt sanguine of success, and confidence gave place to anxiety and apprehension. In all their subsequent operations the government, and the king especially, anticipated failure, and they would gladly have negotiated had they comprehended the nature of such a termination of hostilities; but it never occurred to them that the victorious party would rest satisfied with less than the absolute subjugation of the country, and they were exceedingly at a loss to understand the proposal to treat, which was made by Sir A. Campbell, from Prome. The only certain conclusion was, that, if not a trick, it was an act of necessity, imposed by the

sickness of the troops, by disturbances in Upper Hindustan, or by the King of England's disapproving of the war; the prevailing opinion, however, was, that the King of Cochin China had sent a fleet of fifty ships to the aid of Burma, and a light was actually dispatched from Ava to communicate with the Admiral.

The continued advance of the British forces filled the court with despair, and they anticipated, as an inevitable result, the entire occupation of the country. The policy, as well as moral beauty, of public faith, are unknown in the Burman code; and their reluctance to accede to our terms chiefly arose from their conviction that we had no intention of adhering to them ourselves. The instance of a regard for verbal pledge, which occurred in the case of Dr. Sandford's return, held out some encouragement: but the payment of the stipulated contribution was a desperate experiment, and the majority of the court were positive that the English would take the money and still march on to the capital. The restoration of the six lacs, by Sir A. Campbell, was a circumstance that subverted all their ideas of policy, and our strict adherence to the stipulations of the treaty, a matter of as much surprise as delight.

That the war had become unpopular with the nation at large need excite little wonder; the Burmese sank from one extreme to the other, and from holding the British in contempt, became afraid to encounter them. Towards the close of the contest no soldiers were to be procured, except from the lowest vagabonds of the capital, who having received the bounty, 100 to 150 tikals, expended it in smart clothes, ganja, and opium; but when led into the field took to their heels the moment the Europeans advanced against them. Although very unusual for the court of Ava to give any public intimation of its purposes, a royal edict was published on several occasions at Ava, announcing the king's intention of taking the field against the "rebel strangers," at the head of 100,000 Burmans, and the same number of Shans. There was no doubt that the King never entertained any such design, and the object of the proclamation was to encourage the chiefs and people to offer their services for the war.

THE BOMBAY PRESS.

REFUSAL OF THE JUDGES AT BOMBAY TO REGISTER THE REGULATION FOR THE PRESS.

THE following intelligence, which appears in a London evening paper, did not reach us in time to be inserted in its proper place: it is, however, too important to be delayed till next month.

SUPREME COURT, BOMBAY, July 10, 1826.

The rule, ordinance, and regulation, passed by the Hon. the Governor in Council of Bombay, 14th June 1826, prohibiting the printing or publishing of any newspaper, magazine, or other periodical work containing public news, or strictures on the acts and proceedings of government, or any particular events or transactions whatsoever, without a license from Government, came before the court to be registered, as required by law. The judges delivered their judgments, *seriatim*, as follows:

The Chief Justice (Sir Edward West).

—Before I consider the proposed regulation, I shall state what I conceive to be the duty of the court on these occasions where regulations are passed by the local Government, and by them transmitted to the court for registration under the statute.

By the 13th Geo. III., c. 63, sec. 36, it is enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-General and Council of the said United Company's settlement at Fort William in Bengal, from time to time, to make and issue such rules, ordinances, and regulations, for the good order and civil government of the said United Company's settlement at Fort William aforesaid, and other factories and places subordinate, or to be subordinate thereto, as shall be deemed just and reasonable (such rules, ordinances, and regulations not being repugnant to the laws of the realm), and to act, impose, inflict, and levy reasonable fines and forfeitures for the breach or non-observance of such rules, ordinances, and regulations; but, nevertheless, the same, or any of them, shall not be valid, or of any force or effect, until the same shall be duly registered and published in the said Supreme Court of Judicature, which shall be, by the said new charter, established, with the consent and approbation of the said court, which registry shall not be made until the expiration of twenty days after the same shall be openly published, and a copy thereof affixed in some conspicuous part of the court-house, or place where the said Supreme Court shall be held: and from and immediately after such registry as aforesaid, the same shall be good and valid in law."

This provision is extended to the settlement of Bombay by the 47 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 63, sec. 1.

Andis Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 134.

It is to be observed, that this provision requires, in the first place, that such regulations are not to be repugnant to the laws of the realm; and 2d. that they shall not be valid, or of any force or effect, until the same shall be duly registered and published in the Supreme Court, with the consent and approbation of the said court.

Upon this provision various constructions have been put. First, it has been stated, on the authority of a late learned judge of the Supreme Court of Madras, who presided in the Recorder's Court here for a short period, Sir George Cooper, "that the court, except in cases where some gross and glaring infringement of the liberty of the subject is apparent on the face of the rule, have nothing to do with the legality of it, but that the government is to decide on the fitness, justice, and reasonableness of it, and that it is for them to see and take care that it is not repugnant to the laws of the realm."

This supposed judgment of the learned judge was published in the Government papers of the 12th April 1823, and is as follows:—"The power of framing rules, ordinances, and regulations, is placed in the Governor-General and Governors in Council respectively at each presidency. They, the governors aforesaid, are to decide on the fitness, justice, and reasonableness of the same, and it is for them to see and take care that such rules, ordinances, and regulations, are not repugnant to the laws of the realm. That the terms, consent and approbation, referred to publication and registry only, and were used because it would be too much to suppose that any thing could be hung up and registered in that court without its permission. That such publication and registry did not give them any additional weight in point of law, for if the Government made regulations which were repugnant to the laws of the realm, it was perfectly competent to that court to decide against their legality in any issue there depending; in fact, that the publication and registry in the Court of Recorder was nothing more than a declaration of the court's knowledge of their existence, but did not prevent its affording relief when called upon to do so afterwards, should the circumstances of the case seem to warrant an interference. That the court had, no doubt, the power of refusing to publish and register, but that it would only do so when some gross and glaring infringement of the liberty of the subject, arbitrary imprisonment, for instance, or something immoral, was apparent on the face of the rule sent for registry."

In the first place, were such the true construction of the clause, what is the meaning

meaning of the term approbation? In the next place, the learned judge is made to say, "that such publication and registry did not give the regulations any additional weight in point of law; for if the government made regulations which were repugnant to the laws of the realm, it was perfectly competent to the court to decide against the legality in any issue there depending." But what says the statute itself? "that the same shall not be valid, or of any force or effect, until they shall be registered; and that from and immediately after such registry as aforesaid, the same shall be good and valid in law." Besides, could any thing be more mischievous than that regulations should be passed and registered which the officers of the government and others are to enforce, and which, were an action to be brought against them for such enforcement, might be declared to be illegal, and, consequently, no justification to them? It is clear that the proper construction of the act is, that the court is to take care, in the first instance, before the rules are registered, that they are not repugnant to the laws of the realm, and that, as soon as registered, they shall be good and valid in law, unless disallowed by his Majesty as provided by the act.

2d. It may be, and indeed has been said, that under this provision of the legislature the court has only a judicial, but not a legislative power—that it is to consider the legality, but not the expediency, of regulations proposed by the government.

In the first place, however, such construction is opposed to the words of the statute, "that the regulations shall not be valid till they shall be duly registered with the consent and approbation of the court;" the word "approbation" is unrestricted and unqualified, and I do not understand how we can restrict and qualify the term by construing it to mean approbation merely in point of law. Had the legislature intended this, how easy would it have been to have said such regulations not to be registered by the court in case they shall consider them to be repugnant to the laws of the realm. In the next place, in all the proceedings upon the appeal of Mr. Buckingham to the King in council, against the regulation passed at Calcutta, it is taken for granted that the court are bound to consider, and did actually consider its expediency. Thus a part of the second reason advanced by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company in support of the regulation, is as follows:—"That the restrictions imposed by the rule, ordinance, and regulation, which is the subject of appeal, were called for by the state of affairs in the settlements of Bengal, and were adapted to the exigency of the case; and that they were not injurious to his Majesty's subjects in the said

settlement, is to be inferred from the concurrent judgment of the Supreme Government of the East-India Company, and of the Supreme Court of his Majesty." The Court of Directors therefore assume, that the Supreme Court did exercise their judgment upon the expediency and necessity of the regulation, and did consider that it was called for by the state of affairs and the exigency of the case. Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet also, in his argument as counsel for the Court of Directors, takes it for granted that the Court did exercise such judgment. "It is," says he, "for your lordships' wisdom to determine whether in this case your lordships do or do not agree in thinking that necessary and expedient which the local government has found to be necessary, which the court established by his Majesty for protecting the rights of his subjects, and which is not the Court of the East-India Company, has thought expedient, and has adopted and registered in these regulations?"

Nor did the counsel on the opposite side, who impugned the regulation, ever contend that the court had no right to exercise a judgment as to its expediency; to them, insisting, as they did, that the preamble to the regulation which recited the existing evils had not been proved, it would have been a strong argument that the Supreme Court had exercised no judgment upon that point. They, however, did not touch upon such argument, and evidently because it was untenable.

In many cases, too, it is impossible to separate the question of legality from that of expediency. In many cases, expediency may make that not repugnant to the laws of the realm which, without such expediency, would clearly be so repugnant: I would instance the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Would any one contend that such suspension would not be most unconstitutional, and, in that sense of the term, most repugnant to the laws of the realm, if passed under circumstances which did not render it expedient, or rather necessary? Would, on the other hand, any one contend that it were repugnant to the law, in case of such expediency or necessity? The same observations may be made with respect to the many acts of parliament which the legislature has pronounced to be rendered necessary by the disturbed state of Ireland. All of them would be unconstitutional, and, in that sense, repugnant to the laws of the realm, unless rendered necessary by the state of the country. Indeed, it may be said, that every law, every restriction of the liberty, or the will of an individual, is repugnant to law, unless it be called for by necessity or expediency; but there is this distinction, that many laws are evidently expedient upon the face of them, and from the known principles and

and propensities of human nature, and require no specific proof that they are so; others may not appear to be expedient upon the face of them, and from the known principles and propensities of human nature, but may be shown to be so by evidence of particular facts and circumstances.

It is clear, therefore, that the court have a right, or rather are bound, to consider the expediency of proposed regulations; that the court has, by the statute, legislative, and not simply judicial functions to perform, and that even if it were not so, if the court were bound to exercise a power simply judicial, in many cases the legality depends so entirely upon the expediency, that the court could not divest itself of the duty of considering it.

I shall now proceed to consider the regulation in question.

It must be premised, however, that the press at this presidency is at present placed on precisely the same footing as in England. In March 1825, a regulation was passed by the Governor in Council (upon a suggestion from the court, made the preceding September, of its necessity, on account of the continued misrepresentations of the court's proceedings by one of the newspapers), which was merely a copy of the acts 37 and 38 George III, and the object of which was to afford to the public, and those who might be grieved by anonymous libellers, the means of discovering the proprietors, editors, and printers of newspapers, and other publications.

The purport of the present regulation, which is the same as that passed at Calcutta, is to prohibit the publication of any newspaper, or other periodical work, by any person not licensed by the Governor and Council, and to make such license revocable at the pleasure of the Governor and Council. It is quite clear, on the mere enunciation, that this regulation imposes a restriction upon the liberty of the subject, which nothing but circumstances and the state of society can justify. The British legislature has gone to a great extent at different times, both in England and Ireland, in prohibiting what is lawful in itself, lest it should be used for unlawful purposes, but never without its appearing to the satisfaction of the legislature that it was rendered necessary by the state of the country.

It is on this ground of expediency and necessity, on account of the abuses (as stated) of the press at Calcutta, from the state of affairs there, and from the exigency of the case, that the Calcutta regulation is maintained by its very preamble; by three of the four persons of the Court of Directors, upon the appeal; and by the whole of the argument of counsel upon the hearing of it.

Thus the preamble to the Calcutta regulation is—"Whereas matters tending to bring the Government of this country, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated in newspapers, and other papers published in Calcutta, for the prevention whereof, it is deemed expedient to regulate by law, the printing and publication, within the settlement of Fort William, in Bengal, of newspapers and of all magazines, registers, pamphlets, and other printed books and papers, in any language or character, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news, and intelligence or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of Government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever."

The reasons of the East-India Company embrace the same facts and the consequent expediency and necessity of the regulation.

The first reason commences:—"Because the said rule, ordinance, and regulation was made by competent authority, and was rendered necessary by the abuses to which the unrestrained liberty of printing had given rise in Calcutta. The preamble of the said rule, ordinance, and regulation, states, that matters tending to bring the Government of Bengal, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society, had recently, before the making thereof, been printed and circulated in newspapers, and other papers published in Calcutta."

Again, in the second reason:—"That the restrictions imposed by the rule, ordinance, and regulation, which is the subject of appeal, were called for by the state of affairs in the settlement of Bengal, and were adapted to the exigency of the case."

Again, in the fourth reason:—"The reasonableness of ordinances must depend upon the circumstances and situation of the country to which they applied."

I need not go through the addresses of counsel to show that the whole of their arguments in favour of this regulation are founded upon the fact, as stated in the preamble, of their expediency and necessity from the local circumstances and the exigency of the state of affairs at Calcutta, and I respectfully presume that his Majesty in Council approved of the regulation for the same reasons, no others having been urged, and, in particular, upon the ground that the preamble of the regulation reciting such exigency was not traversable or questionable.

But what is the preamble to the regulation which is now proposed to be registered in the Supreme Court at Bombay? Is there any recital of matters "tending to bring

bring the Government of this country, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, having been printed and circulated in newspapers and other papers published in Bombay?" Nothing of the kind—the preamble merely recites, that a certain regulation had been passed in Calcutta for the prevention of the publication of such matters. Is it the fact that such matters have been published in the Bombay papers? Can a single passage, or a single word, "tending to bring the Government of Bombay into hatred and contempt;" can a single stricture, or comment, or word, respecting any of the measures of Government, be pointed out in any Bombay paper?

How, then, without such necessity, as is stated in the preamble to the Calcutta regulation, can it be expected that, even were the Supreme Court to consent to register it, and an appeal were preferred, it would be confirmed by his Majesty in Council?—Where would be the reasons of the Court of Directors in favour of it?—where would be the arguments of counsel in support of it?

Suppose an act of parliament passed to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, on account of treasonable practices in that country; in such case, evidence of such practices would be laid before committees of the two Houses of Parliament before the Act was passed, and the Act would also recite them, as the Calcutta regulation recites the evils which it was intended to remedy. But would the fact of such act having been passed for Ireland justify a motion to extend it also to England, without any evidence of any such treasonable practices, nay, when it was well known that there were no such, or any circumstances to call for it, and with a mere recital of the Habeas Corpus Act having been suspended in Ireland, as the present proposed regulation merely recites, that the same regulation had been passed at Calcutta?

I am of opinion that this proposed regulation should not be registered.

Mr. Justice Rice.—I have read the case of the press of India before the King in Council; but still I think the clause as to the change in the proposed rule is repugnant to the law of England, and that policy did not, and does not require it. It is argued, I think, too much as if the natives had been at all affected by the licentiousness of the press; the mischief in Calcutta was wholly, I think, confined to the English, and would, I am persuaded, have remedied itself.

Considering, as I do, that the liberties of England are part of the law of the land, and that they depend on the freedom of the press, I cannot conceive how a license, which is to stop its mouth and

stifle its voice, can be consistent with, and not repugnant to, the law of England.

Though I entertain this opinion, I shall not object to the registry, because, as regards the repugnancy, I defer to the appellate authority, as I should on any point of law which they had decided contrary to my judgment; and with regard to the policy and the expediency, I do not think the Legislature intended to leave them so much to the consideration of the court as to the Government; which ought to be the better judge of such subjects, and which must now be presumed to have formed a proper judgment. It is not desirable that the judicial should ever be mixed with the executive, or combined with the legislative; and Parliament having legislated so much for British India, it is a pity, I think, that a question of such vital importance, with analogy to England, should not have emanated in, and had the sanction of Parliament.

I feel further justified in acquiescing in the registry (now that I have stated publicly my opinion), because the decision of the council must be known to Parliament, and if Parliament should object, it was easy to propose a bill to limit and more accurately define the local authority; and when one considers of whom the Privy Council consists, and who were the advocates for Mr. Buckingham, men all eminent in Parliament as well as the profession, one cannot avoid feeling, that ulterior measures would have been adopted in England, if the opinion which I unhappily entertain, as to the repugnancy and the necessity of this rule, had been current and general.

Mr. Justice Chambers.—In order to explain clearly the grounds of my opinion on the present occasion, I think it necessary to advert in a cursory way to the circumstances under which this regulation is presented to us. In consequence of the recent decision of the Privy-Council against Mr. Buckingham's appeal, it has, I believe, been recommended by the Court of Directors to the local governments of Bombay and Madras, to propose that the Bengal regulation regarding the press should, *totidem verbis*, be registered, and become a part of the local law of each of these presidencies; and the Government of Bombay so far acquiesce in the views of the Court of Directors, as to propose it for our registration, according to their recommendation. It appears to have been thought, that the decision in that particular case is tantamount to a legislative declaration, that the same, or similar regulations, are so consonant with the general policy of the Indian Government, that they need but to be proposed in order to be adopted. If, indeed, that decision bore in any way directly upon the general question of the expediency of such regulations,

lations, there is no man in the situation of a Judge, who would not feel great deference for such authority. But unless it could be shown that such a decision bound us with the force of an act of parliament, even then, I conceive, a Judge would, on the preset occasion, feel it to be his duty to consider *de novo* the general principles, and exercise most conscientiously the discretion the legislature had vested in him. But when grounds may readily be suggested for that decision, wide of the principle upon which we are called upon, prospectively, to consider the expediency of the present regulation, I am at a loss to imagine what necessary and immediate connexion there is between the decision of the Privy-Council and the proposal of it for our adoption. The decision of the Privy-Council, stripped as it is of all the grounds upon which it was formed, presents to my mind merely a confirmation, retrospectively, of a solemn act of the Supreme Government in Bengal, in conjunction with the Supreme Court, upon a subject-matter expressly within their authority, under circumstances which, if true, might justify that act, and of the truth of which circumstances they alone were the competent judges. What bearing, or what material influence can such a decision have on our minds, who are called upon at another place, under totally different circumstances, to consider, prospectively, the expediency of introducing the same regulation, not as a remedy for any existing or imminent evil, but as a general and permanent act of legislation? The preamble, it may be said, was not proved, nor required to be proved, to be true before the council; but that, I conceive, could no more be done than the Court of King's Bench could require the proof of any special finding of a jury on a special case brought before them; and it does not therefore follow, that the preamble is mere waste paper, and unnecessary to form a ground-work for such restrictive regulations.

All such regulations being confessedly restrictive of natural liberty, to a much greater extent than it has ever been thought necessary to carry matters in our own country (I mean in the best time, or in the way of permanent enactment), whatever distinctions may be made by the terms *contra legem* and *præter legem* to common understandings, they are as much opposed to the ordinary notions of English law as light is to darkness; and necessity alone, and that of a very obvious and permanent kind, can justify, in my judgment, their registration. In all such cases of imperfect definition of legal rights, it is impossible not to see that the situation of the different places may require different legislative enactments, and what may be necessary at one place, may be perfectly

superfluous in another. In the same way, even in the same place, it may be premature to introduce strong measures at one time, which, at a riper period of society, may be deemed highly beneficial. There is no subject, indeed, the consideration of which is acknowledged to require a sounder discretion, with reference to local circumstances, or in which local circumstances have so direct an operation in determining the legality or illegality of particular measures. In every separate jurisdiction, therefore, it must be matter purely of discretion how far and when it is expedient to introduce restrictive regulations of this nature.

Without, therefore, considering very minutely the particular tendency of the regulation proposed, although I have no hesitation in saying, that if registered, its general tendency would, in my opinion, be most prejudicial to the independence and good spirit of the community; with respect to the necessity of introducing any such regulation at all at the present moment, I conceive there cannot be two opinions. In a time of perfect tranquillity—with a small community of Europeans, and a native population submissive even to servility—the only effect would be imposing new shackles to restrain no evil, and, by leading to by-paths of favour and influence, to create, perhaps, a greater practical evil than any it can ever obviate. Indeed, nothing can exhibit in a stronger light the difference of circumstances in which this presidency is placed, than the total omission of the preamble of the Bengal regulation in that now presented to the Court for registration; a preamble, the conviction of the truth of which would alone induce me to countenance any such measure. Nothing more is necessary to show how perfectly inapplicable the state of things here is to such restrictive measures, than the perusal of that preamble; not one word of which has, or is likely to have, I trust, for a long period of time, any force as applied to this presidency. The disposition and character of the people is not the greatest difference of circumstances to be attended to; the weighty and important difference between the situation of the two places consists in the enactment in this presidency of an intermediate set of regulations, in conformity with the well-known act of the 37th Geo. III, which were registered in the course of the last year, by which, in my humble judgment, every rational object of government is strained, consistently with perfect liberty, both social and particular. When it shall be shown by experience, that this Court, administering a law which has been found completely effectual in England to restrain licentiousness, and, during a period of thirty years, has operated on society with the most beneficial effect,

effect, and has found no revilers even amongst those whom it has brought to justice, shall be found not sufficient to ensure peace and order in society, and stability to the government, it will be then time enough to listen to suggestions which I consider so objectionable in principle as this regulation.

It seems to have been argued that the only question for the judges to consider is, whether the regulations proposed are or are not repugnant to the existing mode of governing British India? It is true, that in this mode of arguing, scarcely any regulations would be inconsistent with law, which fell short of unlimited and arbitrary power. But upon the principle which I have before stated, namely, that legality or illegality, as applied to such a subject, depends entirely upon the apparent necessity of the case; I conceive that the full legislative discretion, which the Parliament of Great-Britain exercises in all cases affecting the liberty of the subject, is intended to be delegated to the judges of this court, in conjunction with the Government, in registering and making local regulations, restrictive of the usual and ordinary rights of individuals. In the exercise of such a discretion, I am of opinion, that ten thousand deviations from the law of England, in particular cases, would form no argument for adding one more to the catalogue, nor would the circumstance of so many previous anomalies make one fresh one consistent with it.

Another argument which has had some influence with me. The effect of the actual state of things has been forcibly represented with regard to British subjects residing in India, with or without license; the principles of government of the British and native population without the limits of the seat of Government are also stated; and then it is asked, whether the small portion of the native population residing in Calcutta, or the other presidencies, were intended to be governed in a different manner? To which I answer, that by the establishment of the Supreme Courts at the presidencies, I conceive that it was the in-

tention of the Legislature that both British and native inhabitants, within the ordinary limits of the presidencies and the jurisdiction of these courts, should enjoy the full benefit of English law; and consequently should be governed in a different manner from those in the provinces. It may be said that the power of sending British subjects home extends to those residing in the presidencies as well as to others; but it must be remarked, that this power, as it has been exercised over the press, has probably never been in the contemplation of the Legislature at all. It is a consequence of the discretionary power vested in the Government for general purposes, and the particular acts of the Government regarding the press have been confirmed by the courts of law; because it would be difficult for any mind to form a distinction between this and other cases in which individuals became obnoxious to the Government. But whether this, or any other government, under existing circumstances, would deem it expedient to frame any regulation relating to British subjects, restrictive of the press (nakedly considered) is another question, and which is deserving very serious consideration. Both in Bengal and elsewhere, it has been thrown out, that nothing short of the present proposed regulation would be effectual to restrain even British subjects from writing inflammatory publications. Because, if the editor and proprietors were all Asiatics, and could be indemnified from the consequences of prosecution, British subjects might, under their names, write and publish things offensive to the ruling power. Whenever the period shall come when such a state of things is possible, and when all legal modes of repressing the evil shall have been tried in vain, it will be time enough to attach some weight to any argument which may be derived from such a source. Till that time arrives, I am of opinion that the proposed regulation is not expedient, and I decline giving my voice in favour of its being registered.

Judgment of the court—Regulation disallowed.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

ADMIRALTY COURT, Nov. 29, 1826.

The Minstrel.—This was originally a suit for wages, brought by a mariner named Allick, against the owner of the ship, for a voyage from London to New South Wales, thence to Batavia and back, and thence to London. In the ship's articles was inserted a clause, which stipu-

lated that no mariner should be entitled to his discharge, until the vessel returned to the port of London, and was safely moored there; and that no mariner should be entitled to his wages until the cargo was discharged, or within twenty days after the vessel's return. Allick, however, quitted the vessel the day after her return to London, and on the tenth day arrested the ship for his wages; which the owner, being

being dissatisfied with his conduct on the voyage, refused to pay before the period stipulated in the articles. The cargo was not wholly discharged till the nineteenth day after the ship's arrival, when the balance of wages was tendered to Allick's proctor, who accepted it, reserving the question of costs, which now came on for argument.

Dr. Lushington, on behalf of the owner, contended that, agreeably to the contract, the mariner was not entitled to his wages before the period when they were actually paid to him, and therefore prayed the Court to condemn the mariner in costs.

Dr. Jenner, on the part of the mariner, argued that the conditions of the articles were unreasonable, inasmuch as they gave to the owner the power of carrying the seamen with the vessel to all parts of the globe, making an hour's absence from the ship a ground of forfeiture of wages. He contended that the mariner could not have understood the extent of his contract, and as the other seamen had received their wages, it was natural for his party to conceive himself equally entitled to his.

The Court was of opinion that, under all the circumstances of the case, the mariner was justified in the line of conduct he had adopted, and condemned the owner in costs.

Dec. 18.

The Lady Campbell.—This was an action brought by William Augustus Barton, purser of the *Lady Campbell*, against the owner of that ship for wages, at a rate contracted for by Capt. Betham, for a voyage from Calcutta to London. The services were admitted, as well as the amount of wages claimed; but it appears that Mrs. Barton had been conveyed to England as a passenger on board the ship, at a sum stipulated for, which had not been paid; and the owners claimed to set off this sum against that claimed, which was about the same amount.

Dr. Lushington contended that it was contrary to the first principles of justice, and to the practice of every other court, to debar the owners from setting off one sum against the other. It was also the practice of this Court to allow deductions for slops and advances. If the mariner gained his point in this Court, the owners would be driven to the Court of Chancery in order to recover their claim.

Dr. Jenner, for the mariner, maintained that the Court had no jurisdiction over contracts respecting claims for passage-money. The present claim might be established, he conceived, in a court of law.

Lord Stowell. This Court cannot entertain the question. It has no jurisdiction. There is no instance in which the jurisdiction of this Court, in regard to

wages, has been extended to claims of another kind. Its jurisdiction must stand on established principles. If an easy remedy in such a case as this was not to be found, it arose from the general state of the law in this country.

Wages pronounced for, with costs.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Jan. 19, 1827.

Colvin and Others, v. Newbury.—This was an action by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendant, one of the owners of the ship *Benson*, the value of 1651 bags of sugar and twelve chests of indigo, which had, in the month of March 1817, been shipped at Calcutta, to be conveyed to London on board that ship.

It appeared that originally 2171 bags of sugar and 231 chests of indigo had been shipped in the *Benson* to be conveyed to England. In consequence of the captain having taken on board a considerable quantity of wheat, which had fermented, the vessel became so disabled that at the Mauritius she was sold and broken up: 500 bags of the sugar, and 179 chests of the indigo, had been transhipped in the *Cadmus* and *Elizabeth*, and delivered in London; it was therefore the value of the residue of the original shipment that the plaintiffs now sought to recover. For the defendant it was contended, that having chartered the ship to the commander, Captain Betham—a fact that the plaintiffs were aware of—he was discharged from all liability, and Captain Betham was alone answerable for any breach of contract between him and the plaintiffs. Several witnesses were then called to prove the state of the vessel on her departure from England, and during her passage home; and the charter-party between the defendant and Captain Betham having been put in and read,

It was agreed by the counsel on both sides, that a verdict should be taken for the defendant, subject to the opinion of the Court on the following case: that the goods in question had been shipped on board the *Benson* at Calcutta, but had not been delivered in London pursuant to the bills of lading; but the delivery thereof was not prevented by any accident therein named; that a contract had been entered into between the defendant and the captain, of which the plaintiffs had notice at the time of the shipment; and if the Court shall be of opinion, that by reason of that contract, and the notice thereof which the plaintiff had received, the defendant was not by law liable for the non-delivery of the goods, then the verdict to stand; but, if the Court should be of opinion that the contract and knowledge thereof by the plaintiff did not in law release the defendant from his liability, then the verdict to be for the plaintiff, with

with such damages as on reference he should be found entitled to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

The Annual General Meeting of this Company was held Friday, Jan. 26, at their office, King's Arms-yard.—John Smith, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

In stating the objects of the meeting, the governor observed, that it was assembled in compliance with the provisions of the act of parliament, rather than in consequence of the directors having any thing unusual to communicate. He had the satisfaction to inform the court, that the prosperity of the company had kept pace with every rational expectation, and that that prosperity was now rapidly advancing. He had further much pleasure in assuring the proprietors, that the strict inquiry which the court of directors had thought it their duty to institute into the character of Mr. Dawson, their agent, was such as proved highly creditable to that gentleman; and fully justified the directors in placing in him, as they did, the most unbounded confidence.

The annual report from the court of directors was then read. It recapitulated the substance of last year's report, and went on to say the communications received from Mr. Dawson were such as promised the speedy realization of the company's views. He had visited several places in New South Wales, with the purpose of selecting a tract of land of one million acres in extent, suitable to the objects of the company. It appeared that the stores, the cattle, and the servants, sent out by the company, had arrived in safety. The natives had manifested every amicable disposition towards the new settlers, and had given every assistance and facility to their location. The report then proceeded with several details respecting the description of cattle sent out, and the varieties of sheep transmitted, with a view to the production of the finest kinds of wool. It also noticed the late depreciation of the wages of labour, though disadvantageous in several respects, as likely to promote the objects of the company. Amongst a variety of other matter, the report contained a statement to shew that the expense of freight from New South Wales would not prove so considerable as the charges on importing wool from Germany, as had hitherto been so much the practice with respect to the finer kinds. The directors then went on to state the necessity for a further call of two pounds per share, and concluded by adverting to their project for working coal-mines in New South Wales. Negotiations had been entered into with Earl Bathurst, acting on the part of his

Majesty's government, for a lease of certain mines, which it was proposed the servants of the company should work. To a lease a legal objection arose, owing to the act of parliament under which the company had been formed; and, thereupon, the advice of the highest law authorities was, that the grounds in which the coal-mines were should be granted in fee to the company, and so avoid the legal difficulty. This mode of obtaining a title was carried into effect, and steam-engines, and all the other necessary apparatus, sent out.

It was then moved by Mr. Hart Davis, M.P., and agreed to, that the report be printed.

An abstract of the company's accounts, from its formation to the end of last year, was then read, whence it appeared that there had been originally 9,392 shares; that 608 additional shares were disposed of; that the second instalment amounted to £46,810, the third to £4,330, both of which, added to the first, made a total of £62,592. 5s. 7d., including office fees £581. 13s. 4d.; the sum expended on sheep was £20,899. 12s.; on horses, &c. &c., £1,702. 16s. 10d.; and on horned cattle £894.; that the total disbursements were £59,162. 1s. 6d. leaving a balance of £3,430. 4s. 1d.

In reference to the accounts the governor, Mr. Smith, observed that the office fees were sums usually charged in such companies, and that the money derived from them went to form a fund for the payment of salaries. He then observed, that Mr. Dawson had showed a becoming caution in not too hastily fixing upon a tract of land until he had full opportunity of estimating every material circumstance. It would, of course, be extremely desirable that the million of acres should all be together; but, on the other hand, considerable advantages might accrue from their lying in separate districts, for a rich alluvial soil would not be likely to produce fine wool. He concluded by saying, that there was nothing more with which the directors thought it necessary to trouble the proprietors.

Thanks were then voted to the governor and directors.

Mr. John Smith expressed his sense of the honour thus conferred on him and his brother directors. He assured the meeting that they would continue, as they had done, to labour most assiduously for the advantage of the company, even though, unlike some other companies, the directors had neither salary nor any pecuniary advantage connected with their office.

The meeting then separated after several proprietors had expressed their satisfaction with the management of the company's concerns, and their hopes from the promising condition of its affairs.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

Whitehall, Jan. 5, 1827.—This evening, at twenty minutes past nine o'clock, departed this life, after a painful and protracted illness, his Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, his Majesty's next brother, to the great grief of his Majesty and of all the royal family. —[*Lond. Gaz.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Whitehall, Jan. 22, 1827.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, constituting and appointing Field Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's land forces, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. —[*Ibid.*

MR. LUSHINGTON.

Mr. Lushington, at present one of the secretaries of the Treasury, is appointed Governor of Madras, but will not take his departure for India until July next, when it is expected that he will take his passage thither on board the *Herald* yacht. It is expected that Mr. Planta, of the Foreign-office, will succeed Mr. Lushington at the Treasury. —[*Daily Paper.*

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Sir John Malcolm is appointed Governor of Bombay; he proceeds upon some important mission to St. Petersburg and Persia, previously to his assuming the authority of governor.

PRINCIPAL MILL.

The University of Cambridge conferred, Dec. 22, the degree of D. D., by royal mandate, on Mr. Mill, principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

Two theological scholarships, to be denominated "Bishop Heber's Church Missionary Scholarships," are to be founded at Bishop's College, Calcutta, by the desire and at the expense of the Church Missionary Society.

BURMESE STATE CARRIAGE.

This splendid specimen of eastern magnificence, which during the last season was exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, has been sold by auction for the sum of 1,000 guineas.

STORM ON THE DUTCH COAST.

Brussels papers mention the melancholy fact of the loss of the *Wassenaar*, Dutch *Asiatic Journ.* Vol. XXIII. No. 134.

man-of-war, of seventy-four guns, Capt. Spengler, with upwards of 1,000 troops on board, bound to Batavia, under Major Cox Van Spengler. The *Wassenaar* sailed from the Texel on the 12th Jan., and was stranded in the storm of the 13th, 14th, and 15th, off Egmond, on the coast of Holland.

The following particulars of the loss are given in a letter dated Haarlem, January 19:—

"After having suffered great damage, especially the falling of the main-mast, and in vain endeavoured to come to an anchor, all the cables having broken, the ship seems to have drifted at the mercy of the waves, and struck on the third bank, north of Egmond. The first shocks were so violent, that the hold was in an instant filled with water, and a number of persons, supposed to be about sixty or seventy, were drowned. When they approached the coast, and were in sight of the light-houses, they fired guns as signals of distress, and took measures to carry a rope on shore. They believe that a hoghead, to which a rope was fastened, did get on shore, but fell into wrong hands. Lieutenant Muntz made a fruitless attempt to get on shore with some men, and it is feared he perished. Some other persons got on shore in the barge and a couple of boats, but without being able to fix a rope from the ship to the shore. The safety-boat could not get through the breakers, but saved some men who had fallen overboard from the barge. During the whole of Tuesday the people on board hoped in vain that one of the fishing-boats, of which there were numbers at Egmond, would come out, and it was not till Tuesday night that an attempt was made by Mr. Krapp Hellingman, receiver of taxes, with a pink belonging to M. Medebrink, and with his permission. He had the good fortune to reach the wreck, and to save as many persons as his vessel would hold.

"The governor of North Holland has taken every practicable means to maintain order, and to relieve those who are saved, and who are in the most deplorable condition. Several vessels were sent as soon as possible from the Texel, which in the course of Wednesday brought off the remainder of the people. The weather being favourable, the wreck has kept together longer than was expected, so that boats got to it yesterday, and succeeded, as we hear, in saving some goods. It is hoped, that the number of those who have lost their lives does not much exceed a hundred; that Lieutenant Muntz is the only naval officer who has perished; and that all the officers of the troops have got on shore."

A fine new ship, the *Scheldt*, built at Antwerp, has been stranded, during the storm, on the shoal at Kaloot. It seems that it arrived at Flushing to take troops on board for Batavia, but was driven from its anchorage by the tempest of the 14th Jan., and carried as far as Terneuzen, where it stranded. The troops had not embarked.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS TO OFFICERS.

Whitehall, Dec. 26, 1826.

His Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint Maj. Gen. Sir ARCH. CAMPBELL, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Military Order.

His Majesty has further been pleased to nominate and appoint Maj. Gen. THOMAS REYNELL, Maj. Gen. JASPER NICOLLS, and Maj. Gen. Sir SAMUEL F. WHITTINGHAM, Knt. (Quarter Master General), Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order.

His Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned officers, belonging to His Majesty's naval and military forces, to be Companions of the said Order :

Colonel John M'Combe, 14th Foot.
Colonel Willoughby Cotton, 47th Foot.
Lieut. Col. George M'Gregor, 59th Foot (Acting Adj. Gen.)
Lieut. Col. R. George Eltrington, 47th Foot.
Lieut. Col. J. W. Mallett, 86th (late 89th) Foot.
Lieut. Col. William Smelt, 41st Foot.
Lieut. Col. Michael Childers, 11th Drags.
Lieut. Col. John Wm. O'Donoghue, 47th Foot.
Lieut. Col. Henry Godwin, 41st Foot.
Lieut. Col. Hon. John Finch, h. p. unattached.
Lieut. Col. Robert H. Sale, 13th Foot.
Capt. Henry-Ducle Chads, Royal Navy.
Capt. Fred. Marryatt, Royal Navy.
Lieut. Col. William Frith, 38th Foot.
Lieut. Col. Francis Fuller, 59th Foot.
Lieut. Col. Mathias Everard, 14th Foot.
Lieut. Col. Cecil Bishopp, 14th Foot.
Major James L. Baden, 89th Foot.
Major Peter L. Chambers, 41st Foot.
Major George Thornhill, 13th Foot.
Major William H. Dennie, 13th Foot.
Commander G. F. Ryves, Royal Navy.

His Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned officers, in the service of the East-India Company, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath :

Lieut. Col. R. Stevenson, 1st Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. Wm. Richards, Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. Jas. Brodie, 18th Madras N.I.
Lieut. Col. T. Whitehead, 41st N.I.
Lieut. Col. Alex. Fair, 10th Madras N.I.
Lieut. Col. Clements Browne, Bengal Artill.
Lieut. Col. E. W. Snow, 23d Madras N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. S. Fagan, 44th Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. Alfred Richards, 34th Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. S. Nation, 23d Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. B. B. Parbly, 30th Madras N.I.
Lieut. Col. C. Hopkinson, Madras Artill.
Lieut. Col. J. Delamain, 58th Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. T. Wilson, 28th Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. G. Pollock, Bengal Artill.
Lieut. Col. H. S. Pepper, 6th Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. W. C. Baddeley, 29th Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. Jas. Wahab, Madras N.I.
Lieut. Col. J. Skinner, Bengal Irreg. Cav.
Major C. Bowyer, 60th Bengal N.I.
Major R. L. Evans, 22d Madras N.I.
Major W. L. Watson, 43d Bengal N.I.
Major G. Hunter, 41st Bengal N.I.

Whitehall, Jan. 18, 1827.

His Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major Gen. Sir THOS. M'MAHON, Bart., to be a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

His Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned officers of the East-India Company's service, viz. Lieut. Gen. THOS. BOWSER, and Major Gen. JOHN ARNOLD, Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Military Order.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS TO CORPS.

War Office, Dec. 28, 1826.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 84th Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to that regiment, the word "*India*," in commemoration of its services in that part of the world, from the year 1796 to 1819.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned regiments bearing on their colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to these regiments, the word "*Ara*," in commemoration of their services during the late Burmese war :—1st Foot, 2d bat. ; 13th Foot ; 38th Foot ; 41st Foot ; 44th Foot ; 45th Foot ; 47th Foot ; 54th Foot ; 87th Foot ; 89th Foot.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the regiments undermentioned bearing on their colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which have been heretofore granted to those regiments, the word "*Bhurtpore*," in commemoration of their services in the assault and capture of the fortified town and citadel of Bhurtpore, in the month of January 1826 :—11th Light Drags ; 16th ditto ; 14th Foot ; 59th Foot.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN THE EAST).

4th L. Dr. Lieut. J. Robinson to be capt. by purch., v. Nepean prom.; C. B. N. Ogle to be lieut. by purch., v. Robinson (both 14 Dec.); F. Scott to be corn. by purch., v. Harvey prom. (28 Dec.)

11th L. Dr. Assist.-surg. F. Sievwright, from 50th F., to be assist. surg., v. Campbell app. to Staff (21 Dec.)

13th L. Dr. R. Miller to be corn. by purch., v. Hooper app. to 6th Dr. (21 Dec.); R. Hume to be corn. by purch., v. Hodge app. to 6th Dr. Gu. (30 Dec.)

16th L. Dr. H. Brooks to be corn. by purch., v. Van prom. (28 Dec.)

3d Foot. Lieut. G. R. Carnac to be capt. by purch., v. Wright, who rets. (14 Dec.); Lieut. B. H. Burchell to be capt. by purch., v. Munro, who rets.; 2d-Lieut. A. Irvine, from Ceyl. Regt., to be ens., v. De Blaquiere prom. in 46th F. (both 30 Dec.)

6th Foot. J. M. Schnell to be ens. by purch., v. Connor prom. (14 Dec.)

16th Foot. J. W. P. Audain to be ens., v. Smith dec. (14 Dec.)

20th Foot. Maj. H. Barrington, from h. p. 100th F., to be maj., v. Cust prom.; Capt. T. King, from h. p. 35th F., to be capt., v. F. Champagne, who exch. (both 16th Dec.)

41st Foot. Lieut. A. Guinness to be capt. by purch., v. Crole prom.; R. W. D. Flamstead to be ens. by purch., v. Vaughan prom. (both 30 Dec.)

44th Foot. Ens. E. Chambers, from 14th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Dalway, who rets. (30 Dec.)

45th Foot. Lieut. J. Grant to be capt., v. Anderson dec. (14 Dec.)

46th Foot. Ens. J. Davies to be lieut. by purch., v. Parker prom.; W. C. Fisher to be ens. by purch., v. Davies (both 14 Dec.); Ens. P. T. de Blaquiere, from 3d F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Taylor prom.; R. J. Edmonds to be ens. by purch., v. Wall prom. (both 30 Dec.)

48th Foot. Paym. J. O'Keefe, from 12th F., to be paym., v. T. Murray, ret. on h. p. (28 Dec.)

54th Foot. Lieut. Hon. A. Harley, from 32d F., to be lieut., v. E. Nugent, who rets. on h. p.; J. R. Turner to be ens. by purch., v. Johnson prom. (both 14 Dec.); Lieut. J. G. Hall, from h. p., to be lieut., v. H. R. Clarke, who exch. (25 Dec.)

78th Foot. Ens. E. Pawsey to be lieut. by purch., v. Hawley prom.; F. Smith to be ens. by purch., v. Pawsey (both 30th Dec.)

83d Foot. Ens. W. Bell to be lieut. by purch., v. Hodgson prom.; G. Blakeney to be ens. by purch., v. Bell (both 30 Dec.)

97th Foot. Capt. T. Lynch to be maj. by purch., v. Giles, who rets. (30 Dec.); Capt. W. Snow, from h. p. 3d F., to be capt., v. Reeves, whose app. has not taken place (21 Dec.)

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. P. B. Reyne to be capt. by purch., v. Parker, who rets. (21 Dec.); 2d-Lieut. E. M'Vicar to be 1st-lieut., v. Fellowes dec. (10 Apr.); B. E. Layard to be 2d-lieut., v. M'Vicar (21 Dec.); J. B. Thomas to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Irvine app. to 3d F. (30 Dec.)

Brevet. Maj. J. J. Snodgrass, upon h. p., mil. sec. to Maj. Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, to be lieut. col. in army (25 Dec.); Maj. H. Dwyer, upon h. p. unattached, late aide-de-camp to late Marquis of Hastings, to be lieut. col. in army (10 Jan. 27.)

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay. Lieut. C. Munro, 45th F. (26 Dec.); Lieut. R. Fitz Gibbon, 3d F.; Capt. St. J. W. Lucas, 97th F. (30 Dec.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 13. *Darius*, Brown, from Bombay 7th Aug.; at Deal.—15. *Jessie*, Winter, from Cape of Good Hope 7th Nov.; off Margate—also *Archthusa*, Hamilton, from Singapore 20th Aug.; at Deal.—21. *Eliza Jane*, from the Mauritius 6th Oct.; off Plymouth.

Departures.

Jan. 2. *Harvey*, Peach, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—3. *Indian Chief*, Gill, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—4. *Bridgewater*, Manderson, and *Louther Castle*, Baker, both for Bombay and China; from Deal.—15. *Mariner*, Norworthy, for N. S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—17. *Atlas*, Hine, for Bombay and China; *Thames*, Warring, for Bengal; *Cæsar*, Watt, for Madras and Bengal; *Harriet*, Kindley, for Bengal; *Sir Edward Paget*, Geary, for Madras and Bengal; *Countess of Harcourt*, Harrison, for N. S. Wales; *Denmark Hill*, Foreman, for ditto, and *Maidlow*, Coghlan, for the Mauritius; all from Portsmouth—also *Marcelly*, Crews, for Bengal; and *Craigievar*, Ray, for the Cape and Mauritius; both from Deal.—20. *Herefordshire*, Whiteman, for Bengal and China; *Reynolds*, Gribble, for ditto; and *Triumph*, Green, for Rio, Cape, and Bombay; all from Deal.—21. *Duke of York*, Locke, for Bengal and China; from Deal—also *General Palmer*, Truscott, for Madras; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Nimrod, from Penang: Master T. G. Williams.

Per Jessie, from the Cape: Jas. Carfrae, Esq.; Capt. Thos. T. Harrington; Dr. Todley, 98th Regt.; Mrs. Pugh; Miss Hart; Mr. Wyke; Mr. Dennis: two steerage passengers; three servants.

Per Eliza Jane, from the Mauritius: Capt. Kilgour, late of the *Venus*; Mr. Beldard; Mr. Stephens.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Atlas, for Bombay: Mrs. Norris; Miss Hine; Mrs. Stirling; Mr. E. Luke, solicitor; Lieut. Stirling; Ens. C. T. S. Bond; Messrs. P. Shaw, F. Christall, W. S. Nettleford, and J. W. Hockin, cadets; Messrs. J. Wood, K. D. Swan, and C. W. Down, for the H.C.'s marine.—For St. Helena: The Rev. R. Boys, chaplain; Mr. A. Beale; Mr. J. W. Hoar, organist.

Per Bridgewater, for Bombay: Mrs. B. M. Allen (wife of Lieut. Allen) and son; Mrs. A. Kingsbury (wife of Lieut. Kingsbury) and three daughters; Ens. C. St. Thomas, returning to Bombay; Mr. H. W. Morris, solicitor; Mr. A. Arnott, assist. surg.; Messrs. H. S. Gunter; C. Andrews, R. D. Stuart, and W. Baker, cadets; Capt. Bonamy, Lieut. Allen, Lieut. Hill, Ens. Curtis, Ens. Lumley,

ley, and Ens. Johnson, H.M.'s 6th Foot; Lieut. Kingsbury, H.M.'s 3d Foot; 294 soldiers, H.M.'s service; 34 soldiers' wives; 19 children.

Per Lowther Castle, for Bombay: Mrs. Whish (wife of Lieut. Col. Whish); Capt. and Mrs. John Saunders, returning to Bombay; Lieut. Col. Whish, Maj. G. Tweedy; and Capt. Hurle, returning to their duty; Rev. H. Jefferys, chaplain, and lady; Miss Eliza Jury; Mr. D. B. Smith, solicitor; Mr. J. Black, assist. surg.; Mr. J. Turner, veterinary surg.; Messrs. Carne, Macan, and Bate, cadets; Messrs. Nott and Jenkins, volunteers, H. C.'s marine; 300 soldiers, H.C.'s service; 19 soldiers' wives.

Per Herefordshire, for Bengal and China: Mrs. Norman; Lieut. L. Hull, H.C.'s service; Messrs. J. Hoppe and T. O'Berne, cadets; Capt. Temple, and Ensigns Fenwick and Chambers, of H.M.'s 14th Foot; Ensigns Norman and Stock, of H.M.'s 31st Foot; 173 soldiers of H. M.'s 14th, 31st, and 38th regts. of Foot; 22 females, wives of ditto; 15 children.

Per Duke of York, for Bengal and China: Sir Edward Ryan, recently appointed judge of the Supreme Court, Calcutta; Lady Ryan; Miss E. Whitmore; Mr. R. Bird; Mrs. Eliza Little; Messrs. C. Taylor, T. Scott, R. Trotter, and A. Udney, writers; Messrs. T. Ramsay and J. M. Morgan, cadets; Capt. Linlett, Lieut. Meredith, and Ensigns Gresson and Rawlin, of H.M.'s 13th Foot; Cornets Toome and Reynolds, of H.M.'s 11th L. Dr.; 175 soldiers of H.M.'s 13th Foot, 11th L. Dr., and 16th Lancers; 22 females, wives of ditto; 8 children.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Sir Godfrey Webster*, late Rennoldson, from Singapore to London, was condemned at the Mauritius on 15th Oct.

The *Mercury* (whaler), M'Nally, has been condemned at the Mauritius as unseaworthy.

The *Arethusa* and *Manilla Packet* were lost in Torres Straits previous to the 18th of August.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. In Manchester Street, the lady of Capt. J. C. Whiteman, Hon. Company's service, of a daughter.

Jan. 1. At the Principal's Lodge, East-India College, Haileybury, Herts, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Batten, of a son.

— At Barins Place, near Exeter, the lady of G. Vignon, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a son.
3. At Chatham, the lady of Maj. Somerville, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

27. The lady of George Owen, Esq., of the Secretary's Office, East-India House, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 19. At Naughton-House, Fifeshire, W. Burnett, Esq., of the Bombay army, to Isabella Morison, only daughter of A. Pitcairn, Esq., of Pitcullo.

28. At Clapham, Surrey, William Bruce, jun., son of Joseph Bruce, Esq., of Ghazepore, East-

Indies, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Terry, of Clapham.

Jan. 1. At Edinburgh, F. Suter, Esq., of Bimlipitam, East-Indies, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Mr. M'Lean, of Forres.

3. At Southampton, Capt. G. Faris, of the Madras Cavalry, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Buckland, of that place.

— At Edinburgh, C. F. Hunter, Esq., of Calcutta, to Jane Napier, only daughter of the late W. A. Kellett, Esq., of Cork.

9. At Oxted, near Godstone, Surrey, Mr. Clayton, of Gray's-Inn Square, solicitor, to Emily, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. F. W. Bellis, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

13. C. Davidson, of Brabant Court, to Caroline Frances, eldest daughter of Maj. Haswell, formerly of the 3d Foot.

DEATHS.

Dec. 31. In James Street, Buckingham Gate, William Gifford, Esq., late editor of the *Quarterly Review*, in his 71st year.

Jan. 1. Mrs. Bunn, of Webb's County Terrace, Kent Road, relict of the late Capt. Bunn, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

2. At Shepperton, Middlesex, Dr. John Mason Good, M.D., F.R.S., &c., after a few days' illness.

4. At Davenport, Maj. Gen. Sir Charles Holloway, late of the Royal Engineers, aged 77.

9. In Warren Street, Fitzroy Square, Miss Elizabeth O. Benger, well known in the literary world by the publication of many biographical and historical works.

10. In Great Coram Street, Dr. John Jones, author of the *Greek Lexicon*, and other learned works.

15. At Walworth, Mr. Gilbert Jerdan, second son of the late John Jerdan, Esq., of Kelso, and brother of the late Lieut. Col. Jerdan, of Bombay.

17. Johanna Catherine, the wife of Capt. T. D. Burrows, 4th Light Drags.

21. At Hoddesdon, General Adolphus Harris, aged 82.

22. At his house, in Rockingham Row, Capt. Wm. Clark, of the East-India ship *George*, aged 39.

23. In York Terrace, Regent's Park, Mrs. Grant, widow of Chas. Grant, Esq., late one of the Directors of the East-India Company.

— At Lovel Hill Cottage, Berks, James Cunningham, Esq., F.R.S.A., and late of the office of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in his 60th year.

25. At Islington, the Rev. John Evans, LL.D., author of the "Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World," and of numerous other works.

26. In Cadogan Place, Frederick, the son of Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor.

— In Bryanstone Square, James Allan, the infant son of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.

Lately. In London, on his way to Ireland, Capt. E. A. Evanson, of the 54th Foot, son of Alderman Evanson, of Cork.

— At sea, homeward-bound from Bombay, R. A. Walker, assist. surg. in the H.C.'s ship *Edinburgh*.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 7 February—Prompt 11 May.

Company's.—Mocha Coffee—Sugar.
Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar—Rice.

For Sale 13 February—Prompt 4 May.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Pepper.
Licensed.—Saltpetre—Pepper—White Pepper—
Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Cassia Lignea—
Cassia Buds—Sago—Arrow Root.

For Sale 15 February—Prompt 4 May.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Aloes—Rhubarb—
Myrrh—Camphor—Gum Animi—Gum Babool—
Gum Copal—Gum Benjamin—Gum Ammoniac—
Olibanum—Borax—Terra Japonica—Senna—Senna
Leaves—Cardemoms—Galangals—Betel Nuts—
Bees' Wax—Citrate of Lime—Shellac—Castor Oil
—Oil of Cassia—Oil of Mace.

For Sale 16 February—Prompt 4 May.

Licensed.—Annatto Seeds—Barilla—Cochineal—
Safflower—Turmeric—Gum Arabic—Lac Dye—
Seed Lac—Galls—Munjeet—Sapan Wood.

For Sale 19 February—Prompt 8 June.

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.
Private-Trade.—China, Bengal, and Persian Raw
Silk.

For Sale 20 February—Prompt 4 May.

Licensed.—Ivory—Elephants' Teeth—Tortoise-
shell—Paddy Bird Feathers—Cane Floor Mats—
Bamboo Canes—Rattans—Wood—Ebony—Sandal
Wood—Hemp—Jute Hemp—Soy.

For Sale 6 March—Prompt 1 June.

Tea.—Bohea, 750,000 lb.; Congou, Pekoe, and
Souchong, 5,350,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson
Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 200,000 lb.—Total, in-
cluding Private-Trade, 7,500,000 lb.

For Sale 14 March—Prompt 8 June.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.
Private-Trade.—Longcloths—Blue Sallampores
—Baftaes—Nankeens—Bundannoes—Neckcloths
—Shawls—Shawl Handkerchiefs—Scarfs—Crape
Scarfs—Crape Gown Pieces.

The Court of Directors have given notice, That
the Goods to be put up at the Quarterly Sale in
February next, will be arranged in the following
order:—

On Tuesday, the 13th February.—Saltpetre, also
Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cas-
sia, Cassia Buds, Ginger, Arrow Root, Sago, and
the like Groceries.

On Thursday, the 15th February.—Aloes, Anni-
seed, Arsenic, Assafetida, Bark, Bees' Wax, Betel
Nuts, Borax and Tincal, Cambogium, Camphire,
Cardemoms, Castor Beans, Castor Oil, Cayenne
Pepper, Chillies, China Root, Cinnabar or Ver-
million, Coculus Indicus, Columbo Root, Cubebs,
Cummin Seed, Dragon's Blood, Frankincense,
Galanga Root, Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, Gum
Animi or Copal, Gum Benjamin, Gum Kino, Gum
Mastich, Gum Myrrh, Gum Olibanum, Gum Tra-
gacanth, Gum Unrated, Lichen or Moss, Long
Pepper, Musk, Nux Vomica, Oils Chemical, Oil
of Cocoa Nut, Opium, Rhubarb, Sal Ammoniac,
Sealing-Wax, Seeds of all kinds, Senna, Shellac,
Tamarinds, Terra Japonica, Ultramarine, and
Zedoaria, and the like Drugs.

On Friday, the 16th February.—Ahum, Annatto,
Cochineal, Galls, Gum Arabic, Gum Senega, Lac
Lake, Lac Dye, Munjeet, Myrabolanes, Puree,
Red Saunders Wood, Safflower, Sapan Wood,
Seedlac, Sticklac, Soap, Kelp, Barilla, Alkali and
Soda, Turmeric, all Woods for Dyeing, and the
like Dry Salteries.

On Tuesday, the 20th February.—Hemp and
Sunn, Canes and Sticks, China Ware, Coque-de-
perle, Fans, Ink, Mats, Lacquered Ware, Fea-
thers, Mother-o'-Pearl Ware, Paper, Soy, Cor-
nelian, Agates, Arrangoe Stones, Beads and Manu-
factures of ditto, also Coral Beads, Cowries, Ele-
phants' Teeth and Sea Horse Teeth, Hides, Buf-
falo Horns and Tips, Mother-o'-Pearl Shells,
Rattans, Sandal Wood, Skins, Talc or Ubruc,
Tin, Tortoiseshell, Tutenague, Ebony Wood, and
all Woods not used by Dyers, and the like kinds
of general Merchandize.

The same order will be observed in all future
Quarterly Sales.

LONDON MARKETS—Jan. 26.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades
has rather increased, but there is no altera-
tion in the currency—the market is exceed-
ingly firm.

In foreign or East-India Sugars there
is nothing new to report. The public sale
of nearly 6,000 bags of Mauritius went off
freely at full prices (54s. for brown, up to
61s. 6d. for grey) except the Sugars about
56s. and 57s. which went rather lower.

A private contract for 500 chests white

Havannah, a middling parcel, took place
to day at 45s.

INDIGO.—The indigo sale is approaching
to a conclusion; 6,018 chests are this night
gone through, and the report may now be
satisfactorily given. The low Oude is 4d.
to 9d higher than last sale, the fine 1s. a
1s. 6d. higher; the Bengal mid. is 2s. a
2s. 6d. per lb. higher; the fine 1s. 6d. to
2s. advanced on the prices of last sale.

COTTON.—The Cotton Market is very
languid;

languid; the purchases for the week ending last night inclusive consist of

160 Surat.....5^d and a 5^d.

200 Madras.....5^d and a 5^d.

50 Bengal at.....5^d and a 5^d.

130 Egyptian...7^d. Duty paid.

TEA.—Boheas very heavy; Congous and Twankays not so brisk as last week; low Hysons much in demand and fetching 3d. advance.

SALTPETRE.—The prices of Saltpetre continue to fluctuate considerably as the reports of peace or war prevail, or rather as the price of English Stocks rise or fall, the variation of which have always been attended with the exactly opposite effect on the prices of Saltpetre. There has been some business at the highest rate inserted, and the market was exceedingly firm.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captain.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal	1827.						
	Graves. Feb. 17	Protector	511	Henry Blanshard	George Waugh	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun., Birchin-lane.
	Ports. Feb. 24	15 Grecian	250	Thos. Richardson	Andrew Smith	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clement's-lane.
	25 George	488	Johnston and Meaburn	W. I. Docks	Small, Lane, and Co., Old Jerry		
	30 Kingston	544	William A. Bowen	W. A. Rowen	E. I. Docks	Cockell, Trail, and Co., Austin-frars	
	April 5 Roxburgh Castle	590	Wigram and Green	George Denny	Blackwall	John Pirie and Co.	
	Graves. Feb. 23	Lady MacNablen	460	William Faith	William Faith	W. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley and Co., Billiter-sq.
	Ports. Feb. 28	31 Childs Harold	463	Robert Granger	Wm. W. West	E. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley and Co.
	Graves. Feb. 29	29 Neptune	710	John Cumberlege, jun.	J. A. Cumberlege	E. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.
	Ports. May 1	10 Eliza	682	David Sutton	David Sutton	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co.
Bengal	Feb. 10 Belmont	300	Andrew Talbert	Andrew Talbert	W. I. Docks	Lynn and Greig, London-street.	[jun.
	13 Resource	383	Bernard Penn	Bernard Penn	E. I. Docks	D. & A. Wilkinson, & W. Redhead.	
	20 Eliza	240	T. and A. Dixon	Adam Dixon	City Canal	Thos. Dennis, Langbourn Chambers.	
	20 Lady Rousseau	330	Buckles and Co.	Bourne Russell	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co. Mark-lane.	
	18 St. David	332	John Leslie	J. Richardson	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.	
	23 Lady Nugent	615	John Campbell	George J. Redman	City Canal	William Redhead, jun.	
	— Mary	340	W. Beachcroft	W. Beachcroft	Lon. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.	
	March 31 Charles Kerr	530	John Pirie and Co.	John Brodie	City Canal	John Pirie and Co.	
	April 9 Kath. Stewart	457	Aaron Chapman	Ingram Chapman	W. I. Docks	John Chapman, and Co., Leadenhall-	[street.
	30 Forbes	640	M. Andrew	John Clarkson	W. I. Docks	Bazett and Co., Broad-street.	
Ceylon	Feb. 12 Competitive	623	Howden and Gardner	Jas. Jackson	Deatford	Joseph Tachian, Alle-street.	
	20 Morning Star	304	William Tindell	Thos. Gibbs	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.	
	March 28 Capricious	350	William Tindell	Thos. Sanders	W. I. Docks	John Lyney, jun.	
	— Prince Regent	400	Buckles and Co.	W. B. Lamb	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co.	
	30 Eliza Jane	220	Jas Carrae	R. L. Hare	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.	
	Feb. 15 Albin	250	Joseph Horsley and Co.	John Chambers	W. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley and Co.	
	19 Mary and Jane	240	John Matthes	John Matthes	Lon. Docks	William Redhead, jun.	
	30 Olympia	300	W. D. Dowson	William Rixon	W. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley and Co.	
	11 Princess Victoria	160	Andrew Henderson	Philip Sleeman	City Canal	Edm. Read, Riches-court, Lime-str.	
	5 Intrepid Packet	160	Arnold and Woollett	Jas. H. Southam	City Canal	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.	
Penang and Singapore	20 Victoria	280	James H. Southam	Thos. Harvie	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co.	
	38 Nimrod	300	Thomas Harvie	John Findlay	Lon. Docks	Robt. Brooks, Old Broad-street.	
	— Alacety	288	Robert Granger	Borthwick Wright	Lon. Docks	John Pirie and Co.	
	25 Medway	435	Pirie and Carr	John Lusk	Lon. Docks	J. Bimmer, Church-row, Fenchurch-st.	
	15 Lion	375	John Blumer	Alexander Kenn	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co.	
	27 John Lumsden	375	William Hudson	William Hudson	Lon. Docks	Justice and Stubbis, Great St. Helen's	
	— Orelia	385	William Hudson	J. F. Steele	Lon. Docks	Robert Thornhill.	
	28 George Home	447	B. Powis		Lon. Docks		

31st Jan. 1827.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1826-27, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveyors.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To arrive in the Month.	When Sailed.
8	Bridgewater	1276	James Sims	J. R. Manderson	W. H. Walker	C. Pennington	David Home	John Hayward	W. Spry	Joseph Cragg	Bombay & China	1826.	1827.	1827.
9	Lougher Castle	1427	Matthew Isacke	Thomas Baker	G. K. Bathie	J. Wilkinson	G. J. Thompson	C. Hawkins	{ J. H. Blen- herhasset }	Benj. B. Lord	{ St. Helena, Bom- bay, & China.	14 Nov	20 Nov	4 Jan.
8	Atlas	1367	Charles O. Mayne	John Hine	Hen. Bristow	T. G. Adams	John Vaux	John Domett	Robt. Murray	Jos. W. Cragg	{ Bengal & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.
4	Republie	1324	John F. Timins	C. B. Gribble	Edw. Foord	A. C. Wadling	F. Wainwright	Godfr. S. Hirst	Wm. Scott	Nich. G. Glass	{ Bengal & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.
6	Duke of York	1327	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke	Geo. Ireland	F. Mac Neill	J. Thomson	J. R. Lancaster	Dav. Allan	Wm. E. Brown	{ Bengal & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.
7	Herefordshire	1320	John Locke	J. C. Whiteman	Robert Card	Wm. Robson	B. J. Thomson	J. R. Lancaster	Richard Boyes	Edw. Crowfoot	{ Bengal & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.
7	Vanstettart	1320	Joseph Hare	W. H. H. H. H.	Hen. Edmond	John Rickett	A. H. Crawford	Henry Denny	J. W. Wilson	Rich. Rawes	{ Bengal & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.
6	Blackburnhamshire	1360	Company's Ship	David R. Newall	John Hillman	Peter Pitcher	Thos. Alchin	T. Packman	Wm. Hayland	Wm. Bruce	{ Bengal & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.
11	Scadby Castle	1342	Company's Ship	William Hay	Joseph Coates	C. A. Eastmure	C. Hen. Leaver	Arthur Burnell	Robt. Strange	Fred. Palmer	{ Bengal & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.
9	Charles Grant	1346	William Moffat	John P. Wilson	R. Lindsay	R. Jobling	Jacks Sparrow	C. Johnstone	R. Alexander	G. R. Griffiths	{ Bengal & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.
4	Hythe	1333	S. Marjoribanks	Samuel Serle	J. Dudman	Wm. B. Coles	James Mowat	John Garnar	John Lawson	R. Middlemass	{ Bengal & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.
8	Ingles	1336	R. Borradaile	Ambr. F. Proctor	Wm. MacNair	Thos. Thoms	Mark Clayson	R. E. Warner	Joseph Docker	Jas. Thomson	{ Bengal & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.
5	Windsor	1332	George Clay	W. Cruickshank	Henry Cowan	George Lloyd	James Walker	J. G. Murray	James Bruce	D. Grassick	{ St. Helena, Pe- nang, Singapore, and China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.
4	Farquharson	1326	John C. Lochner	John Charriele	H. Clement	George Wise	H. S. Isaacson	Thos. Foss	Wm. Westcott	Robert Miles	{ Madras & China	1827.	12 Jan	26 do.
9	Bombay	1249	Henry Templer	Alex. Nairne	Richard Applin	H. Thomson	A. C. Barclay	W. Mackenzie	F. P. Allen	David Clark	{ Madras & China	1827.	12 Jan	26 do.
7	General Kyd	1200	James Walker	Wm. Manning	W. R. Blakeley	G. T. Calvely	Fred. Hedges	John Tate	Jas. Halliday	John Benfield	{ China	23 Feb.	13 Mar	18 Apr.
6	Wentley	1203	Company's Ship	W. H. Whitehead	John D. Orr	G. C. Carthnot	Francis West	W. S. Stockley	John Cullen	J. C. Sinclair	{ Madras & Bengal.	27 Mar	11 Apr.	14 May
1	Duke of Sussex	1200	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Ladd	R. Patullo	J. Sercombe	Chas. Ingram	A. Tudor	Wm. Chantler	Chas. Reynell	{ Bengal.	23 Apr.	10 May	13 Jun
5	Kellie Castle	1232	Geo. Reed	George Probyn	Jas. Drayner	Henry Gribble	C. W. Francken	Nath. A. Knox	Wm. Teller	Wm. Hunt	{ Bengal.	23 Apr.	10 May	13 Jun
7	Alvernora	970	George Palmer	Chas. Bidden	Henry Gribble	C. W. Francken	Nath. A. Knox	Wm. Teller	Wm. Hunt	Wm. Cragg	{ Bengal.	23 Apr.	10 May	13 Jun
8	Pr. Chart. of Wales	1000	John L. Minet	George Mason	T. A. Davis	C. S. Bawtree	C. H. Winbolt	John Campbell	Wm. Winton	Fran. Jenkins	{ Bengal.	23 Apr.	10 May	13 Jun
9	Warren Hastings	901	Henry Bonham	Alfred Chapman	John Spark	Wm. Liddle	John Duncan	Aug. Crumston	Adam Elliot	Joseph Adams	{ Bengal.	23 Apr.	10 May	13 Jun
10	Thomas Grenville	886	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	J. B. Burnett	Robt. Robson	Wm. Taylor	Aug. Crumston	Adam Elliot	Joseph Adams	{ Bengal.	23 Apr.	10 May	13 Jun

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Java	cwt				
Cheribon	2 3 0	—	2 10 0		
Sumatra	2 2 0	—	2 5 0		
Bourbon					
Mocha	3 0 0	—	6 0 0		
Cotton, Surat	0 0 5	—	0 0 6		
Madras	0 0 5	—	0 0 6		
Bengal	0 0 5	—	0 0 6		
Bourbon	0 0 9	—	0 1 0		
Drugs & for Dyeing.					
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	15 0 0	—	17 0 0	
Aniseeds, Star	0 3 10				
Borax, Refined	2 6 0	—	2 4 0		
Unrefined, or Tincal	2 6 0				
Camphire	9 0 0	—	10 0 0		
Cardamoms, Malabar ..	0 6 0				
Ceylon	0 1 0				
Cassia Buds	cwt.	8 0 0	—	9 10 0	
Lignea	5 10 0	—	6 6 0		
Castor Oil	0 0 6	—	0 1 3		
China Root	cwt.	1 10 0			
Coculus Indicus	3 0 6				
Dragon's Blood	5 0 0	—	20 0 0		
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	3 0 0	—	8 0 0		
Arabic	1 0 0	—	3 0 0		
Assafetida	1 0 0	—	4 10 0		
Benjamin	2 0 0	—	50 0 0		
Animi	3 0 0	—	8 0 0		
Gambogium	10 0 0	—	22 0 0		
Myrrh	3 0 0	—	16 0 0		
Olibanum	2 0 0	—	4 10 0		
Kino	14 0 0	—	16 0 0		
Lac Lake	0 1 0				
Dye	0 4 4				
Shell	cwt.	2 10 0	—	5 0 0	
Stick	2 0 0	—	3 0 0		
Musk, China	oz.	0 9 0	—	0 16 0	
Oil, Cassia	oz.	0 0 5	—	0 0 6	
Cinnamon	0 9 0				
Cloves	0 1 6	—	0 2 0		
Mace	0 0 3				
Nutmegs	0 2 6	—	0 3 0		
Opium					
Rhubarb	0 1 6	—	0 3 0		
Sassafras	cwt.	3 0 0	—	3 10 0	
Senna	0 0 11	—	0 2 0		
Turmeric, Java	cwt.	1 15 0			
Bengal	1 0 0	—	1 8 0		
China	1 10 0	—	2 0 0		
Galls, In Sorts	4 0 9				
Galls, Blue					
Indigo, Fine Blue	lb				
Fine Purple and Violet ..					
Good do. do.					
Mid. do. do.					
Fine Copper					
Good do. do.					
Mid. do. do.					
Ord. Violet and Copper ..					
Ord. fne & gd. ord. dk. vlt					
Mid. and ord. sandy do.					
Gd. ord. hard dark Cop.					
Ord. hvy. hd. sndy. do.					
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0 15 0	—	0 18 0	
Patna	0 18 0	—	1 1 0		
Safflower	2 0 0	—	8 0 0		
Sago	0 15 0	—	1 5 0		
Sapelo	1 3 6	—	1 9 0		
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb	0 6 1	—	0 9 0	
Novi	0 11 1	—	1 0 4		
Ditto White	0 11 0	—	1 0 0		
China	0 14 9	—	0 17 4		
Spices, Cinnamon	lb	0 4 0	—	0 7 1	
Cloves	0 2 2	—	0 2 7		
Mace	0 4 0	—	0 5 9		
Nutmegs	0 2 6	—	0 4 0		
Ginger	cwt.	0 15 0	—	1 5 0	
Pepper, Black	lb	0 0 4	—	0 0 5	
White	0 2 10	—	0 3 2		
Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	1 13 0	—	1 19 0	
Siam and China	1 11 0	—	2 0 0		
Mauritius	1 6 0	—	1 19 0		
Tee, Bohea	lb	0 1 6	—	0 2 0	
Congou	0 2 2	—	0 3 5		
Souchong	0 3 3	—	0 4 8		
Campoi	0 3 0	—	0 3 5		
Twankay	0 3 0	—	0 3 10		
Pekoe					
Hyson Skin	0 2 10	—	0 3 11		
Hyson	0 4 9	—	0 5 9		
Young Hyson	0 4 0	—	0 4 3		
Gunpowder	0 4 10	—	0 5 5		
Tortoiseshell	1 5 0	—	2 10 0		
Wood, Sanders Red	ton	8 0 0	—	9 0 0	
AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.					
Oil, Southern	ton	30 0 0	—	35 0 0	
Sperm	66 0 0				
Head Matter	74 0 0				
Wool	lb				
Wool, Blue Gum	ton	0 7 10	—	0 8 10	
Cedar	0 0 4	—	0 0 5		

From the 26th of December 1826, to the 25th of January 1827.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	N4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	Consols. for Acc.
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	100 1/2	79 1/2	—	86	85 1/2	—	18 9-16	—	34 40p	17 20p	86 1/2
30	100 1/2	79 1/2	—	86	85 1/2	—	18 9-16 1/2	—	38p	17 20p	86 1/2
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	201 1/2	79 1/2	—	87 1/2	86 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	40 43p	20 24p	86 1/2
3	201 1/2	79 1/2	—	87 1/2	86 1/2	—	18 13-16 1/2	—	42 45p	22 25p	86 1/2
4	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 15-16 7-8	—	43 46p	24 26p	86 1/2
5	201 1/2	79 1/2	—	87 1/2	86 1/2	—	18 18-16	—	46p	25 25p	86 1/2
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 7-8 19 1-16	236 1/2	46p	26 27p	86 1/2
9	—	79 1/2	—	87 1/2	86 1/2	—	19 1-16	—	—	23 26p	86 1/2
10	202 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	—	19 1-16 1/2	236 1/2	46 47p	25 27p	86 1/2
11	—	79 1/2	—	87 1/2	86 1/2	—	18 15-16 19 1-16	—	—	25 26p	86 1/2
12	201 1/2	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 7-8 19 1-16	—	44p	24 26p	86 1/2
13	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 15-16 19 1-16	—	46p	24 26p	86 1/2
14	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 13-16 7-8	233 1/2	43 45p	23 25p	86 1/2
15	202 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 3-4 7-8	—	38 41p	22 24p	86 1/2
16	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 5-8 3-4	—	—	19 23p	86 1/2
17	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 5-8 3-4	—	36 30p	21 25p	86 1/2
18	200 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 5-8 11-16	—	37 40p	22 24p	86 1/2
19	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 7-8 15-16	—	—	21 24p	86 1/2
23	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 15-16 7-8	234 1/2	44 45p	22 24p	86 1/2
24	201 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	18 13-16 19 1-16	234 1/2	45p	23 27p	86 1/2
25	—	79 1/2	—	86 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—

(6)

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MARCH, 1827.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY PRESS.

THE refusal of the Supreme Court of Bombay to register a rule or ordinance passed by the local government for the regulation of the press at that presidency has given birth to sundry exaggerated reflexions, expressed in tumid and magniloquent terms, calculated to excite a belief that some flagrant act of despotism had been attempted by the government, which the firmness of the judges had defeated. A few observations seem, therefore, necessary to put the subject upon its proper footing.

It appears that the home government (*i.e.* the Court of Directors and Board of Control), conceiving it to be convenient and proper that the same regulations which had been applied to the press in Bengal, the expediency of which had been fully recognized by a solemn decision of the Privy Council, should be extended to publications at the other presidencies, recommended that the aforesaid regulation should be adopted, and proposed for registration in the Supreme Court of Bombay, in order that it might have the effect of law. Two of the three judges refused to allow its registration, conceiving that it was uncalled for by the existing state of the Bombay press. The preamble of the Calcutta regulation sets forth, as the ground upon which that regulation was introduced, the state of the press at that presidency, whereby matters tending to bring the government, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony and good order of society, were frequently printed and circulated. No such circumstances are considered by the judges to exist in Bombay at the present time; the Chief Justice maintains that not a single passage or a single word, tending to bring the government of Bombay into hatred and contempt—not a single stricture or comment or word respecting any of the measures of government, can be pointed out, in any Bombay paper.

Holding, therefore, the opinion which these learned personages entertain that the adoption of the regulation can only be authorized by the facts stated
Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 135. 2 S in

in the preamble of the Calcutta regulation; that they are not justified in sanctioning a measure which forms a part of the local law of another presidency, merely upon the ground of its possible prospective necessity, they were no doubt conscientiously bound to refuse their assent to it.

The Chief Justice (Sir Edward West), premising that the court have a right, or are rather bound, to consider the expediency of the measure proposed, is of opinion that the ordinance is unnecessary; and further, that should any appeal be made on the subject to his Majesty in Council, the arguments upon which the Calcutta regulation were defended, and (he presumes) approved, would be totally inapplicable to the present.

Sir Ralph Rice, one of the two puisne judges, thinks that the proposed regulation is repugnant to the law of England, and that policy does not require it. He, notwithstanding, would not object to the registry of it, because the decision of the Privy Council, in respect to the Calcutta regulation, had decided as to the former point; and with regard to policy and expediency, the government was the proper judge of such subjects, which the legislature had left more to the judgment of the government than of the court.

Mr. Justice Chambers concurs with the Chief Justice in thinking that the regulation ought not to be allowed. He conceived that the decision of the Privy Council on the Calcutta regulation did not go the length of deciding that it was consonant with the general policy of the Indian government. After premising that restrictions upon natural liberty can be justified only by an obvious and permanent necessity; and that local circumstances constitute a material consideration in determining the expediency of such matters: he proceeds to observe, that the regulation, which he conceives to be unnecessary at the present moment, would in its effects be most prejudicial to the independence and good spirit of the community.

Both of the judges who refused their assent to the registry laid great stress upon the fact of the regulation of 1825, passed by the local government, at the suggestion of the court, as being adequate to the purposes of the present measure, and as making a remarkable distinction between the case of the Bombay press, and that of Calcutta when the regulation was introduced there. The ordinance of 1825 is copied from the acts of 37 and 38 Geo. III. passed for regulating publication in England.

No ground whatever is afforded, either by the decision or in the arguments of the judges, for the extravagant remarks made upon the subject, as if the effect of rejecting the rule was to invalidate the Calcutta press-regulation. No such effect follows: for aught that appears to the contrary, the judges of Bombay (except Mr. Justice Rice, who, notwithstanding, was in favour of the registration) would have decided, in similar circumstances, precisely as those of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

Much additional importance has probably been given to this affair from the manner in which the elaborate judgments on the subject have been published in England. The channel chosen for their conveyance to the public is a work professedly hostile to the existing form of government in India, and which is perpetually indulging in loud and indecorous vituperations of every tribunal by which the Calcutta regulation has been approved. We do not conclude that the judges are answerable for this selection: they are not probably unacquainted with the manner in which they have been treated (in common with other respectable personages) in that work; and they would not surely condescend to become candidates for its praise. True it is, that these judges are now eulogized in the publication referred to with as little moderation as they were formerly abused.

Although

Although judges ought never to be indifferent to public opinion, they should studiously avoid every temptation to court popularity. The moment that a judicial personage becomes covetous of vulgar praise, and

— *sumit aut ponit secures*
Arbitrio popularis aures,

he becomes more dangerously warped and biassed in his decisions than if he studied to win the smiles of a court.

The notice of that portion of the English public (a very small portion, it must be confessed) to whom Indian affairs are at all interesting, must have been drawn, during the last few years, to the judicial functionaries of Bombay, in a more particular manner than to those of the other presidencies, owing to the collisions which have strangely happened between the court and other parties. In 1823, before the conversion of the Recorder's Court into a Supreme Court of Justice, and the advancement of Sir Edward West to the post of Chief Justice, a serious dispute arose betwixt that learned judge and the barristers of the court, by an order of which five of the barristers (including Mr. Norton) were suspended from practice. In 1824, the case of Mr. Fair occurred, in which, at the instance of the judges, that individual was deported from Bombay for misrepresenting (as the judges alleged) what took place in the Supreme Court, in a matter wherein a civil servant of the government was stated to have been guilty of a breach of respect towards the court in his behaviour to a chopdar. In 1825, we were astonished at the publication of Sir Edward West's charge to the Grand Jury at the Bombay Quarter Sessions, wherein the police system of the presidency and the proceedings of the magistrates are exposed without mercy to public condemnation, and stigmatized in the severest terms, although the regulations, by virtue of which most of the enormities were perpetrated, had been registered in the King's Court; and it is singular enough, that in the judgment delivered by Sir Edward West on the subject of the regulation proposed for the press, he labours with great diligence to prove that the court by registering, necessarily *approved* and *sanctioned* whatever regulations were offered to it. In 1826 occurred the collision now under consideration; so that every year since the establishment of the Supreme Court has been marked by some event which seems indicative of a want of harmony between the judicial and executive branches of the government. We do not attribute this circumstance to the fault of either,—to captiousness in the judges, or to an arbitrary temper in the executive: we merely remark a singular fact.

One word as to the assertion that the influence of government excluded the proceedings from the Bombay papers: this is not the fact. It is surprising that those who make the assertion should overlook the statement of the judges, in the proceedings themselves, that the Bombay press is precisely in the same condition as the English press; the restrictions in one case being exactly the same as in the other. The reason why these proceedings have not been reported in the Bombay papers is, that the editors are naturally apprehensive of publishing what passes in the Supreme Court since the fate of Mr. Fair, who was transmitted to England owing to the complaint of the judges that he admitted an inaccurate report (inaccurate in the most trifling particulars) of the proceedings of the court. If the judges feel any mortification at their speeches and decisions being omitted in the Bombay papers, they have only themselves to blame.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

- **SIR :** I fervently hope that Capt. Badenach's recent publication "On the State of the Indian Army," which does honour to his zeal for the service and the interests of the state, has received the attention which the importance of the subject demands.

There is an observation in pages 147-8 of that work, which seems, in justice to my superiors, my colleagues, and myself, to call for explanation. The sentence I allude to is as follows: "From 1800 to 1813, as is usual in India in time of peace with the native states, the affairs of the Bengal army were much neglected, and indifferently administered." This imputation of negligent and indifferent administration, expressed in such unqualified terms, would seem to apply generally to the Local Government, and more especially to the Commanders-in-Chief, and their responsible staff, during the extensive portion of time specified. I, therefore, Sir, as a party concerned, feel it incumbent on me to offer some reply, not merely by counter-assertion, or protesting generally against the justice of such imputation, but by briefly recapitulating various beneficial arrangements, which were adopted during the time specified.

The commencement of the period of time alluded to immediately succeeded the most arduous and extensive war in which the Presidency of Bengal had ever been engaged; and was consequently followed by the disheartening, and unpopular measures of reduction, retrenchment, and reform, necessarily attendant on a return to peace and peace-establishments.

Those irksome and invidious labours performed, it became no less the duty, than it was the anxious desire, of all parties concerned in the army administration, to avail themselves of the season of comparative repose, in order to revise the various branches and departments of the service, and to alter, improve, or originate, such measures of beneficial arrangement as the experience acquired of existing defects and deficiencies, during the war, pointed out to be important and necessary; as well with the view to the interior economy and comfort of the troops, as to the better efficiency of the army, in its public establishments and departments for service in the field.

Accordingly, the noble Commander-in-Chief, Lord Lake, previous to his departure for Europe in the spring of 1807, brought under the notice of Government, or left measures in train in communication with the Military Board, for the following important arrangements to be submitted to Government, with the view to revision or enactment.

First, the Clothing of the Army,—which, under a defective and fraudulent contract, left the troops during the war, in rags; often without sleeves, or that, and other parts of their coats tied on them piece-meal, owing to evasion and delay in the preparation and delivery of clothing when due. After much conflicting discussion, combined with legal and other difficulties to get rid of the rotten contract, a system of agency, under officers of the army, was at length established in 1809; which has admirably answered the object of rendering perfect justice and comfort to the soldier, whilst the off-reckoning fund, (though a secondary consideration) was greatly improved.

Secondly, the Hospitals for Native Corps.—The Commander-in-Chief, during his tour and sojourn in the upper provinces, had often been grieved to observe the

the very inadequate accommodation afforded to the sick of the Native corps of the army, owing to the very contracted scale of the hospitals, calculated to contain perhaps 20 or 30 patients; whilst, during sickly periods of the year, from 70 to 100, or more, of each corps, were laid low with fevers, and agues, and fluxes. On his Lordship's return to the Presidency, at the close of the war, this subject was early brought under notice. The humanity and liberality of Government were not appealed to in vain; and in January 1807, hospitals, on an enlarged scale and improved construction, with good verandahs and screens all round, were ordered to be constructed for every Native corps in the service. At the same time an additional Native doctor was added to each Native corps, and hospitals for bazar-women were extended to all the new stations of the army.*

Thirdly, Camp Equipage and Carriage-Cattle.—During the campaigns of 1803-4-5, the Commander-in-Chief had witnessed the very insufficient shelter against sun and rain, afforded by the private tents for the European troops of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's service. A tent of a larger and better construction, with an outer fly, was therefore, on his Excellency's suggestion, prepared by the military board; which was approved and established by the orders of Government in 1809. In connexion with this branch of the service, a revision also took place of the public army-cattle establishment to which a material addition was made, and a new disposition, consequent to the extension of territory and military posts and stations, in 1808-9-10.

Doolies, Hospital Waggon, and Dooley-Bearers.—Similar observation and experience of the miserably defective dooly, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, during the war, led to the suggestion and adoption of doolies of a superior and more comfortable construction, which were introduced accordingly throughout the army in 1807. The proportion thereof was also revised; and in connexion therewith, a pattern hospital-waggon, in aid of the doolies, for the conveyance of sick and wounded, was made up under the direction of that invaluable officer, the late Major Gen. Sir John Horsford, of the Bengal Artillery; which was approved and sanctioned by Government, and a proportion was allotted to the several corps of the army in 1810. The proportion of dooly-bearers was increased, as was also the pay of that very useful class of public servants.

Pioneers.—Until the year 1803, the Bengal army never had the advantage of any pioneer corps. On the prospect of the war which then took place, three companies of pioneers were raised, and the essential services which that gallant little band rendered during the war, and afterwards at Comona, impressed the Commander-in-chief with the conviction that the best interests of the service required an increased efficient corps of that description; and accordingly, in 1808, a regular corps of pioneers, sappers, and miners, of eight or ten companies, was organized and became a permanent and highly important branch of the regular establishment: with the exception, however, of the European officers, who were, under the want of authority from England, only borrowed from other corps of the line for the duties of the pioneers.†

Horse-

* It was observed by some, that the new hospitals were unnecessarily large and expensive, and often nearly empty. So much the better, when such was the case: but they were also sometimes filled. And with reference to such a scene as that which occurred in the rainy season of 1805, (and many other instances) when, from the extensive sickness, scores of men, with fevers and fluxes, were seen lying around the hospital-walls without any shelter whatsoever; or exposed in that inclement season, to the temporary expedient of the slight tents in use with Native corps; it need hardly be asked, if it did not behove the Government to provide against the recurrence of such a deplorable condition. For my own part, I consider the share I had in that measure, as the most gratifying action of my life.

† If my voice could be of any avail I would strenuously urge the formation of at least three corps, of 1,000 men each, of pioneers, sappers, and miners, for the Bengal Presidency. During the late Ava war, pioneers were called from Agra and Delhi, for service in Sylhet and Cachar!

Horse-Artillery.—This most essential branch of the service, which had hitherto existed on the smallest possible scale, as an experimental corps, was, in 1809, increased and organized into an efficient corps, yielding effective force for service, and an adequate foundation for the further augmentation that has since been made to it.

Ordnance-Drivers.—Strange as it may seem, it is no less true, that, up to the period of time in question, the people employed for that most responsible and important duty, were hired as occasion required from among the inhabitants of the country, and discharged as soon as they were no longer wanted.

The injurious consequences experienced during the war from such a state of things, led to the formation of a regularly organized corps of ordnance-drivers, consisting of 29 or 30 companies, which was accordingly added to the establishment in 1809-10; and the men composing it were regularly clothed and paid, according to the rules of the service, and admitted to the benefit of the invalid and pension establishment, when disabled by wounds, age, or infirmity.

Light Infantry.—In 1808, a light infantry company was, for the first time, established in every Native corps; and during the same and following years, those companies were called out, and temporarily formed into battalions, for training and performing the system and duties prescribed for light infantry.

Regimental Bazaars.—The difficulties experienced by corps in the field and on distant desultory service during war, in regard to supplies, as well as in time of peace even, in many situations, induced the Commander-in-chief to press on the consideration of Government the expediency and necessity of having recourse to the re-establishment of bazars with corps respectively. The comfort to individuals, and the efficiency of the public service, had in time past been essentially promoted under such a system; and after much discussion, and consequent delay, the beneficial measure of regimental bazars was established throughout the army, and finally carried into effect in 1810-11.

Commissariat.—Within the period of time in question, the highly important establishment of the army-commissariat was for the first time planned and organized, and finally carried into effect in the year 1809.

Ship-Board Regulations.—for the due supply and comfort of the troops, European and Native, proceeding on foreign service by sea, received much attention, and were beneficially revised and improved.

Medical Regulations and relative Establishments.—New regulations on this head had been planned and approved from England, prior, I believe, to the war of 1803-4-5; but their promulgation was suspended during the war. In 1807, those regulations were ordered to be carried into effect. They proved, however, on trial, to be very insufficient, and inapplicable to the new order of things, by the vast extension of territory, and increase of military posts and stations, which resulted from the terms of peace. It thence became an object of anxious solicitude with the Commander-in-chief and staff at head-quarters, to remedy the defects in that most important branch, and it was accordingly determined to frame a new code of regulations for the medical department, to be submitted for the approbation of Government, and that of the Hon. the Court of Directors. That measure was accordingly proceeded in with as much laborious and anxious attention as the current duties of the service and the means of collecting information and opinions allowed; and although, from various causes of unavoidable delay, the new code of regulations was not finally sanctioned and carried into effect until 1816, they were actually prepared

pared and arranged within the period of time impugned, and the several parties who had contributed to bring them to maturity, received through the Supreme Government the special approbation of the Hon. Court of Directors, for the performance of that intricate, but interesting duty.

Ordnance Department, Magazines, &c.—The wants and the deficiencies felt during the war, in these departments, whilst operations were carrying on 800 and 1,000 miles from the main source of supply, (the arsenal of Fort William) led, on the return of peace, to a revised and extensive arrangement. A grand dépôt for every requisite for sieges and field service was established at Agra, as the principal frontier magazine. New proportions of ordnance, military stores, ammunition, &c. were adopted throughout the magazines and dépôts under the Bengal Presidency, aided by the suggestions and labours of the excellent officer before mentioned, who was at the head of the artillery,* and which were progressively carried into effect through the several departments of the Commander-in-chief, the Military Board, and the Government, within the period alluded to.

Barrack and Buildings Departments.—The system in regard to these departments was also revised, and officers were specially appointed, whose duty it was to prepare, and submit for approbation, plans, estimates, &c. for all public buildings; which, as well as the repairs of barracks, stables, &c. were constructed under their superintendence, with a fixed staff-allowance, submitting their accounts of expenditure, on honour, through the Military Board, to Government.

Widows and Orphans.—No regulation or scale of provision, in the way of pension, for the widows or orphans of the Native soldiery, had been established in Bengal; but cases, in which the favourable consideration of Government was deemed necessary, were never brought to the notice of the Commander-in-chief without being specially recommended, and always obtained the liberal attention of Government.

But I must not trespass unreasonably on your valuable pages. I trust, Sir, enough has been said, to prove that the affairs of the army were neither negligently nor indifferently administered, when it is considered, that the various important arrangements above briefly noticed, were adopted during the period of time in question, and carried into effect, in conjunction with the performance of the current duties of the service, which were enormously increased by the results of the preceding war; and devolved on the offices and officers of Government a degree of laborious exertion and assiduity, greatly surpassing, in that respect, any other offices under the British crown.†

In the discharge of those duties, the crying evil and defect in the military system, owing to the want of established provision, and means for the conveyance of the baggage and necessities of the native troops, when on service or marching, was not overlooked. That evil had, of course, progressively increased, as our possessions and scope of military operations were extended; and although no general regulation was brought to maturity in that respect, the attention of officers commanding divisions was directed to the subject, with the view of devising means, according to local circumstances of country, &c., for the adoption of a permanent arrangement; and I have reason to know

* The late Major-Gen. Sir John Horsford.

† This was emphatically expressed by the illustrious and now lamented nobleman, the late Lord Hastings, whose general experience and personal devotion to the duties of his station well entitled him to pronounce such an opinion.

know that had the distinguished and lamented officer (the late Lieut.-Col. George Ball) who succeeded me in the office of Adjutant-General, been spared to benefit the army and government by his eminent talents and zeal, the long practical experience he had acquired through all the stages of the service, from the year 1778 up to the command of an important frontier division, during several preceding years,—would not have lost sight of that essential object until a regular permanent system was established.

Such an arrangement however, I fear, yet remains a *desideratum* in the service; but it is fervently to be hoped, that a late lamentable catastrophe will not fail to convince the authorities at home and abroad of the indispensable necessity for its adoption, which, I am satisfied, could be carried into effect by means to be mutually contributed, between government and the troops, at a trifling expense of no consideration to any party compared with the incalculable benefits, in regard to individual comfort and public efficiency, which could not fail to result from it.

The occasion of carrying such a measure into effect would be very suitable for revising the tent-allowance regulations for the European officers.—Those now in force were, I believe, first adopted in 1781, and have not since been altered. The vast extension of territory since that period, the consequent additional wear and tear and loss of cattle, together with the enhanced price of cattle, of grain, and camp-equipage materials, calls for some addition to that scale of allowances;—and at the same time the regulations for the monthly muster and inspection of the camp-equipage so provided for, should be duly enforced, and in like manner the marching establishment for the baggage of the troops should be regularly mustered and inspected.

At the same time small uniform tents should be prescribed for the Native commissioned officers, which would add to their own comfort, and obviate the objectionable resource of their mixing with the privates, and robbing them of a portion of their scanty accommodation.

It is not my purpose, Sir, to discuss the several topics in the work in question:—its contents are of great interest and importance; and many of the suggestions it contains are well deserving the best consideration of the constituted authorities presiding over the affairs of our great oriental empire.

I cannot, however, conclude without offering the tribute of my hearty concurrence in the author's just appreciation of the character and merits of the native soldiery: it does equal honour to his professional discrimination and the goodness of his heart.

I entirely agree with the opinion expressed, that the native troops are not that description of people for whom corporeal punishment is suitable or necessary; but instead of its total abolition, I should rather suggest, that it should still remain, as at present, optional with courts-martial to award such punishment on the score of the disgrace it is calculated to entail; but that it be considered a standing regulation of the service, that whenever such sentence may be pronounced, it should be commuted into dismissal from the service:—Thus would the pride and feelings of the troops be cherished, whilst every end of discipline would be attained, by ridding the army of every bad subject.

I am, &c.

HENRY WORSLEY,
Col. Bengal Army.

Feb. 2d, 1827.

LEGEND OF THE HINDOO TEMPLE AT TRITCHENDOOR.

[*Concluded from p. 206.*]

Soobramonier, smiling at the Reshee's report of the Asurauls' intention, ordered Veerabawgoo and the other Ettoo Verauls, with their respective forces, to be prepared, and detached them to oppose Agnimogum's march. They found his army considerably stronger than their own; notwithstanding which they engaged with undaunted courage. In the onset they attacked the two sons of Banoogapen and their force, and destroyed the whole of them with the sword and arrows; they then attacked Agnimogum and his party; but, soon after, finding themselves unequal to him, retreated. He singly attacked four of the Ettoo Verauls (considering their disabled force beneath his notice), and after a short conflict with them, he caused the appearance of an enchanted cord (since he was well versed in the art of magic), which, by his orders, bound them together, and transported them to the Sea of Milk, into which they were plunged. But the moment Veerabawgoo missed his brothers, and knew what had happened to them, he drew an arrow from his quiver, and, after a short prayer, darted it with such force that it flew to the Sea of Milk with inconceivable swiftness, cut the magical cord which bound the four Verauls, and enabled them to fly back through the ætherial region and join him in camp.

Veerabawgoo was so extremely irritated at the action of Agnimogum, that he ordered his brothers to withdraw, and leave the punishment of Agnimogum exclusively to him. He then challenged him and his whole force, calling on him to face him if he had any spirit. They both fought the whole day with swords, without intermission, and in so desperate a manner, that Agnimogum was at length disabled by the wounds he received, and fell senseless on the ground. The remains of his army fled to their capital, and Veerabawgoo, after having caused the head of Agnimogum to be severed from the body, collected his army, and returned triumphantly to Soobramonier.

The news of the fall of Agnimogum enraged the tyrant Soorapurpana to the highest degree; and, declaring that he would no longer bear with Soobramonier, he ordered the best part of his formidable force to be in readiness; but his fourth and youngest son, named Errennien, observed that Soobramonier and his host were unworthy his notice; that he might therefore remain in his capital, and send him to fight them. Though the tyrant thought more seriously of Soobramonier's powers, yet he was so confident of his own superiority, and so blinded by the adulations of his court, that he permitted his son Errennien to take the command of a new and stronger army.

Veerabawgoo advanced with his whole force, and meeting Errennien, a very smart engagement took place, and the greatest part of Errennien's force were slain by the showers of arrows.

The giant then attacked Veerabawgoo, and for some time fought with great fury; but Veerabawgoo, with the greatest dexterity, parried his attempts. Errennien, having received many wounds, found himself incapable of continuing the combat any longer; he therefore invoked Buttra Cauley* to come to his

* Buttra Cauley, or Kaully, is regarded as a goddess, because she is said to have been once the wife of Soeven: she bears a most horrid and terrific appearance. Human sacrifices were anciently offered to her, in order to preserve mankind from her vengeance. The Pagans are to this day in great dread of her; consequently sanguinary offerings are generally made to her.

his assistance. She instantly appeared with her female force, and encountered Veerabawgoo; the Amazons displayed the greatest prowess at the onset, but the powerful arrows darted at them by the Ettoo Veerauls soon disabled them, and they were defeated. Buttra Cauley herself now engaged Veerabawgoo in great wrath; upon approaching him, he took hold of her hair, and giving her a terrible shake, lifted up his lance to slay her: but her petition for pardon, and assurance of her ignorance of his quality, procured her release. She was commanded to quit the field of battle, and never to make a similar attempt in future, which she promised to do, and vanished. Errennien then took the form of a fish, and plunging into the sea, made his escape. He never afterwards made his appearance, but is supposed to exist unto this day.

The news of the defeat of Errennien and his army having reached Soorapurpana, he deputed his brother, Singamoga Sooren,* to take the field. This terrible monster mounted his armed ruddum, drawn by a great number of elephants, *yaulies*, and horses, and marched at the head of a formidable army, accompanied by his ministers, who were also great warriors.

Veerabawgoo remained encamped on the field of battle, and having learnt of Singamoga Sooren's march against him, he ordered a part of the Boothaganumguls to meet his van; they did so, and a warm combat having ensued, they were routed by the Boothaganumguls; but the main body of the army arriving soon after, a general battle took place, and the enemy was compelled to retreat; whereupon Singamoga Sooren, with a select force, attacked the Ettoo Veerauls and Boothaganumguls with such fury, as compelled them to retreat in turn. He then darted eight ustroms at once against them, and made them fall into a swoon. Veerabawgoo thereupon attacked the monster Singamoga Sooren, and both from their armed ruddums despatched numerous arrows, and other weapons at each other. Veerabawgoo darted an arrow at the prodigious flag fixed on the summit of his adversary's ruddum, and made it fall. This incensed him so, that he sent a magical cord, which, having disabled Veerabawgoo, bound him and the Ettoo Veerauls together, and in instant transported them beyond the Seventh Sea, and left them in that part of the earth where reigns impenetrable darkness.

Naraden Reshee reported this circumstance to Soobramonier, who immediately commanded the *Suttee-Veloydom* (a lance given to him by Easuren, the Almighty) to fly with all speed to the Land of Darkness, and having cut the magical cord, to convey the Nava Veerauls safely over to him.

Within a few minutes the Suttee appeared escorting them. On their arrival, Soobramonier observed to Veerabawgoo that he might now remain quiet, since Singamoga Sooren was too valiant, and in every respect their superior, and therefore that he would himself engage him. They intreated Soobramonier to suffer them to engage the monster once more; but he assured them of their inequality, and desired that the office of subduing Singamoga Sooren might be left to him. So ardent, however, was their desire to punish the monster, and to slay him with their own hands, that they persisted in their request, and appeared affronted at Soobramonier's opinion of their incapacity to contend with him. Soobramonier therefore complied with their earnest desire; but no sooner did they renew the combat with Singamoga Sooren, than he despatched another magical cord, which bound them all together, and transported them in the twinkling of an eye to *Othiagurry Purvodom*.†

The

* Singamoga Sooren is the second brother of Soorapurpana. He was born with a thousand lion's faces and two thousand hands, and wore a thousand crowns of inestimable value. The breadth of his breast is said to have been thirty miles, or rather the distance from one shoulder to the other.

† The name of a mountain from whence the sun rises.

The report of this second transportation of the Nava Vcerauls provoked Soobramonier greatly. He marched immediately at the head of his army, and having joined that of the Nava Verauls on the field, commenced a battle with Singamoga Sooren with inexpressible fury. Many millions of arrows and other destructive weapons were darted by Soobramonier against the Asurauls, every one of which destroyed thousands of them, and though opposed with equal fury by the Asurauls, yet not a single individual of Soobramonier's host was slain, because the whole were celestial beings: on the contrary, the army of Singamoga Sooren sustained considerable loss. Finding himself on the point of being subdued, he, by the power of magic, drew the whole of Soobramonier's Boothaganunguls towards him, and lifting them with his two thousand monstrous hands, threw them into his mouths and swallowed them. Soobramonier and the immortal gods remained untouched. Singamoga Sooren now congratulated himself on his certain victory, and blew the chank with such force, in token of his joy, that the whole of the upper and lower worlds resounded with the noise. This circumstance put the Deverguls into the greatest consternation, and many of them retired from the scene of battle to escape from the pursuit of the Asurauls.

Soobramonier was exceedingly exasperated at the action of Singamoga Sooren; but before he proceeded to punish him for his presumption, he questioned the monster whether he could prevent his arrow from hurting him; and being answered with defiance, Soobramonier darted an ustrom, which split his breast, and as he covered it with one of his hands, to prevent the Boothaganunguls from flying out, Soobramonier sent a second ustrom, which hit his forehead and caused him to fall. As he insensibly took off his hand from his torn breast, the whole of the Boothaganunguls flew out from his breast, nostrils, and ears; and having thus disabled him, Soobramonier sent a shower of arrows, and destroyed the residue of his army.

Vistnoo and the other gods who had absconded now made their appearance, and blew the chank in token of Soobramonier's victory; who thereupon made use of the ustra jebom, and sent two arrows to the aforementioned Othiagurry Purvadam, which relieved the Nava Verauls, and brought them safe over the seas to camp.

Singamoga Sooren soon after recovered from his swoon, and finding the whole of his force destroyed, he roared out dreadfully, and with inexpressible rage attacked Soobramonier, darting arrows and other weapons with his two thousand hands: but he despatched a number of drawn swords, with commands to cut off the heads and hands of Singamoga Sooren; no sooner, however, were they cut off, than they instantly grew again. The whole of them were a second time cut off, and finding them grow a second time, he commanded them to stop, and they stopped accordingly. Singamoga Sooren remained with a single head and two hands; and Soobramonier sent his lance, and severed them from his body.

Soorapurpana having now no other chief to send, left his capital, at the head of a most formidable gigantic force, and attacked the host of Soobramonier in so furious a manner, that they found it impracticable to resist, and retreated in great confusion.

Veerabawgoo then opposed the giants, and slew a great part of them; but finding himself beset by fresh troops, and becoming much fatigued by the battle, he fell back, and informed Soobramonier of his inability to continue the engagement any longer. Whereupon Soobramonier advanced, and by darting arrows and other formidable arms, which showered upon the Asurauls,

slew the whole of them. Soorapurpana then commanded all his adherents in the 1,008 undoms to assemble on the field of battle.

Those from the first undom appeared instantly, and attacked Soobramonier with the utmost fury, but were soon subdued; Soobramonier, in order to prevent them from being reanimated by the tyrant, made use of the *Agni Jebom* (a prayer invoking the god of fire to obey his commands), and darted an arrow, which, as it flew, ejected an innumerable quantity of fiery darts, which showered upon them and consumed the whole of the tyrant's force.

Soorapurpana then commanded the Asurauls from a second undom, and upon their attempt to attack Soobramonier, the latter destroyed them with his arrows; they were succeeded by a fresh reinforcement from the third undom, upon whose appearance in battle, Soobramonier passionately opened *the eye on his forehead*, and they were burnt and reduced to ashes.

At the attack of the Asurauls from the fourth undom, Soobramonier, having laughed with rage, they were consumed. He then, in order to accelerate the destruction of the Asurauls, darted his powerful arrows, commanding them to shut the gates of the different undoms, and to slay all those who might attempt to join Soorapurpana; and this order was accordingly obeyed.

Finding that the Asurauls were prevented from coming to his assistance, Soorapurpana personally engaged Soobramonier with the greatest rage, and cut down the flag from the top of the Swamy's ruddum; at which exploit the tyrant having joyfully blown the chank, Soobramonier, with a single arrow, not only brought his flag to the ground, but also destroyed the sixty horses which drew his ruddum. At this Vistnoo blew the chank in return. Soorapurpana, having summoned another armed ruddum, renewed his combat with Soobramonier with redoubled energy, and flying to the different undoms with the utmost speed, he forced open the gates; but before the Asurauls could get out, Soobramonier despatched the radiant *chuckrom*, the *vegerayoudom*, a short handspike, an iron pestle, and a *goondon tondy*,* which five instruments flew, and having completely destroyed the Asurauls throughout the 1,008 undoms, returned to Soobramonier.

Soobramonier pursued the tyrant into the different undoms, but could not find him. Upon entering one of them, finding that impervious darkness reigned throughout, Soobramonier had recourse to the *agni jebom*, and having shot an arrow, the magical obscurity vanished, and Soorapurpana was discovered.

He then attacked Soobramonier, and after a smart single combat, he fled into all the undoms pursued by Soobramonier, fighting with him in every one of the 1,008; but finding that he could not conceal himself in them, he descended to *Jemboothewoo*,† and opposed Soobramonier, who then shot a fiery arrow and destroyed the tyrant's ruddum. He then transformed himself into the shape of a monstrous bird, and flew about picking up the Deverguls; whereupon Soobramonier commanded Deventhren, their king, to come to him in the form of a peacock, which he mounted, and pursuing the tyrant in his æthereal flight, destroyed him by his *vegerayoudom*. Soorapurpana then took his own gigantic form, and having flown to *Mahamira Purvadam*,‡ brought from thence two sorts of green leaves, which possessed the virtue of reanimating the dead. No sooner did the wind from these leaves touch the dead Asurauls, than they arose, and vigorously attacked Soobramonier, but he instantly

* Probably a truncheon, said to be broad and ponderous at the extremity, but tapering where the hand holds it.

† Probably the Island of Ceylon.

‡ The lofty and sacred mountain of entire gold before-mentioned.

instantly destroyed them by his fiery arrows. The tyrant then caused an impervious darkness throughout this Jemboothewoo, and taking advantage thereof, annoyed Vistnoo and Bruma, and the other lesser divinities, to such a degree, that they called upon Soobramonier to protect them : who thereupon took the suttee veloydom (the destroying lance) in his hand, with the intention of commanding it to crush the tyrant at once, but as the mystic, or delusive obscurity, which he caused, had instantly vanished, Soobramonier chased him, and induced him to return to the field of battle, where he suddenly appeared in the shape of Bruma, with four heads and eight hands, to circumvent Soobramonier, and thereby prevent him from encountering him; but Soobramonier, having readily known him, shot an arrow at him (after invoking Bruma), which deprived the tyrant of his false shape, and caused him to stand before Soobramonier in his real and natural form. After a short and severe engagement, the tyrant suddenly assumed the form of Vistnoo, mounted on his favourite garuden; but no sooner did Soobramonier think of Vistnoo (the preserver), than the fictitious form vanished. He then assumed the form of Seeven, and appeared mounted on his bull; but upon grasping a weapon, called *sheva-ustrom*, the fictitious form of Seeven also vanished. Soobramonier suddenly saw a lofty mangoe tree standing before him, and knowing it to be the tyrant, drew his sword and advanced towards the tree to cut it down; but it also vanished. The tyrant Soorapurpana then appeared in his original form, and having attacked the Sawmy Soobramonier, the combat lasted six days, during which time Soobramonier having chased Soorapurpana throughout the seven upper and seven lower logums, the Deverguls, and all the celestial host of Soobramonier, were under the greatest consternation, not knowing where he was. On the sixth day the two combatants re-appeared on the field of battle, when Soobramonier, with the suttee veloydom, gave him a decisive blow on the breast, and split him in two. The monster fell, but the parts of his torn body took the form of a cock and peacock. Soobramonier then, with the view of convincing the tyrant who he was (he being a ray, or essence, of the most infinite and eternal God), suddenly rose and exhibited his godlike form in such a manner, that he filled the universe with his immensity, and having thereby manifested himself to be the immediate essence of the omnipotent and omnipresent supreme Creator, and in so brilliant a manner as far exceeded the meridian sun, the tyrant was immediately shocked at the idea of his having so ignorantly attempted to encounter with the son of the Almighty Seeven, and becoming at that moment filled with wisdom, he approached in the form he assumed, to prostrate himself and petition for pardon. But Soobramonier immediately changed himself into his former shape, as a mighty warrior; this caused a change of sentiment in the breast of Soorapurpana, who, considering Soobramonier as an impostor, flew with amazing swiftness all over the field of battle, and picked the Deverguls and other subordinate divinities; whereupon Soobramonier having shot an *ustrom*, commanding it to seize the cock and peacock, it did so, and brought them both to the presence of Soobramonier, who upon drawing the suttee veloydom to destroy them, Soorapurpana roared, and having submissively declared his ignorance, and confessed his criminality, entreated that his life might be preserved, and that he might be kept as a vehicle for him to ride upon. Soobramonier complied with his earnest desire, and having mounted the peacock, fastened the cock to the flag on the summit of his ruddum, and rode triumphantly into camp. The Trimoorthy and other immortal gods, at this joyful event, accompanied by the holy Reeshees, appeared aloft in the ætherial regions in refulgent majesty, and causing a shower

shower of all manner of scented flowers to fall on the mighty conqueror of the Asurauls, they displayed much joy on the occasion, since the heavens resounded with all manner of music, and the heavenly beauties danced in unison before them.

Soobramonier having thus vanquished Soorapurpana, and subverted his gigantic tyranny, commanded the King of the Seas to fly to the capital of Soorapurpana; and having released the thirty-three crores of Deverguls from slavery and imprisonment, to destroy the whole dominion by an inundation.

The moment Soobramonier was joined by the enslaved Deverguls, he returned triumphantly with all his celestial host (which consisted of 330,000,000 of Daivers) to Sriyenteeporam (Tritchendoor), from whence he sent Deventhren to take possession of his dominion.

Vistnoo, the preserver, then created two most beautiful and radiant females, whom he married to Soobramonier; and after the marriage was over, the gods, and Reshees were permitted to return to their respective places of abode.

Soobramonier was so much delighted with this spot, on account of its being situated on the sea-shore, on account of the Tambrawaney river being close at hand, and on account of its disembodying within five miles of it, that he fixed upon this spot for his residence. The Trimoorthy, and most of the demi-gods, also expressed themselves much pleased with this spot, and promised to remain also and adore him here; but upon observing to Soobramonier that this place was destitute of Brahmins to perform the various poojehs for him, he sent for 2,000 families from Ayotee,* established them at Sriyenteeporam, and enjoining them to believe in him, and to perform at all times the poojehs with fidelity and scrupulous attention, promised to grant their wishes, to preserve and prosper them and their generation, and when they finished their earthly probation, to receive their souls into his paradise.

In the month of Arpasi (October) a feast is annually observed and celebrated in commemoration of Soobramonier's successful war with Soorapurpana, the great giant, once the king of the fourteen *worlds*, and of his defeat and the extirpation of the whole race.

* Far to the north, beyond Benares, which was afterwards the birth-place of Ramah.

S O N N E T.

I DREAMED I saw the human heart expand,
 Like to a hall which opes its portals wide;
 From whence there issued forth a motley band,
 Of various hues and habits. I descried
 Rage, stalking like a lion in his pride,
 With glaring demon-eye: Pity, her hand
 Aye to her cheek upturned, with aspect bland:
 Joy frisking to the lute, as mad with wine;
 Whilst Melancholy seemed to droop and pine
 To see his frolic. Hope tripped blithe along,
 Chaunting aloud a soft responsive song,
 Pointing where pearls and rosy garlands line
 Her sweet seductive path; whilst pale Despair
 Gazed at the way she led, but durst not follow there.

PROJECTS FOR THE INVASION OF INDIA.

THE rupture between Russia and Persia, by inciting public attention in Europe towards the British interests in the East, has revived the question as to the practicability of invading India by a land expedition from Europe. Some journalists in England have recently adverted to this scheme, rather, indeed, for the purpose of exposing its folly: but the writer of the following remarkable article, which has lately appeared in a French paper,* maintains the feasibility of the project, and considers our vulnerability in that remote quarter as affording the means of keeping us in check in Europe:—

A great deal was said, at one period, of a military expedition to India, of which Buonaparte had conceived the idea, and in which Russia and Persia were to concur. Some persons have been inclined to cast doubts upon the project. It is, notwithstanding, certain that the man who found the boundaries of Europe too narrow for him, entered, during the time of his highest power, into secret plans, which proved, beyond a doubt, that he had conceived the idea of striking England at the heart, by overturning her commercial establishments on the Ganges, and throughout the peninsula of India. Whatever doubts may be entertained of the practicability of his bold project, there are none entertained at present of its having been contemplated. We ourselves saw, in 1815, a memorial at that time deposited in the State Paper Office of the Minister of War, entitled "The Campaign of Indostan." We are rather inclined to believe that the declaration of war made in 1812 by Buonaparte against Russia, principally arose from the refusal of the Emperor Alexander to participate in an enterprise, the object of which was, the ruin of the power which, at that time, formed the sole counterpoise to the great empire. If there was any necessity for recurring to proofs which attest the reality of this project, we should find, at least, one in the mission with which General Gardanne was charged to the sovereign of Persia. That ambassador went to Teheran, accompanied by a great number of officers, intended, without doubt, to organize and discipline the Persian army. But the most authentic proof is to be found in the memorial which we have just mentioned, which is probably the same that was recently published, and which contains, not only the plan of the expedition, but the route of the forces that were to carry it into execution, the means of providing for their subsistence, &c.; all of which are detailed with a military precision, the merit of which soldiers only can appreciate. According to this memorial, the expedition was to set out from Asterabad, a city situated at the southern extremity of the Caspian Sea. This point of departure is nearly the same as that formerly chosen by Alexander, and in our time by the last conqueror of India, Tamas-Kouli-Khan. It was intended to take the same route which was followed by the Macedonians and the Persians, namely, that of Candahar and Kaboul, and thus to reach the banks of the Indus. The memorial affirms that, once arrived at that river, the expedition would find that it had surmounted the sole difficulties which space, climate, and deserts, oppose to such an enterprise. Without affecting to undervalue the dangers of so long a march through uninhabited countries, traversed by mountains and rivers difficult to cross, we are compelled to admit, that since these obstacles have been surmounted by a Greek army, at a time when military discipline had not attained all its perfection, it is not impossible that a European army in our days should do as much. At the same time, we know that England believes in the possibility of such an enterprise, and that, for the preservation of her establishments, she does not trust entirely to her army of sepoys. In this respect we look upon the publication of the memorial as useful. It is of some consequence that the British cabinet should know how possible it is to raise against it the discontented population of India; it is good that it should know that, if its policy should create uneasiness in Europe, the latter has merely to frame the wish, in order

to

* *The Quotidienne*, a Paris journal of violent character.

to snatch from Great Britain those possessions whence her commerce derives all its prosperity, and her policy all its arrogance.

Schemes for wresting from England her Eastern possessions have been entertained at various periods since those possessions began to assume the importance they have now acquired in the estimation of European powers. In the reign of Catherine II. of Russia, a plan for the invasion of India was projected, when a rupture between England and Russia was expected. The Emperor Paul seemed seriously (as far as he could be serious) bent upon trying the experiment; and he actually made some arrangements, *upon paper*, with the existing government of France for a conjoint expedition to India. That Buonaparte meditated such a scheme we have ample authority for believing: a writer* who has given us particulars of the confessions of that extraordinary man, at a period when he had no rational motive to disguise his past designs, tells us enough to shew that the scheme had engrossed a large share of his attention, and that he was as firmly convinced of its practicability, as he was of that which was ultimately the cause of his downfall.

The march of Alexander the Great to the western provinces of India, under circumstances which cannot concur again to facilitate the progress of a chief even so peculiarly adapted for conquest as he, proves merely that the scheme of invading India by land from Europe is not physically impossible. It furnishes nothing more in the way of encouragement to a modern general, whose entire arrangements and whose route would probably be altogether different from that of the Macedonian monarch. The composition of the invading army, the nature of the country, the mode of procuring supplies, the species of warfare, the character of the inhabitants of the intervening countries, even the climate and other physical circumstances, in many places, would be totally different (owing to the operation of various causes during the long interval) from what they were at the time when the Macedonian army forced its way from Thrace to the Punjab.

According to the "Memorial" referred to in the passage quoted from the French paper, the joint expedition of French and Russians was to assemble at Asterabad, on the Caspian sea, and to follow the route of Alexander by Candahar and Cabul to the banks of the Indus: *after which*, the obstacles opposed by space, climate, and deserts, it is asserted, would be overcome. The French editor seems to be sensible that such a succinct manner of treating the subject is somewhat ridiculous.

After the difficulties experienced by the ablest geographers in fixing the route of Alexander from Hyrcania (the modern Mazunderan) to the Indus, it is folly to pretend to adopt the line of march of that conqueror as a criterion for succeeding generals. The meagre, superficial, and often erroneous reports of the ancient geographers respecting these regions, have so bewildered the ablest modern writers, that every attempt to delineate the course of the Macedonian conqueror has failed. Major Rennell confesses that it is impossible to follow the line of Alexander's routes on the west of the Indus for want of such unequivocal marks as are to be found in the courses and confluences of the Punjab rivers eastward of the Indus. The commonly received notion is, that he marched from a place in Hyrcania, situate on the southern shore of the Caspian, and passing the Elbourz range of mountains, through Aria (supposed to be Herat), entered Drangiana, and occupied Zarang, the capital of that province, which was situated on the river Etymandrus, or Heel-mund, and

* See Mr. O'Meara's "Voice from St. Helena."

and is supposed to be Jellallabad. After some marches and counter-marches in this quarter, occasioned by conflicts with native tribes, he is supposed to have turned off nearly at right angles with his former route, which was southward, in an easterly direction, to Arachosia, respecting which province and its capital, Arachotus, placed by Ptolemy on a river derived from a lake, no modern geographer can give any probable account. After founding a city, named after himself, in Arachosia, Alexander is conjectured by Major Rennell to have crossed a range of mountains covered with snow, to the valley of Candahar, marching in a north-easterly direction till he reached the cold and level plains of Ghizni. He thence entered the modern Cabul, proceeding northwards through the Paropamisian mountains to the foot of the Indian Caucasus, or Koosh, which some writers suppose he crossed. It is certain that he entered the modern province of Balkh, on the northern side of the mountains. He crossed the Oxus, or Amoo; and after traversing Bactriana and Sogdiana, directed his march to the southward and eastward, and finally arrived on the banks of the river Cophrenes, the western boundary of India, the modern name of which it is fruitless to inquire.

It is unnecessary to trouble our readers with the grounds of our belief that it would be impracticable for an European army at the present time to pursue this course in order to reach Hindoostan. Let those who entertain the fragment of a doubt upon the subject, consult the intelligent travellers, especially Mr. Elphinstone, who have made us acquainted with the existing physical and moral condition of the countries through which the conqueror is conjectured to have marched.

This is the only example upon record which could serve in the way of warrant for indulging a scheme of conquering India by land from Europe; the other instances are those of Oriental princes, who have taken advantage of favourable circumstances, to make irruptions into Hindoostan with armies composed of men adapted by physical habit to its climate and peculiarities. These cases afford no parallel even to that of Alexander, and prove, as before observed, merely that to enter India with an hostile army from a distant country is not physically impossible.

It is extremely difficult for persons who consider the question of the practicability of the invasion, without personal observation of the countries through which an European army will have to pass in its progress to India, and who found their hypotheses upon the reports of travellers alone, to avoid being misled into errors. Col. Macdonald Kinneir, the present envoy at the court of Tehran, who, in the course of his various travels, has had abundant opportunity for reflecting upon the points of consideration in this question, which, he tells us, often employed his attention, has appended to one of his works* a dissertation upon "the invasion of India."

Of all the various plans which have been proposed at different periods for the accomplishment of this bold undertaking, two only, the writer thinks, offer even a distant prospect of success: one is, to follow the track of Alexander and Nadir Shah; the other, to advance through Russia and Bokhara. Before, however, an European leader can tread in the footsteps of the Macedonian and Persian conquerors, the intervening empires of Turkey and Persia must be overthrown, or their governments rendered subservient to the interests of the invaders, either of which preparatory measures would be sufficient to exercise the talents of an Alexander. Supposing the point to be attained,

* Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, Koordistan, &c. in 1813 and 1814.

attained, there are three ways, the writer states, by which an army might be transported from Europe into Persia; the first, by conveying the troops up the Mediterranean, and landing them on the coast of Syria or Cilicia; the second, by crossing the Bosphorus or Dardanelles, and advancing through Anatolia and Armenia; and the third by navigating the Euxine from Constantinople, the Crimea, or the mouths of the Danube, to Trebisond, or some other port on the shore of Mingrelia.

In the first case, the army, when disembarked at Scanderoon or Latakia, might choose one of three routes: first, they might follow the track of the Emperor Julian by crossing the Euphrates (about 286 miles distant) at Bir or Membgiz, and follow the course of that river for about 500 miles, across a dry and barren plain, destitute of corn, cattle, and provisions of any kind, to the vicinity of Bagdad, from whence (crossing the Tigris) the road is open to Hamadan (the ancient Ecbatana) by the pass of Kurend, and thence into Persia, provided the Turks, Koords, and Persians contribute all in their power towards the aid of the army, which must otherwise encounter all the horrors of famine: secondly, the troops might march from Cilicia by Orfa, the ancient Edessa, Merdin, Mosul and the pass of Derbund in Koordistan (about 400 miles), through a country once happy and flourishing, now desert and, generally speaking, uncultivated; the advance of the army from Mosul must depend upon the Koords and Persians: thirdly, the troops may be marched through Cappadocia, Diarbekr, and Armenia; for 340 miles the road, or rather footpath, lies across the rugged steeps of Mount Taurus, at all times impassable for cannon, or any wheel-carriage, and frequently in winter completely blocked up with snow, and impassable in spring from the torrents; from Diarbekr to Erzeroum the distance is 220 miles, the road bad, the country mountainous.

By the second mode of conveyance, through Asia Minor, the troops would have to march 723 miles from Constantinople to Tocat in Anatolia, the country, as well as the climate, the finest in the world, but thinly peopled and badly cultivated, vast tracts of land either lying waste, or being covered with morasses and impervious forests. From Tocat to Erzeroum is about 200 miles, the country mountainous and difficult of passage, particularly by troops encumbered with baggage. The road continues the same from thence to Erivan, twelve days' march for a caravan; from Erivan to Tabreez is fifty-three fursungs, or about 200 miles. Here provisions would be abundant, as Azerbaijan is one of the most productive provinces in Persia.

The third is the most expeditious, convenient, and least expensive mode of conveying an army from Europe into Persia, namely, by embarking at Constantinople and disembarking at Trebisond, marching from thence to Erzeroum, which might be reached in eight or ten days. This journey, which Col. Macdonald Kinneir performed in the month of June, led, he says, over stupendous and rugged mountains covered even then with snow.

All these routes are only practicable by an army unembarrassed by artillery, ammunition, warlike stores, &c.; the transportation of such unwieldy articles over burning plains, steep and rugged cliffs, forests and morasses, it would be madness to attempt.

If it were granted, however, that, by some means or other, an army of 30,000 or 40,000 men,* furnished with artillery, military stores and equipments

* According to the alleged statement of Buonaparte, the plan concerted between the French and Russian governments was, that each was to supply 30,000 troops, and Russia was to provide an additional force of 40,000 Cossacks, as well as camels and other requisites for crossing the desert.

ments of all kinds, were assembled on the eastern frontiers of Irak, and that jealousies and animosities amongst the various tribes throughout that empire were hushed into peace, or absorbed in the contemplation of the mighty project; suppose every province of Persia was exhausted to provide provisions, horses, camels, mules, and other beasts absolutely necessary to convey the baggage, cannon, stores, and even water; there would lie before the army a journey of about 1,200 miles, over vast tracts of uninhabited deserts, and countries destitute in many places of water, corn, pasturage, and forage.

Col. Macdonald thinks it is proved by the surveys of several travellers, that it is impossible for even a small caravan to penetrate to India through the southern parts of Kerman, or through Mekran: the march of the army must therefore lie through Khorasan or Seistan.

The direct route through Khorasan is by Turshish and Herat to Candahar, probably the same followed by Alexander; another is by Meshid and Muro Shahjehan, to Balkh. The former is about 900 miles, leading through a perfectly disorganized country, for the greater part waste and uninhabited. From Herat to Candahar, the country is described as sterile, without wood, corn, or habitation, and in many places destitute even of fresh water. From Candahar to Cabul is 176 miles, from thence to Peshawer 180, and from Peshawer to Attock on the Indus, 50. The other route by Meshed lies through districts for the most part parched and dreary, without food or fuel, and sometimes water, to Muro Shahjehan, upwards of 200 miles, and then for the same distance, and through a similar country, possessed by Tartar tribes inimical alike to Russians and Persians, as far as Balkh. To reach Peshawer, a distance of 500 miles, the Hindoo Coosh must be crossed, through districts occupied by Usbeks and Affghans, who must be either conciliated or conquered. Or instead of advancing from Muro Shahjehan to Balkh, the army might proceed to Cabul, about 550 miles; it would then have to pass through a mountainous though productive country, inhabited by savage and powerful nomade tribes, from thence to the Indus.

The Seistan route is from Yezd to Dizuc, by Bost to Candahar, along the banks of the Heel-mund. The distance is upwards of 700 miles, and the country, from Yezd to Dizuc, a space of 360 miles, has not been traversed by any European for centuries, and is represented by native travellers as a perfect desert. The country between Dizuc and Candahar is in a somewhat better condition.

The invading army might advance from Candahar towards the north of Guzerat, and cross the Indus below Moultan, instead of crossing at Attock, and entering India by the Punjab. The distance is about 350 miles, and the country, which is inhabited by different tribes of Affghans and Baloochees, is flat, intersected by low hills and forests of coppice-wood. The whole of this part is at present the scene of fierce contentions between various chieftains, amongst whom Runjeet Singh, the king of the Punjab, exerts a powerful influence, and would oppose a formidable obstacle to an invading army, of whatever nation it was composed.

There has been another mode projected for conveying an army from Russia to India, namely, to embark the troops on the Caspian, and crossing it, advance to the Oxus, and sail up that river, which is navigable to within three or four days' journey of Balkh; then to march through Bokhara to the Indus. The obstacles in this route are numberless: the Caspian Sea is dangerous at all seasons, without harbours, and so full of shoals, that small vessels only can navigate it. The independent tribes on the eastern shores of that sea, on

the banks of the Oxus, and in the steppes which intervene, would offer a determined resistance to the advance of an army; and the present rulers of Bokhara, Koondooz, and Oorgunj (the former of whom can bring into the field 100,000 horse) would be little likely to co-operate with European invaders. The state of this portion of Asia may be seen from the communication of Mr. Moorcroft published in this journal;* the reports of that lamented traveller afford satisfactory reasons for believing that the progress of an invading army in this direction would be effectually stopped. The whole of these warlike tribes are particularly hostile to the Russian name and nation; vast multitudes of Russians are now slaves in Oorgunj, Bokhara, &c., many of whom are seized even on the shores of the Caspian.

The recent published "*Memoirs of Baber*" throw considerable light upon the geographical character of the countries last mentioned. It is impossible to read the able "Introduction" to that work, without being struck with the extraordinary impediments which nature there opposes to the passage of troops. The changes which have taken place since Baber's time must be for the worse; yet he, "one of the most illustrious men of his age, and one of the most eminent and accomplished princes that ever adorned an Asiatic throne," possessed of advantages which no modern warrior, Oriental or European, can hope to possess, almost despaired, at one period, of succeeding in his project of subduing India. He confessed to his chiefs, when they began to lose heart and to prepare for returning, that "by the labours of many years, after undergoing great hardships, measuring many a toilsome journey, and raising various armies; after exposing himself and his troops to circumstances of great danger, to battle and bloodshed, by the divine favour," he had reached so far on his way.

Let any person ever so little familiar with the details of military operations, consider the obvious difficulties which an army from Europe must encounter on either of these routes, and say whether the project of invading India be practicable: infinite varieties of climate, noxious atmosphere, privations the most intolerable, fatigue and hardship of the severest kind, frequent conflicts—these are the certain perils which will beset the troops. Add to them the contingencies which an army is every where exposed to, diseases, mutiny, defeat, with no hope of succour or reinforcement, and the project will appear calculated to engage only the wildest and most chimerical brain.

Yet have we enumerated but a part of the obstacles to be surmounted before the prize is secured. Suppose an army of Europeans to have reached the Western provinces of India, battered, reduced in individual strength as well as numbers, the conflict for empire is then to commence. An army of 250,000 men, well appointed, well disciplined, commanded by British officers, under whose eye and direction the native troops have combatted successfully even against Europeans, await their approach, fresh and full of spirits. It is not a single victory, nor ten victories, that will overturn the well-compacted power which Great Britain has established in Hindoostan.

It is needless to press the subject further: if any faith is due to the prediction of Buonaparte, that Russia, sooner or later, will deprive us of India, we may wait unconcernedly until some previous changes take place, which time may possibly produce, changes too vast and important to escape our observation, and without which even Europe combined would scarcely succeed in any project for invading India.

* *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxi, pp. 609, 700.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN THE DECCAN.*

THE authorities by whom civil justice was administered were the following; In the country the Potail, over him the Mamlutdar † and Sirsoobadar, ‡ and above all the Peishwa or his minister. Jagheerdars administered justice in their own land; the great ones with little or no interference on the part of the Government. In some towns there was a judicial officer, called the Nyacedaish, who tried causes under the Peishwa's authority; and any person whom the Peishwa pleased to authorize might conduct an investigation, subject to his Highness's confirmation.

If a complaint was made to a Potail, he would send for the person complained of, and if he admitted the debt, would interfere partly as a friend to settle the mode and time of payment. If the debt were disputed, and he and his Koolkurnee could not, by their own influence or sagacity, effect a settlement to the satisfaction of both parties, the Potail assembled a punchayet of inhabitants of the village, who inquired into the matter with very little form, and decided as they thought best; but this decision could not take place without the previous consent of the parties.

If the complainant were refused a punchayet, or disapproved of the decision, or if he thought proper not to apply to the Potail, he went to the Mamlutdar, who proceeded nearly in the same manner as the Potail; with this addition, that he could compel the party complained of to submit to a punchayet, or else make satisfaction to the complainant. When there was a Sirsoobadar, the same process might be repeated with him, or at court, but in all this there was no regular appeal. The superior authority would not revise the decision of the inferior, unless there had been some gross injustice, or reason to suspect corruption; in cases of less purity, that is in almost all cases, the superior was influenced in receiving the appeal by the consideration of the profit promised as a compensation for the trouble.

Though the Government officer endeavoured himself to settle the dispute, and though it rested with him to decide whether or not the case required a punchayet, yet it was reckoned gross injustice to refuse one on a question at all doubtful, and it was always reckoned a sufficient ground for ordering a new investigation when there had been no punchayet.

The punchayet may therefore be considered as the great instrument in the administration of justice, and it is of consequence to determine how the assembly was constituted, what were its powers, and what its method of proceeding, and enforcing or procuring the enforcement of its decrees.

The members of a punchayet were generally selected by the officer of Government, by whom it was granted, with the approbation of the parties, and often at their suggestion; sometimes the parties chose an equal number each, and the officer named an umpire. A person on the part of Government not unfrequently presided at punchayets, especially at Poona, and directed their operations: this officer must, however, be objectionable (?) to the parties. In affairs where Government was concerned, it ordered some of its own officers to investigate the matter, but they were expected to be people not objected to by

* From a Report of the Hon. M. Elphinstone, dated 25th October 1819.

† An officer appointed by Government to superintend the revenue of a large district: in a small district, he was called a Canavisdar.

‡ An officer placed between the Government and the Mamlutdar. His functions related to the revenue, but they differed in different provinces.

by the other party. The members were people of the same situation in life as the parties, or people likely to understand the subject of discussion: as bankers in a matter of account; Daismooks and Daispandeas, when the suit was about land. Their number was never less than five, but it has been known to be as great as fifty. The number was required to be odd. It generally met at the house of the officer who summoned it.

In villages, the Potail got some of the most intelligent and impartial Ryots to sit under a tree, or in the temple or choultry: nobody attended on the part of the Government; and as the submission of the parties was voluntary, their wishes were, of course, more attended to than elsewhere. The consent of the members, however, was every way reckoned essential to a punchayet, and the first act of the meeting was to take a razecnamah, or acknowledgment, of such a consent. Security was also not unfrequently taken for the parties complying with the award of the punchayet. In petty disputes in villages, the parties gave two straws in token of submission, instead of a written razecnamah.

It might be expected that so burdensome a duty would not be willingly undertaken, especially as there was no authorized fee to be gained by it; but, besides the compliment of being selected by the parties, there was the hope of presents from one or both, which it was not disgraceful to take, unless to promote injustice. The parties likewise entreated the persons they wished to accept the office, and the officer of Government added his authority. It was, moreover, reckoned disgracefully selfish to refuse to serve on a punchayet, and as the man who was asked to be a member to-day might be a suitor to-morrow, he was obliged to afford the assistance which he was likely to require. It was rare, therefore, for people to refuse to serve unless they had a good excuse.

It was more difficult to procure their regular attendance when appointed, and this was generally effected by the entreaties of the party interested. The magistrates also sent Peons and injunctions to compel the presence of a person who had once agreed to become a member, and although he would receive a reasonable excuse, yet if he were really anxious for the speedy decision of the cause, he seldom failed in procuring attendance; besides, there was no precision about the number of members required to attend, as long as the parties were satisfied, all was thought to be regular enough. When an absent member returned, the past proceedings could be explained to him, and any further inquiry he desired carried on.

When the punchayet was assembled, if the defendant failed to attend, the punchayet applied to the officer, under whose authority it sat, to summon him, unless a Carcoon or a Peon had already been attached to it to perform such duties, on the part of the Government; or the plaintiff, by constant demands and other modes of importunity, wearied him into a submission. When the officer of Government had to compel his attendance, he sent a summons, or if that failed, placed a Peon over him, whom he was obliged to maintain, and imposed a fine of a certain sum a day till he appeared. The plaintiff's complaint was then read, and the defendant's answer received; a replication and a rejoinder were sometimes added, and the parties were cross-questioned by the punchayet as long as they thought it necessary. At that time the parties were kept at a distance from their friends, but afterwards they might assist them as much as they chose. A man might, if it were inconvenient for him to attend, send a Carcoon in his service, or a relation; but the trade of a Vakeel is not known. Accounts, and other written evidence, were called for after the examination

examination of the parties, and likewise oral evidence, when written failed; but a great preference was given to the evidence of written documents. The witnesses seem to have been examined and cross-examined with great care; but the substance only of their evidence was taken down briefly without the questions, and generally in their own hand, if they could write. The natives have not the same deference for testimony that we have; they allow a witness no more credit than his situation and character and connexion with the case entitle him to; they also lay great stress on his manner and appearance while giving his testimony. Oaths were seldom imposed, unless there were reason to suspect the veracity of the witness, and then great pains were taken to make them solemn.

When this examination was concluded, the punchayet, after debating on the case, drew up an award (which was termed *sarounsh* or summary), in which they gave the substance of the complaint and answer, an abstract of each of the documents presented on either side, a summary of the oral evidence on either side, with their own decision on the whole. A copy of the award was given to the successful party, and to the loser, if he required it; another copy was deposited with the officer of Government. In villages there was much less form; the punchayet was often conducted in the way of conversation, and nothing was written but the decision, and sometimes not even that. In important cases, however, all the usual writing was performed by the Koolkurnee.

Throughout the whole proceedings, the punchayets appear to have been guided by their own notions of justice, founded, no doubt, on the Hindoo law, and modified by the custom of the country. They consulted no books, and it was only on particular points immediately connected with the Hindoo law, such as marriage or succession, that they referred to a Shastree for his opinion.

On the report of the punchayet the officer of Government proceeded to confirm and enforce its decree, the punchayet having no executive power of its own. From this cause frequent references to the Magistrate were required, and he was given a considerable influence on the progress of the trial.

If either party objected at this stage, and shewed good reasons why the award should be set aside, the officer under whose authority it sat might require it to revise its sentence, or even grant a new punchayet; but this was not reckoned proper unless corruption were strongly suspected.

No other notice was taken of corruption; unless in such cases the decision of a punchayet was always respected, as the proverbial expression of *punch prumaishur* (a punchayet is God Almighty) fully testifies.

Even after an award was confirmed, an appeal lay to a higher authority, and a new punchayet might be granted; even a new Mamlutdar might revise the proceedings under his predecessor. This was probably a stretch of power, but every thing under the Mahrattas was so irregular and arbitrary that the limits of just authority can with difficulty be traced.

In enforcing the decision, much of course depended on the power of the Magistrate. If a Potal found the party who gained the cause could not recover his due by the modes of private compulsion hereafter described, he applied to the Mamlutdar to interpose his authority; and in cases where that was insufficient, the Mamlutdar applied to the Government.

It was in this manner that ordinary disputes were settled. Those about boundaries, which are extremely frequent (except in Candeish), were settled by a punchayet composed of Daismooks, Daispandies, Potails, and Koolkurnees, assisted by the Mhows of the disputing villages, who are the established guardians of land-marks and boundaries. They are also very frequently
adjusted

adjusted by ordeal, one mode of which is, for the Potail to walk along the disputed boundary, bearing on his head a clod composed of the soil of both villages kneaded up with various strange ingredients, and consecrated by many superstitious ceremonies; if it hold together, the justice of his claims is established, and if it break, he loses his cause. Many other sorts of ordeal are also performed; with boiling oil, or by taking an oath and imprecating certain curses, if it should be false. If no evil occur within a fixed time, the Gods are conceived to have decided in the swearer's favour.

These ordeals were not uncommon in all cases as well as in boundary disputes, but chiefly when other means of ascertaining the truth had failed.

Disputes about caste were settled by the caste, unless when a complaint of unjust expulsion took place, when the Government ordered a punchayet of respectable persons of the caste from an unprejudiced part of the country.

As it has been shewn that punchayets had no powers of their own, and were moreover somewhat inert, it is necessary to examine the machinery by which they were kept in motion, and their resolutions carried into effect. It has been observed that in the country the Mamlutdars, and the Potails under their authority, performed that duty. In some few towns there also were officers of justice called Nyaeadaish. The proceedings of all these officers were, of course, very irregular; but the model may be learned by observing the proceedings of the Nyaeadaish at Poona, during the long period when Ram Shastree was at the head of that court, and when Nana Furnavees was minister and regent; this was confessedly the period when the Mahratta Government was in the highest perfection, and Ram Shastree is to this day celebrated for his talents and integrity. A full account of that court is given by Mr. Lumsden, in his report of January 24th, from which much of what follows is extracted. Ram Shastree had several deputies, two of whom were almost as famous as himself, and it was by their assistance chiefly that his business was conducted.

On receiving a complaint, a Peon or a Carcoon from Ram Shastree, or from Nana Furnavees, according to the consequence of the person, was sent to summon, or to invite him to attend at Ram Shastree's. If this was refused, positive orders were repeated by Nana Furnavees, and in the event of obstinate non-attendance, the house or lands of the defendant would be sequestered till he appeared.

In case of non-appearance from absence, trial, after many indulgent delays, went on, and the absence of the party was recorded, that he might have a new trial on his return if he accounted for his absence; in cases of land no decision was final in a man's absence. Evidence was summoned in the same form as the defendant, and if the witness were poor the person who summoned him paid his expenses. If the witness lived at a distance, or if attendance were inconvenient, a deputation from the court with some person from the parties was sent to take his evidence, and the Mamlutdar gave his aid to the process; or, if the witness lived very far off, a letter was written requesting him to state the facts required. When the witness was a man of rank, a deputation would be sent to him from the Government, accompanied by parties who went as supplicants for his aid, rather than as checks on his misstatement, and he was solicited to relate what he knew, which was repeated in the court. Even if the witness were not of such rank as to prevent his coming to the court, still if he were a man of any consequence, he was received as a visitor, and the questions were put to him in the way of conversation, and with all the usual forms of civility.

The punchayets were more frequently named by the parties than the Judge; but Ram Shastree and his deputies seem frequently to have presided at the trial, the punchayet performing nearly the same functions as a jury in England. A good deal of the investigation seems to have been intrusted to Ram Shastree's Carcoons, who reported to him and the punchayet, and in the decree the names of the members of the punchayet are not mentioned, even when it is merely a repetition of their award. The decision was always in the Peishwa's name, and in all cases of magnitude required his signature; all cases relating to land were of this description, and the same holds all over the country where claims to land are considered more immediately under the superintendence of Government. It was not unusual in the country, as well as in Poona, for a Government officer to receive the complaint and answer, with the documents and the written evidence of witnesses, and lay the whole in this shape before the punchayet, who could call for more evidence if they required it. Much time must have been saved by this arrangement; but it gave the officer of Government considerable opportunities of imposing on the punchayet. The members of the punchayet received no fee; but when they had much trouble the winner of the suit made them openly a present for their pains.

A sum of money was likewise levied for the Government from the winner, under the name of Kerkee, which I believe means congratulatory offering, and from the loser under the name of gonagharry, or fine. These gonagharries varied with the means of litigants; but in revenue accounts, I observe, that one-fourth of the property is always put down as the price paid for justice by the plaintiff when he wins his cause.

The plaintiff losing his cause was obliged to pay the expenses of the defendant, if the latter were poor.

No regular monthly or other returns of causes decided were made out.

When a cause was decided against the defendant the court settled the mode of payment, with reference to his circumstances, either ordering immediate payment or directing payment by instalments, or granting the debtor, if entirely destitute of the means of payment, an exemption from the demands of his creditor for a certain number of years.

When a matter had once come to a trial, it was always expected that Government should enforce the decision; but with the irregularity so characteristic of the Mahrattas, the plaintiff was often permitted to enforce them himself: and this was effected by means of the system called tukkaza, which though it strictly means only dunning, is here employed for every thing, from simple importunity up to placing a guard over a man, preventing his eating, tying him neck and heels, or making him stand on one leg with a heavy stone on his head under a vertical sun.

It is remarkable that in all claims (except for land), when the plaintiff has the power, this tukkaza is the first step in the suit, and it is not until the person who suffers by it complains of excessive or unjust tukkaza that the Government takes any concern in the cause. This in some measure accounts for the ready acquiescence of defendants in the nomination of punchayets, &c., and it is, indeed, employed intentionally as a means of accomplishing that end. When Government enforced the debt, it used nearly the same severities as individuals; it also seized and sold the property of the debtor, but generally spared his house, and took care not to reduce him entirely to ruin. It likewise often fixed instalments, by which his debt was gradually to be liquidated.

People were never put in any public prison for private debt, though sometimes confined or tormented by the creditor at his house, or in that of his patron, and in rare cases, when agreed on in the bond, made to serve him till the amount of their nominal wages equalled the debt.

Fair bankrupts seem to have been let off pretty nearly as with us; fraudulent ones were made to pay when discovered, notwithstanding previous release.

The great subjects of litigation are stated in the replies of the local officers to my queries to be, boundary disputes; division of property in the separation of families; inheritance to land, which is perhaps the greatest source of litigation throughout the whole country, even in Candeish, where waste land is so abundant. Debts to bankers are also frequent subjects for suits.

The Judicial system that has just been described is evidently liable to great objection, and accordingly, in the best of times, its success seems to have been very imperfect. There was no regular administration of justice; no certain means of filing a suit, and no fixed rules of proceeding after it had been filed. It vested the officer of Government applied to, to receive a complaint or to neglect it altogether. The reception of an appeal from his injustice equally depended on the arbitrary will of his superior. The other occupations of these officers rendered it difficult for them to attend to judicial affairs, even if well disposed, and these occupations increasing with the rank of the officer, the Peishwa (or the minister), who was the main spring of the whole machine, must have been nearly inaccessible to all men, and entirely so to the poor. The power of the local officer must also have had a tendency to check appeals, and even to restrain the demand for punchayets, in cases where he was desirous of deciding in person, and this desire would chiefly be felt in cases where he had an inclination to befriend one party, or where he hoped to make something by selling his favour to both. In short, there can be little doubt of the difficulty of getting justice unless by means of bribery or of powerful friends.

The punchayets themselves were open to corruption and to partiality, and when free from those stains, they were still slow and feeble in their motions, and uncertain in their resolutions. When the punchayet was assembled, which from its interference with the pursuits and interests of the members must have been a matter of difficult and rare occurrence, it had not sufficient powers to seize the defendant, to summon the witnesses, or to compel the production of documents; in the event of any opposition it must apply to the officer of Government, and thus, besides unavoidable delay, it was exposed to constant obstruction from his indolence and want of leisure, and even from his corruption. If a deputy of the Government officer sat with it to execute those duties, it was still liable to be obstructed from corruption, and was besides exposed to the influence of the Carcoon who presided. When it had got possession of the evidence, the members were not calculated to decide on nice or intricate causes, and if they were perplexed, they met without coming to a decision, or allowed the matter to lie over until some circumstance prevented the necessity of meeting any more. Very great delay took place from these causes, and trials were often left entirely unfinished. When members were chosen by the parties and interested in their cause, they were rather advocates than judges, and their disputes produced as much delay as the neglect of the others. When they were impartial they were indifferent and irresolute, unless some member, and very likely one who was stimulated into activity by a bribe, took the trouble of deciding off the hands of his colleagues, and procured their consent to a decision of his own. When their award was signed,

signed, the punchayet dissolved, and their decree remained with the local officer to enforce or neglect, as he chose. Where so much was left arbitrary, there was, of course, much corruption, and it is very frequent now to have a complaint from a man who has a decision of old standing (even from the Nyaeedaish at Poona), which he has not been able to get enforced. Even when the decree of a punchayet was past and executed, one would think it must, from the way in which the assembly was constituted, have had little good effect beyond the case it had tried; for as there were no written laws, and as punchayets were composed of men of different habits and condition, their awards must be supposed to have varied, so as to afford no great certainty beforehand as to the decision to which any punchayet would come, and this uncertainty must have led unceasingly to new litigation. All accounts, it must be owned, agree in representing the knowledge of the common people in the customary law of their country, and consequently the uniformity of their decisions when formed into punchayets is far beyond what could be expected; but the inconvenience alluded to must still, to a certain extent, have existed. The want of principle in the rulers was another cause of uncertainty and litigation. No decision was final; a new Mamlutdar or a new minister might take up a cause his predecessor had decided; the same man might revise his own decisions from corrupt motives, and there was as much difficulty in being exempt from an unjust revision as it has already been shewn there was in obtaining a just one.

But with all these defects the Mahratta country flourished, and the people seem to have been exempt from some of the evils which exist under our more perfect government; there must, therefore, have been some advantages in the system to counterbalance its obvious defects, and most of them appear to me to have originated in one fact, that the Government, although it did little to obtain justice for the people, left them the means of procuring it for themselves. The advantage of this was particularly felt among the lower orders, who were most out of reach of their rulers, and most apt to be neglected under all governments. By means of the punchayet they were enabled to effect a tolerable dispensation of justice among themselves, and it happens that most of the objections above stated to that institution do not apply in their case.

A Pottail was restrained from exercising oppression both by the fear of the Mamlutdar and by the inconvenience of offending the society in which he lived, and when both parties were disposed to a punchayet, he had no interest in refusing his assistance to assemble one. A punchayet can scarcely be perplexed in the simple causes that arise under its own eyes, nor can it easily give a corrupt decision when all the neighbourhood know the merits of the case. Defendants, witnesses, and members are all within the narrow compass of a village, and where all are kept from earning their daily bread during the discussion, there is not likely to be much needless complaint or affected delay.

This branch of the native system, therefore, is excellent for the settlement of the disputes of the Ryots among themselves, but it is of no use in protecting them from the oppression of their superiors, and it is evident that the plan of leaving the people to themselves could never have been sufficient for that purpose. But here another principle came into operation: the whole of the Government revenue being derived from the Ryot, it was the obvious interest of Government and its agents to protect him, and prevent his being exposed to any exactions but their own. The exactions of Government were limited in good times by the conviction, that the best way to enrich itself was

to spare the Ryots; and those of its agents, by the common interest of government and the Ryot, in restraining their depredations. By these principles, while the native Government was good, its Ryots were tolerably protected both from the injustice of their neighbours and tyranny of their superiors, and that class is the most numerous, most important, and most deserving portion of the community.

It was in the class above this that the defects of the judicial system were most felt, and even there they had some advantages. As the great fault of Government was its inertness, people were at least secure from its over-activity. A Government officer might be induced by a bribe to harass an individual under colour of justice, but he could not be compelled by the mere filing a petition to involve those under his jurisdiction in all the vexations of a lawsuit. Even when bribed he could not do much more than harass the individual; for the right to demand a punchayet was a bar to arbitrary decrees, and although he might reject or evade the demand, yet the frequent occurrence of a course so contrary to public opinion could not escape his superiors if at all inclined to do justice.

The inertness of Government was counteracted by various expedients which, though objectionable in themselves, supplied the place of better principles. These were private redress, patronage, and presents. The first occupies the same place in civil justice that private revenge does in criminal among still ruder nations. It is this which is called tukkaza by the Mahrattas, and which has already been mentioned as so important in bringing on a trial. If a man have a demand from his inferior or his equal, he places him under restraint, prevents his leaving his house or eating, and even compels him to sit in the sun until he comes to some accommodation. If the debtor were a superior, the creditors had first recourse to supplications, and appeals to the honour and sense of shame of the other party; he laid himself on his threshold, threw himself in his road, clamoured before his door, or he employed others to do all this for him; he would even sit down and fast before the debtor's door, during which time the other was compelled to fast also; or he would appeal to the gods and invoke their curses upon the person by whom he was injured. It was a point of honour with the natives not to disturb the authors of these importunities as long as they were just, and some satisfaction was generally procured by means of them. If they were unjust, the party thus harassed naturally concurred with the plaintiff in the wish of a punchayet, and thus an object was obtained which might not have been gained from the indolence of the Magistrate. Similar means were employed to extort justice from the ruling power; standing before the residence of the great man, assailing him with clamour, holding up a torch before him by daylight, pouring water without ceasing on the statues of the gods. These extreme measures when resorted to seldom failed to obtain a hearing even under Bajee Rao; and there was the still more powerful expedient both for recovering a debt or for obtaining justice, to get the whole caste, village, or trade, to join in performing the above ceremonies until the demand of one of its members were satisfied.

The next means of obtaining justice was by patronage. If a poor man had a master or landlord, a great neighbour, or any great connexion; or if he had a relation who had a similar claim on a great man, he could interest him in his favour, and procure his friendly intercession with the debtor; his application to the friends of the latter; or, finally, his interest with the public authority to obtain justice for his client. This principle was not so oppressive as it seems at first sight, or as it must have been if it had been partial; for it was so extended,

ed, that scarcely any man was without some guardian of his interests. Both sides in a cause were thus brought nearly equal, and the effect of the interference of their patrons was to stimulate the system, which might otherwise have stood still.

If this resource failed, a present, or the promise of a present, to the public authority, or those who had weight with him, would be efficacious: the fee of one-fourth of all property gained in law-suits was in fact a standing bribe, to invite the assistance of the Magistrate.

The number of persons who could grant punchayets also expedited business. Besides the Nyacedaish, and the numerous Mamlutdars and Jagheerdars, many people of consequence could hold punchayets, under the express or implied authority of the Peishwa, and every chief settled the disputes of his own retainers, whether among themselves or with others of the lower and middle classes. A great number of disputes were also settled by private arbitration; and their proceedings in the event of an appeal were treated by the Government with the same considerations as those of punchayets held under its own authority.

Thus some sort of justice was obtained; and it was less impure than might be expected from the sources by which it was supplied, because public opinion, and the authority of the Magistrates, set bounds to tukkaza, and the institution of punchayets was a restraint on patronage and bribery.

The punchayet itself, although in all but village causes it had the defects before ascribed to it, possessed many advantages. Though each might be slow, the number that could sit at a time, even under the superintendence of one person, must have enabled them to decide many causes. The intimate acquaintance of the members with the subject in dispute, and in many cases with the characters of the parties, must have made their decisions frequently correct; and it was an advantage of incalculable value in that mode of trial that the judges, being drawn from the body of the people, could act on no principles that were not generally understood; a circumstance which, by preventing uncertainty and obscurity in the law, struck at the very root of litigation. The liability of punchayets to corruption was checked by the circumstance that it did not so frequently happen to one man to be a member as to make venality very profitable, while the parties and the members being of his own class, he was much exposed to detection and loss of character: accordingly, the punchayets appear, even after the corrupt reign of Bajee Rao, to have retained in a great degree the confidence of the people, and they do not appear to have been unworthy of their good opinion. All the answers to my queries (except those of the Collector of Ahmednuggur) give them a very favourable character; and Mr. Chaplin, in particular, is of opinion, that in most instances their statement of the evidence is succinct and clear, their reasoning on it solid and perspicuous, and their decision, in a plurality of cases, just and impartial.

Their grand defect was procrastination; and to counteract it the suitors had recourse to the same remedies as with people in power, importunity, intercession of patrons, and sometimes, no doubt, to promises, fees, and bribes.

It is impossible to form very clear notions on the general result of this administration, either as to its despatch of causes, the degree of justice actually administered by it, or its effect on the character of the people; but I should conjecture that simple causes were speedily decided, and complicated ones very slowly. The Nyacedaish principally tried the latter description, and in twenty years it filed no less than 1,400 causes, of which it is believed that one-half

half were never decided. Punchayets appear generally to have given just decisions; but men in power could obstruct a reference to those assemblies, and could prevent the execution of their decrees. That justice was often denied, or injustice committed, appears from the frequency of thullee, which is a term for robbery, arson, and even murder, committed to oblige a village or Government officer to satisfy the claims of the perpetrator. This crime is commonest to the southward of the Kistna, but murders on account of disputes about landed property are every where frequent. With regard to its effect on the character of the people, the Ryots seem in most respects simple and honest: but there is no regard for truth, or respect for an oath, throughout the whole community; and forgery, intrigue, and deceit are carried to the highest pitch among the Potails, Koolkurnees, and all who have much opportunity of practising those iniquities. There is no punishment for perjury or forgery. In an award of a punchayet, it appears that thirty-three persons entered into an engagement to swear to any thing that one of the parties might dictate, and for this complicated offence they were mildly reprimanded by the Nyacedaish. Litigiousness does not seem to have been at all prevalent, unless the obstinacy with which people adhered to any claims to landed property can be brought under that head.

Such are the advantages and disadvantages of the native administration of justice which are to be weighed against those of the plan adopted in our provinces. If we were obliged to take them as they stood under the native government, the scale could probably soon be turned; but as it is possible to invigorate the system and to remove its worst abuses, the question is not so easily decided. The most striking advantages in our plan appear to be, that the laws are fixed, and that as means are taken to promulgate them, they may be known to every one; that the decisions of the Adawlut being always on fixed principles, may always be foreseen; that there is a regular and certain mode of obtaining redress; that the decision on each separate case is more speedy than in any native court, and that it is more certain of being enforced; that justice may be obtained by means of the Adawlut, even from officers of Government or from Government itself; that the Judges are pure, and their purity and correctness are guarded by appeals; and that the whole system is steady and uniform, and is not liable to be biassed in its motions by fear or affection, policy or respect.

On the other hand, it appears that, although the Regulations are promulgated, yet as they are entirely new to the people of India, a long time must pass before they can be generally known, and as both they and the decisions of the court are founded on European notions, a still longer period must elapse before their principles can be at all understood; that this obscurity of itself throws all questions relating to property into doubt and produces litigation, which is further promoted by the existence of a class of men rendered necessary by the numerous technical difficulties of our law, whose subsistence depends on the abundance of law-suits; that by these means an accumulation of suits takes place, which renders the speedy decision of the Adawlut of no avail; that the facility given to appeals takes away from the advantage of its rigour in enforcing decrees, and renders it on the whole, in many cases, more feeble and dilatory than even the punchayet, while in others it acts with a sternness and indifference to rank and circumstances, very grating to the feelings of the natives; that its control over the public officers lessens their power without removing the principle of despotism in the Government, or the habits engendered by that principle in the people, and that by weakening one part

part of the machine without altering the rest, it produces derangement and confusion throughout the whole; that the remoteness of the Adawlut prevents the access of the common people; and that if Moonsiffs, with fees, Vakeels, &c., be adopted to remedy this evil, they are not exempt from the corruption of the native system, while they occasion in a remarkable degree the litigious spirit peculiar to ours.

This view of the Adawlut is taken from the reports drawn up in Bengal, and it is possible that many of the defects described may originate in the revenue system, in the voluminousness of the Regulations, or in other extrinsic circumstances, a supposition which appears to be supported by the state of the courts under Bombay, where most of the evils alluded to are said to be still unfelt; but enough will remain to satisfy us that the chance of attaining or approaching to perfection, is as small under our own plan as under that of the natives; that on either plan we must submit to many inconveniences and many abuses, and that no very sudden improvement is to be looked for in the actual state of things. If this be the case, it becomes of the first consequence to cherish whatever there is good in the existing system, and to attempt no innovation that can injure the principle now in force, since it is so uncertain whether we can introduce better in their room.

THE EAST-INDIA MEDICAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Your correspondent, "A Retired Surgeon," has not *fully* shewn the difference of the rates of remuneration to the clerical and medical establishments; nor has he fully stated the advantages of the civil servants. It may be said that there are situations of emolument open to the medical service, which is true, but open only to a few, and that through interest. The general advantages of the services, and the *fixed* sums for furloughs and retirement, are the criteria for judging of the relative advantages, and I feel convinced that the members of the medical establishment would rejoice to be put on the footing of the clerical establishment, as to period of service, rates of pay on furlough, and retirement; I am not aware of any just reason that can be offered why they should not.

Furlough.

Civilian's allowance on furlough, after ten years.....	£500	0
Chaplain's ditto, after seven years	300	0
Military or medical officer's ditto, after ten years	96	0

Retirement.

Civilians may retire after twenty-two years' service, on an annuity, receivable in rotation, of.....	1,000	0
A military officer may retire on sums from £300 a year to	1,200	0
A chaplain retires after fifteen years on an annuity of.....	300	0
A medical officer cannot attain the same pension in less than twenty-seven years, previous to which he may retire (after seventeen years' residence) on	192	12

Or he may, by remaining thirty-two years, obtain £500 a year, but he can never obtain more than this, which is less than half the sum received by a colonel of a regiment.

London,
February 8th, 1827.

A MEDICAL OFFICER ON FURLOUGH.

COLONIZATION IN THE EAST.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: So interesting is the subject of emigration at the present moment, that I beg to offer a few remarks upon that and other subjects in connexion with it.

Colonization of our Indian territories was recommended some short time back; but the idea of peopling a country swarming with 150 millions of inhabitants, appeared to me completely at variance with sense. I now perceive it is recommended to colonize Tenaserim, which is not so absurd a speculation as the former, on account of the scanty population; but still it is a hot climate, and, having myself had a spell in the tropics, I may, without presumption, mention a few facts concerning climate.

Let us suppose a colony of Britons arrived at some port in Tenaserim, taking it for granted that no rich emigrants are among them, but that they are all of the middling or labouring classes: they must of necessity clear ground and build houses themselves, for they could not afford to hire the natives to do it, even supposing there should be any natives at the spot fixed on. After this, the colonists would have to prepare ground for their farms or plantations; and here is the tug of war. Europeans are unequal to the fatigues and sufferings of downright continual daily hard labour in a hot climate; for, although our English soldiers undergo fatiguing marches and labour during harassing campaigns in India and Africa, yet their employment, with its occasional intervals of halts and rest, and their minds being continually kept alive with the interest inspired by the scenes of their profession, is widely different from that of poor agricultural labourers who emigrate, and who would have to earn their daily food by continual daily hard work, without a glimpse of relaxation; frequently dispirited with poor fare: besides they would soon sink into apathy and listlessness after the novelty of the change was worn off. I have dug, I have planted, and gardened, in India; and although I was a stronger man than many of the natives, yet I found I could neither cope with them in bearing the sun, in quantity of work performed, or in continuance at it: it is true I was not brought up to hard manual labour, but what I did, I did with the strength of a European, for a short period, as an amusement; but had I, or any other white man, gone out daily to work with a mommati in the fields under a vertical sun, a violent fever would soon have terminated my mortal career; and this is the fate, I confidently predict, will attend most or all who emigrate to Tenaserim. However, there is nothing like trying the experiment, which I shall be glad to see attended with success: should it take place, I trust our people will act prudently, and avoid those occasions which cause fever; such as *inordinate fatigue, unless exposure to the mid-day sun and the heavy dews of night, sitting or lying in cool draughts of wind when exceedingly heated and fatigued*; owing to which I have known several of my friends attacked with a fever, of many months' continuance with some, and, I regret to say, fatal to others.

But a country the most nearly assimilating in climate to England is where emigration ought to have more encouragement than it does, and that country is Australia: for, although a warm climate, its summer is milder than the heat

* It is astonishing how some people are blinded by their prejudices, how some of our great men can cherish that darling of their hopes, Canada; in defiance of the most staring conclusions. Setting aside the severity of a six months' winter, we are imperceptibly adding to the wealth of a near and unfriendly nation,

heat of India, and its winter is milder than that of England; and were we to surround its coasts with new colonies, they could, being all members of one family, assist each other by means of small coasting vessels, which in process of time might grow into a trade of higher importance as well as a nursery for seamen.

But there exists a very natural prejudice among our poorer fellow-subjects against mixing with convicts. I would therefore suggest that no more convicts be sent to Sydney or Hobart Town, and that other penal settlements be established at a considerable distance from those ports.

It seems desirable to fix upon situations for new settlements about the 25th degree of S. latitude, say Shark's Bay, in the rear of Isle Dorre, and another bay in the rear of Dirk Hartog's island: these being at too great a distance from the old establishments to present any encouragement to convicts to desert. But here a new question presents itself; that part of New Holland being claimed by the Dutch, it would be necessary to obtain it from them, either by purchase or exchange. This subject was brought to the notice of His Majesty's government long since, as New Holland is locally more fit to belong exclusively to England than to be shared by different nations; for if ever there should be any foreign colonies intermixed with our own, it would be productive of endless broils; and it is morally certain they would fall an easy prey to us on the first breaking out of a war.

That part of New Holland claimed by the Dutch is not, and never will be, of any use to that nation, whose eastern possessions will always require their whole power to keep; in fact, the Dutch have got more colonies already in that quarter than they can well manage. Nor would new Holland benefit the French any more than the Dutch, for the purpose of colonization; as neither of those nations is so overburdened with population as England.

One more hint and I have done.—While private societies are prosecuting discoveries at a great expense among the savage nations and in the devouring climate of Africa, it seems surprising that that most interesting portion of the globe, New Holland, should remain an enigma in this enquiring and enterprising age; a country, too, in which there are few inhabitants, and those almost as simple and inoffensive as primitive nature can make them. If the French had colonies there, that nation would have set us a better example. A new penal settlement on the western coast, and another at or near Encounter Bay in Bass's Straits (where it is conjectured by some scientific men the mouths of the Lachlan river are stopped up by bars*), would be safe and convenient points for fresh travellers to set out from for the interior; and a few months would lay open to us, not only the curious topography of that country, but a rich accession to natural history.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

T. J. M.

February 1827.

nation, by every individual whom we send out to Canada: as, in the common course of events, they will become alienated from the country of their birth in consequence of being so near a republican atmosphere, which can never be the case in Australia. Nothing can prevent a certain nation from arriving at a power which will, ere long, bid us defiance on that side the water; while on the other hand Canada is not a climate conducive to the increase of population in the same ratio. The future result must be palpable to the most benighted understanding.

* Travellers have proceeded in the direction of Encounter Bay to within forty miles of the sea, and reported that "the view from the top of a high hill sea-ward, presented an uninterrupted flat country, thickly covered with wood, in which they could see no traces of a river." But this cannot be received as any proof of there being no river, or that the Lachlan does not flow (having its course through the fenmy and inundated country) in that direction after a very winding course; for I have myself come suddenly upon a fine river in the thickest woods in Travancore, where I least expected to see such a beautiful sight. The great height of the trees and their luxuriant tops, in tropical countries, almost blind the inequalities of the ground, and, to use the words of a Ceylon traveller, only present a bird's-eye view of "an ocean of wood."

THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF CEYLON.

THE observation, that the early history of all nations is enveloped in obscurity, is sufficiently trite: it applies, however, with peculiar force to those of Asia. In the East, the birth-place of fiction, history has not even yet disowned a connection with fable: the occurrences of early times especially are there incorporated with superstitious legends, or absurd romances, which could we obtain a clue to their origin, would perhaps be found to be entitled to some degree of veneration even from the modern philosophers of the West, from their retaining and perpetuating remote facts which time must otherwise have effaced: as connoisseurs prize the precious *œrugo* which preserves, whilst it conceals, the impression and legend of a coin.

Various attempts have been made to penetrate the mystery which overhangs the ancient history of Ceylon: no satisfactory result has, however, yet been obtained, nor has any probable origin been assigned to the inhabitants of that island, founded upon authentic data. As every contribution, however small, to an end so desirable as the discovery of the ancient history of Ceylon, cannot but possess some interest, we rejoice at being enabled to insert an extract from an account of the island by Diego de Louta, writer to the King of Portugal at Goa, and one of the early Portuguese historians of Ceylon. We are indebted for this contribution to a gentleman who once filled a high post in that island, on the natives of which he conferred a valuable political boon, and who enjoyed facilities of acquiring information of every kind respecting its history, which he is ever ready to impart.

According to the modern tradition of the Candian Priests,* Ceylon was peopled from the continent. They state that, about 2,300 lunar years previous to the year 1769 (when these priests were interrogated upon the subject by the Dutch governor of the island), a prince called Wijaya Raja, eldest son of the Emperor Sinbaha, Emperor of Lala in Dambodiva, landed in Ceylon, then called Lanka or Lakdiwa, at the head of 700 giants, under the conduct of the all-perfect Buddhoo, and expelled the devils by whom the island was then inhabited. The prince founded a city named Tambraparnim, and his posterity reigned in Ceylon until the period above referred to, comprehending a series of 179 kings, including himself and the then reigning monarch. The place from which the expedition came is said to be Siam, from whence the priests of Ceylon deduce the origin of the Cingalese. The *Ramayana* relates that the conquest of this island was made by Rama, king of Oude, with an army of gigantic monks!

The account given by Diego de Louta, who states that he derived it from histories written by Cingalese, in the possession of some of the princes of Ceylon who came from that island to Goa, represents that, 500 years before Christ, it was peopled from Tenaserim, "a kingdom which was the greatest in all the East, extending from the Ganges to Cochin China, and through the mountains to the north." The king of this extensive empire, whose name was Ayota, had a son called Riga Rayah, or Affrigia Rayah, the heir to his crown, whose character was so dissolute, profligate, and cruel, that he excited discontent amongst his father's subjects, who complained of his multiplied acts of atrocity, and demanded justice. The King, finding his son incorrigible, notwithstanding his frequent admonitions, secretly collected a number of vessels, and ordered them to be furnished with provisions and necessities: when all was ready, he seized his son, and placed him on board one of the ships. It was a custom in this country for all the male children who were born

* Bertolacci's Account of Ceylon; Appendix.

born on the same day as the heir apparent to the throne, to be registered by name, and upon their attaining the age of seven years, for these youths to be brought to court, and educated with the prince, whose companions they then became: an expedient adopted, according to the Greek historians, by the father of Sesostris. The youths educated with the prince royal of Tenasserim partook of his dissipated character, and became his associates in crime. Although the number of male children born on the same day with the prince was immense, there were yet only 700 alive at this period, all of whom were, by order of the King, seized and conveyed on board the vessels. The King then directed his son to set sail with his fleet, and proceed to discover new countries and people them, forbidding him to return to his native soil on pain of being put to death with all his companions.

Prince Riga Rayah accordingly set sail, surrendering the direction of his fleet to the discretion of the winds, which, after twenty days' sail, brought them to an uninhabited island, which was Ceylon. The fleet entered a harbour between Trincomalee and Jaffnapatam Point, called Preatwie, where landing, the prince and his followers were delighted at the fragrance and temperateness of the air, the beauty of the trees and the gentleness of the streams, and they resolved to settle here. The first town they built was at Mantotte, opposite Manar. They found ample means of subsistence in the abundance of fish which the rivers furnished to them, and in the fruits which they collected from the trees, such as oranges, citrons, limes, &c. On account of the great fertility of the island, they called it *Lancaue*, which signified "terrestrial paradise." Before this period the island had no name.

Some months after the arrival of the strangers, some vessels arrived from the other coasts, for the purpose of fishing pearls; upon inquiry, the prince learned that the people who came in them were the subjects of a king called the Cottah rayah, whose kingdom was on the opposite continent, one day's journey distant. The prince, after gaining the necessary information respecting his power and resources, endeavoured to form a connexion with him, and accordingly, on the return of the vessels, he despatched some of his people on a mission to the King of Cottah, desiring that, as they were neighbours, they might be connected by intermarriages; offering himself in marriage with the King's daughter, and requesting that the King would suffer the princes, his companions, to marry some of his female subjects.

The messengers, on their arrival at the other coast, were conducted to the King of Cottah, who gave them a cordial reception; and as the fame of their prince's father had reached his ears, he considered the offer of the prince advantageous, and forthwith accepted the proposal of connecting the two families and people by intermarriages. After mutual compliments and visits, the King sent his daughter to the prince, accompanied by a retinue of maidens of high rank, as wives to the prince's companions. The nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and splendour.

After this event, a close intercourse was kept up between the two people; many of the subjects of the King of Cottah went to settle on Ceylon, particularly handicraftsmen, and husbandmen, with ploughs, seeds, and other requisites for agriculture. Hereby the island became well-peopled and the mountains inhabited, and even strong fortresses were erected in various parts.

The posterity of the prince became, in process of time, sovereigns of Cottah, of which Ceylon was then a dependency; but, according to our author, it became extinct in his time, by the death of the last King of Cottah without male issue.

The account here given contains no improbable circumstances; on the contrary, it is a very plausible narrative, and is corroborated by its coincidence with the credible particulars in the traditionary legends of the Candian priests, and by the correspondence in religion and language between the Cingalese and the natives of Siam, of which Tenaserim once formed a part.

The author of the preceding account states that the Cingalese, with a view of enhancing the character and origin of their kings, invented a fiction by which they are represented to be descended from the sun. The fable, he says, is as follows:—Before the establishment of the great Tenaserim empire before-mentioned, the people of the countries now known under the names of Pegu, Tenaserim, Siam, Camboja, from the Ganges to the borders of China, lived on mountains in holes and caves (as some of the Burman tribes continue to do) without being ruled by any chief, or subject to any government whatsoever. They were ignorant of agriculture, and like savage animals lived upon roots and fruit. The natives of Tenaserim one morning observed the sun rise with uncommon splendour, and gazing upon the radiant face of this luminary, they saw it suddenly open, and a personage emerge from its bosom, who, in shape, differed from human creatures. Those who saw the prodigy ran up to this being when he descended, and, astonished at the miracle, asked who and what he was? To which he replied, in the Tenaserim language, that he was a child of the sun, and that the Almighty had sent him to rule over the kingdom. On this, his hearers prostrated themselves before him, and worshipped him, declaring that they were ready to accept him as their prince, and to obey his laws. He thereupon was placed on an elevated seat, and began to rule them.

The first thing he did was to remove the natives from the jungle, instruct them in building houses, and adapt them to the habits of civil society. After this, he framed a code of mild and equitable laws, greatly to the contentment of the people, who began to lead a life of happiness, compared with their past mode of existence. This King lived many years, and left behind many sons, amongst whom he divided his kingdom, and it was governed by his descendants for more than 2,000 years. They all called themselves *Suryavas*, that is, “descendants of the sun;” and from this family was directly descended Affrigia Raya, who was banished his country in order to people the island of Ceylon.

It is impossible not to be struck with the similarity which this fable bears to those invented by rude nations in general; for example, the Peruvian story of Mango Capac, and the Chinese tale of Kin Sih Jin, or the divine instructor of the first man, who fell to the earth from a star or blaze of light.

Our author has exerted his skill in endeavouring to trace the etymology of the names given to the island by the ancients and moderns. Taprobana, he says, corresponds with the name of no harbour, bay, fortress, village, fountain or river, and it is not found, he adds, in the Cingalese chronicles. He, therefore, concludes that it was invented by Ptolemy, or the Greeks, to denote some quality in the island, though the word has no specific meaning that we are aware of. The modern name of Ceylon he deduces in the following manner: “The name of *Ceylon* is given to the island on account of the shoals thereabouts, over which the Chinese sailed, and which afterwards became so generally known that the island was no longer called by its proper name, but by that signifying dryness, the Persians and Arabs always saying they were going to or coming from the *Cinlao*, or Chinese dry place. Thus in progress of time, by transposition of the letters, the name of the island became changed to *Ceylon*!”

The Portuguese author has also attempted to demonstrate that Ceylon was well known to the Romans. To account for the apparent error in the dimensions which Pliny assigns to the island Taprobana, which is identified with Ceylon, the author says that the natives assert, being convinced from their writings, that their island once extended as far as the Maldives, till the sea made a breach through it and covered the greater part. The first meridian of the Hindus passes through the city of Oojein, of which the position is known; but as Lanca (which signifies the equinoctial point) falls therefore to the west of Ceylon, the Hindus believe, as well as the Cingalese, that the island had formerly a much larger extent.* Our author adds, that vestiges of Roman buildings were found in Ceylon, especially in Mantotte, "where," he says, "to this day are to be seen the remains of very spacious Roman works in marble." Amongst other relics, two pieces of copper coin were found at Mantotte, which exhibited a human figure, and the Roman letter C in one corner, and R. M. N. R., forming part of the inscription. These coins were lost in a vessel which perished at sea.

THEORY OF THE ATMOSPHERIC TIDES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Having observed, in the sixth volume of your Journal, a very interesting letter, communicating the observations made by Dr. John Davy on the temperature of the ocean and the atmosphere, republished from the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, and aware of the increasing attention now so generally given to such investigations, it occurs to me that it may possibly be not altogether unacceptable to offer you an extract from a register kept by me with great care, during my recent voyage from China to England, on board the Hon. Company's ship *Duchess of Athol*. My observations were made with one of those admirable instruments invented by Mr. Adie, of Edinburgh, the Sympiesometer, or air barometer; an instrument which, from its extreme delicacy in denoting the slightest variations in the atmosphere, requires, I apprehend, only to be better known to become more generally adopted. During our voyage, the sympiesometer gave warning of approaching change of weather much earlier than the mercurial barometer, and though its decrement occasionally excited apprehension of a greater degree of blowing weather than actually followed, its fall never failed to be attended with a decided change.

A principal object of my attention had reference to that interesting phenomenon, till lately so little attended to, the regularity of the *atmospheric tides*. That distinguished traveller, Humboldt, has distinctly noticed, in his observations, the diurnal flux and reflux of the atmosphere; and Capt. Horsburgh, to whom nautical science is so largely indebted, gave, some years ago, the most accurate practical illustration of this curious law of nature, in his letter to H. Cavendish, Esq., F.R.S., April 1804, published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*. It will be seen how accurately the sympiesometer exhibited this periodical variation. It might not be without utility, if that letter of Capt. Horsburgh's, and an extract from Humboldt's work, were again given to the public through the medium of your useful publication. You will observe that,

although

* Hamilton's *Gazetteer*, p. 263.

although I kept a regular daily register, I have merely sent you an extract from the same, of every third or fifth day's observations. They were usually made four times during the day, viz. at 8 A.M., 12, 4 and 8 P.M.: but for one month, March, I extended them to eight different periods, with the view of more accurately noting the variations of the barometer.

Register of the daily Range of the Thermometer and Barometer, during a Voyage from China to England on Board the Hon. Company's Ship *Duchess of Athol*, between the 1st December 1824 and 5th April 1825. The Barometrical Observations made with one of Adie's Sympiesometers.

Date.	Latitude		Longitude		8 A.M.		12.		4 P.M.		8 P.M.	
					Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.
1824												
Dec. 10	2° 0' S	107° 0' E	83	29 88	83½	29 84	84½	29 74	84	29 80		
11	2 32	—	81½	29 86	82½	29 78	83	29 74	84	29 80		
13	3 42	106 39	81	29 90	80	29 86	83	29 78	81	29 94		
18	5	—	80	29 84	81	29 72	81½	29 70	81½	29 80		
22	6 42	104 20	82	29 78	83	29 76	83½	29 68	83	29 76		
27	8 26	102 10	81	29 82	83	29 76	83½	29 72	82	29 74		
31	11 37	98 0	81	29 82	81	29 78	81	29 76	80	29 86		
1825												
Jan. 1	13 31	96 30	79½	29 88	80	29 84	80	29 80	79	29 86		
5	16 54	84 50	77	29 86	79	29 84	79	29 78	77	29 84		
10	20 44	72 33	79	29 88	80	29 86	79½	29 80	79	29 90		
14	23 28	61 48	80	29 90	81	29 88	80½	29 86	79½	29 94		
20	27 20	44 44	74	29 94	75	29 90	75	29 86	74	29 86		
25	31 47	—	72½	29 76	70	29 78	70½	29 76	72	29 80		
31	35 11	26 53	75	29 85	75½	29 84	76	29 90	75	29 85		
Feb. 1	34 51	25 50	73	29 94	74½	29 88	74	29 86	74	29 84		
3	35 40	22 18	68	29 82	68	29 89	69	29 88	68	29 92		
19	26 58	8 45	72	29 94	71	29 94	72	29 86	72	29 88		
23	20 4	00 27	72	29 95	73	29 90	73½	29 87	73	29 92		
28	13 06	9 12	75	29 84	76	29 82	75	29 78	76	29 82		
March 1	11 27	11 30	76	29 82	77	29 81	76	29 78	77	29 82		
5	4 17	19 18	80	29 74	80	29 71	80	29 66	80	29 72		
9	2 31	22 8	79	29 68	78	29 66	78	29 60	79	29 64		
13	6 05	—	78½	29 76	78	29 72	79	29 66	79	29 72		
18	15 57	—	73½	29 98	72	29 97	73	29 92	74	29 96		
23	27 04	—	70	30 20	71	30 22	61	30 16	66	30 20		
28	38 38	32 16	60	29 74	58	29 72	60	29 64	61	29 62		
30	40 41	—	60	29 84	60	29 86	63	29 90	64	29 90		
April 1	45 15	21 4	63	29 94	63	30 0	63	30 0	63	30 0		
3	48 8	17 10	55	30 34	55	30 34	56	30 22	56	30 22		
5	50 0	12 30	54	30 22	54	30 23	54	30 23	53	30 24		

N.B. The observations were registered daily, and four times during the twenty-four hours. The foregoing is abstracted from the register.

The observations here given were made with one of Adie's patent Sympiesometers, and the following shews the comparative measurement between it and an excellent marine barometer by Troughton.

Marine Barometer.	Sympiesometer.
29 80.....	29 60
29 90.....	29 74
29 95.....	29 80
29 88.....	29 70
29 91.....	29 68
29 75.....	29 56
29 80.....	29 64

OBSERVATIONS NOTED EIGHT TIMES IN THE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS, DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1825.

Date.	Ship's Latitude.	6 A.M.		8 A.M.		10 A.M.		12 A.M.		2 P.M.		4 P.M.		6 P.M.		8 P.M.		10 P.M.	
		Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.	Ther.	Barom.
10th	3° 27' N	79½	29.68	78½	29.67	80	29.65	81	29.66	82	29.60	82	29.63	81	29.68	81	29.90	81	29.90
11th	4 24	79½	29.68	80	29.71	80	29.71	81	29.68	81	29.66	81	29.64	81	29.70	81	29.72	81	29.72
12th	5 49	80	29.70	80	29.70	80	29.72	80	29.66	79	29.63	79	29.62	80	29.72	80	29.72	80	29.72
13th	6 05	78	29.72	78	29.76	78	29.76	78	29.72	79	29.68	79	29.66	79	29.72	79	29.75	79	29.75
14th	9 41	76	29.75	77	29.76	77	29.76	77	29.78	77	29.71	71	29.75	76	29.80	75	29.84	75	29.84
15th	15 57	73	29.98	73	29.98	73½	30.0	73	30.0	73	29.96	72	29.90	73	30.0	73	30.0	73	30.0
16th	20 48	72	29.92	71½	30.03	71	30.15	72	30.0	72	29.98	72	30.0	72	30.4	72	30.4	72	30.4
17th	24 46	70	30.12	71	30.14	71	30.15	71	30.15	71	30.11	72	30.10	72	30.20	72	30.20	72	30.20
18th	32 30	68	30.18	67	30.16	68	30.16	68	30.17	67	30.0	68	30.14	68	30.10	68	30.10	68	30.10
19th	36 58	64½	29.90	65	29.88	65	29.88	65	29.85	63	29.84	63	29.80	62	29.74	62	29.74	62	29.74
20th	40 30	58	29.64	58	29.64	58	29.64	58	29.64	58	29.62	60	29.56	59	29.58	59	29.58	59	29.58
21st	42	63	29.94	63	29.94	63	29.94	63½	30.0	63	30.0	63	30.0	63	30.0	63	30.0	63	30.0

As illustrative of the extreme delicacy, and susceptibility of being affected by minute changes in the atmosphere, of Adie's sympiesometer, I subjoin a sketch of its most marked variation during the voyage, which occurred on the 28th January, in lat. 32° 57', and 2d February in lat. 35°; long. 23° 6': wind S.S.E.

28th January.

At 7 A.M.	29.68
9	29.64
10	29.62
11½	29.58
12	29.55
1	29.54
1½	29.52
3	29.60
4	29.64
5	29.68
6	29.72
7	29.75
9½	29.79
12	29.86

29th January.

1 A.M.	29.86
6	29.94

2d February.

7 A.M.	29.66
8	29.62
11	29.60
12	29.60
1	29.56
2	29.60
3½	29.57
4	29.54
5	29.60
6	29.67
8	29.68

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

J. MONCKTON COOMBS.

THE CASE OF MR. JAMES HAY OF PURNEAH.

A printed "Memorial of Mr. James Hay, indigo planter, Purneah, to the Hon. East-India Company, appealing against the proceedings of Mr. William Wollen, Judge of Purneah," has been transmitted to us, accompanied by a letter from "A Friend of Mr. Hay, and of Public Justice," requesting that the subject may be noticed in this work, as a proof (superfluous, we should think) "that the Government of India at home will listen to appeals against the conduct of their servants abroad; and that individuals there, even when the local authorities turn a deaf ear to their complaints, are not shut out from all hope of redress."

We are so little inclined to tenderness towards oppression, and to assist in excluding a case of injustice from public attention, the excitement of which, in a free country like this, is often more efficacious in repairing the wrongs of an individual than an appeal to the constituted tribunals, that we do not hesitate to bring the matter under the notice of our readers. Had we been insincere in our professions, very plausible reasons might be assigned for declining, at present, to touch upon Mr. Hay's case: one reason is, that the statements laid before us are, in a great measure, *ex parte*; for although a letter from Mr. Wollen to the Judges of Appeal, in reply to the accusations of Mr. Hay, is printed in the Appendix to the "Memorial," yet the bulk of the matter contained in the papers, the notes, the comments, and finally the memorial itself, Mr. Wollen is not cognizant of; nor have we before us any of the grounds upon which the Bengal Government decided against Mr. Hay. Another reason which would fully justify us in observing silence is this, namely, that the question is *sub judice*; and that the Court of Directors have declared the investigation of the various circumstances noticed in Mr. Hay's "Memorial" to be impracticable (owing to its not having been transmitted through the prescribed channel of the Local Government) without a reference to Bengal, which has accordingly been made: we must be, *at least*, as incapable of forming a just conclusion on the subject, in its present state, as the Court of Directors.

Premising, therefore, that the allegations of Mr. Hay are, to a certain extent, *ex parte*; that the matter has been already investigated by the Local Government, which decided that, under the circumstances stated in a letter from the Acting Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut (which is not printed by Mr. Hay), "no further inquiry on the subject appeared to Government to be necessary;" and lastly, that the matter is in a train of re-investigation by the Home Government:—we proceed to give an outline of the case.

Mr. Hay has been an indigo planter in the Purneah district, under the presidency of Fort William, for several years. The cultivation of indigo is carried on in the following manner: the planter makes certain pecuniary advances to the ryots, or cultivators, for the purchase of seed and other expenses, which advances are liquidated by the return of a quantity of plants (from which the indigo is extracted) at a stipulated rate. "Such an outlay of capital by European planters gives a new stimulus to native industry, multiplies the valuable products of the country, and enables the zumeendars to pay the public revenue, as well as greatly improves the condition of the people, who would be otherwise destitute of the means of employing their fields in such valuable cultivation, and left entirely in the hands of native money-lenders, who are in the habit of supplying their necessities on the most usurious terms." (*Mem.*)

These

These advances are the subject of contracts between the planter and the ryots, which the latter are often more ready to enter into than to fulfil: many of them, in bad years especially, when the produce is higher than the contract price, endeavour to escape from their obligations, which the Government regulations, however, expressly enforce.

In the year 1824, Mr. Hay purchased four new factories in the district, in order to extend his cultivation of indigo. Prior to this, namely, in the months of December 1823, and January and February 1824, many of the ryots connected with these new factories, owing to causes which do not appear (according to Mr. Hay's petition to the Judge of Moorshedabad, "without any cause or reason, or any violence or oppression towards them") receded from their engagements, by depositing in the treasury of the Dewanny Court of Purneah zillah, the sums advanced to them by Mr. Hay. The cultivation of the indigo plant became hereby totally at a stand, to the grievous injury of the planter, who not only found his capital unproductive, but incurred heavy expenses for the wages of servants and other disbursements on account of the factories.

It is to be observed that the contracts with the ryots belonging to Mr. Hay's new factories were (most if not all) made, not by Mr. Hay, but by the parties from whom he purchased the property. Mr. Hay asserts (what seems reasonable enough) that this made no difference; that he acquired by the purchase the seller's right to the outstanding balances.

Recourse was had by Mr. Hay for redress to the judge of the district. This was a gentleman named Wollen, who had entered upon the office in January 1823. It is alleged by Mr. Hay, that the judge had no power to receive the balances of the ryots into the treasury, without the order of some one of the courts, and that by so doing he took upon himself the authority to annul the regulations as to contracts, and was thereby the primary cause of the memorialist's injury. To this gentleman Mr. Hay applied, in February 1824, for aid to compel the ryots to take back their balances and fulfil their contracts. The expressions in the letters of Mr. Hay would lead a reader to believe that Mr. Wollen had interposed, and issued his orders to the ryots, which the latter disregarded. The expressions to which we allude are these: "I need only tell you that they (the ryots) have set your orders and peons at defiance."—"Accept my best thanks for your kindness in assisting me in the manner you have."—"I am ashamed to ask you for further aid," &c. In his memorial, Mr. Hay says that his prayers and intreaties to the judge were of no avail; that whilst he flattered him with promises of redress, and adopted some measures apparently in his favour, they were completely nugatory, the official orders which he issued being merely empty words, from which the authority of the court was tacitly withheld by its subordinate officers; and he adds that he became convinced that the judge had formed a secret determination to ruin him. The motive which he assigns for this object is a wish, on the part of the judge, to obtain the factories for his brother-in-law; and Mr. Hay asserts that Mr. Wollen offered him (in February 1824) 18,000 rupees for the concern, for which Mr. Hay had given nearly 28,000. This assertion is supported by a letter from a gentleman named Blake, besides the testimony of six others (according to Mr. Hay) who heard the offer made.

Mr. Hay thereupon submitted his case (March 1824) to the Court of Appeal of Moorshedabad, which, according to a copy of the order before us, declared the receipt of the deposits in the treasury was unfit and improper; that the judge of the zillah should not receive as deposits any balance of advances for indigo; and that the monies having been received clearly in contravention of

the regulations of Government, the judge should forthwith return the deposits to the persons who made them.

Mr. Hay proceeds to allege that this order of the Court was not enforced, and the season for sowing indigo having been allowed to pass by, he was forced to close his factories.

He then appealed to the Supreme Government, through the Chief Secretary; in consequence of which the judge was called upon for his statement of the transaction, and for his remarks upon the allegations contained in Mr. Hay's representation.

Mr. Wollen begins by observing that when he took charge of the district he found that discontent prevailed amongst the indigo ryots, and which appeared to have existed during the time of his predecessor; that numerous complaints were filed in court by this class, "almost all of the same tendency;" that the preceding judge had, in some instances, ordered the advances made to the ryots from the factories to be deposited in court for the purpose of being returned to the parties from whom the ryots had received them, and that, soon after his arrival, he (Mr. Wollen) was applied to for the same purpose. He proceeds to state that the dissatisfaction of the ryots was augmented by the disastrous season of 1823, which destroyed the plants and occasioned great loss to the ryots, who, when the period arrived for making advances for the succeeding year, resolved, generally, to give up the cultivation of indigo altogether. In consequence of their importunity and clamour, the judge says he received the deposits of a certain number of ryots. Mr. Hay then requested that these deposits might be given back to them, which the judge endeavoured to prevail upon the ryots to take; but they refused, alleging their inability to cultivate indigo any longer, and persisted in their refusal after he had received and endeavoured to enforce the order of the Court of Appeal; so that it was not till the end of April and beginning of May that he succeeded in prevailing upon them to receive back their deposits, when they declared, one and all, that they would sooner leave the country than continue a cultivation which had entailed such heavy losses upon them.

With respect to his alleged wish to purchase the factories, from which Mr. Hay infers that the judge had an interest in seeking his ruin, Mr. Wollen denies the accusation "in the most solemn and decided manner;" observing that the factories had been the source of great and continued loss to every former proprietor, and that it would have been madness in him, if he had entertained the wish to purchase, first to bring about the ruin of a concern, and then to offer for it 18,000 rupees, a sum, too, quite beyond his power to command. Mr. Wollen refers to the letters of Mr. Hay, dated posterior to the act which he considers as the cause of his misfortune, in proof that he (the judge) had rendered him assistance; and pronounces his charge calumnious, founded in malicious and vindictive motives, &c.

As we before observed, the Supreme Government declined making further inquiry on the subject; whereupon Mr. Hay addressed another representation to the Government, denying the statements contained in Mr. Wollen's exculpatory letter (especially that in which he asserts that the money deposited consisted altogether of balances due by the ryots before Mr. Hay purchased the factories), and reiterating his charges. Receiving no answer to this representation, and being uneasy under the imputations conveyed in Mr. Wollen's vindication, Mr. Hay, after the lapse of about six weeks, repeated his application to Government, upon which occasion he was (we think) so ill-advised as to annex to his letter a copy of a "native petition," said to have been presented

to the Court of Circuit of Moorshedabad, respecting the conduct of Mr. Wollen in matters entirely unconnected with his own complaint. The allegations contained in that petition are of such a nature that, if proved, they would not only demonstrate Mr. Wollen to be "a corrupt judge and a degraded man," but must reflect disgrace upon the Government for suffering a person of his character to officiate as its minister. When we state, however, that the charges in this "native petition" are such as, if true, would be easily susceptible of proof, and that they were, or at least some of them were, according to the admission of Mr. Hay, investigated before the proper tribunal, few persons will think its re-introduction, in this irregular manner, is calculated to benefit the cause of Mr. Hay.

We have now given an outline of this case: we have abstained, as much as possible, from copying the acrimonious remarks which each party bestows upon the character and motives of the other; and we have avoided the reasonings upon the facts which Mr. Hay has introduced, and which certainly give a favourable colour to his case. The points of the question are not numerous or intricate: it seems admitted that Mr. Wollen was not justified by the letter of the law in receiving the deposits of the ryots; but whether his motive in doing so was to gratify any impulse dishonourable in a judge, or whether it was to defend the poor cultivators from oppression (a consideration which, it would seem, is sufficient to authorize such interference), we have not any evidence to enable us to decide. Mr. Hay has sustained a severe injury; of that there appears no room to doubt: how far that injury is to be ascribed to others, to himself, or to accidents for which no one is responsible, is the essence of the question to be considered by the Court to which he has appealed.

LINES,

WRITTEN BY MOONLIGHT ON A PILLAR OF THE RUINS OF RAJMAHAL.*

"The city of Rajmahal, which is now a heap of miserable ruins, is situated on the south-western bank of the Ganges. In 1639 it was a place of very considerable importance and magnificence, and the capital of the Bengal and Bahar provinces. Sultan Shujah erected a splendid palace in this city, immediately on the banks of the Ganges, the marble hall of which still remains, though in a very ruinous condition, and apparently wholly unprotected from the hands of robbers. Having had occasion to pass through Rajmahal on my way from Berhampore to Bhaugulpore, I took particular notice of the picturesque and romantic ruins which met my eye in every direction. I did not reach the place till very late in the evening, but the fragrance of the breeze, and the brilliancy of the moon, induced me to contemplate a scene, whose beauty lost none of its attractions by being viewed at such an hour on such a night."

HAIL, stranger, hail! thine eye shall here survey
The path of Time, where Ruin marks his way,
When sullen moans the solemn midnight Bird,
And the gaunt Jackal's harsher cry is heard;
If thine the soul with sacred ardour fraught,
Rapt in the Poet's dream, or Sage's thought,
To thee, these mouldering walls a voice shall raise,
And sadly tell how earthly pride decays.
How human hopes, like human works, depart,
And leave behind—the ruins of the heart!

D. L. RICHARDSON.

* These lines are from an elegant *Diamond* edition of "Sonnets and other Poems, partly written in India," which has just appeared.

SANSKRIT LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: You have favoured the general scholar, and all men of classical research, with a luminous and interesting dissertation on Sanscrit literature; and have clearly shewn how much of this rich and vast field remains uncultivated, and even unknown. A few, and but a few, eminent labourers have appeared; and, unfortunately, some of these, from retired habits, or unwillingness to appear before the world, have not communicated the result of intense study and application.

I was in India in habits of gratifying intercourse with that distinguished orientalist, Sir Wm. Jones, who "*Nil tetegit, quod non ornavit*;" and he said exactly what you state—that Hindu literature was unbounded. I observed to him that I understood the Celtic language, and had traced from it [since made known] a multiplicity of Greek and Latin vocables, such as *Theos*, *Deus*, from *Deugh*; *Scribere* from *Scrēūgh*; *Legere* from *Leugh*, &c.; and asked him his opinion of Sanscrit. His reply was truly expressive:—"It possesses all the perfections, without any of the imperfections, of all the languages with which I am acquainted." It being now clearly established, that but little is comparatively known in almost every department of literature contained in this sublime language, it is full time to supply what is so evidently deficient, and not to leave it to industrious German linguists to anticipate us in what the well-educated servants of the East-India Company are perfectly adequate to achieve.

Without farther delay, let every Sanscrit work of repute, on every branch of science, philology, and literature of every description, be collected studiously, if not already done. This effected, let collective bodies of the most eminent scholars divide among themselves the truly important task of translation, elucidated by notes. "The labourer being worthy of his hire," these scholars would be remunerated for a due discharge of a great duty intimately connected with the stability and welfare of British interests, and of our government in India, as might, by a train of conclusive reasoning, be made out, were it not obvious. The sale of translations supplying manifest *desiderata* in literature, and of political, as well as scientific moment, would be rapid; and being sought after with avidity, would, in a great measure, indemnify expense not to be put in competition with an object so long wanting. A due administration of justice would be considerably facilitated, while the learned and upper class of the natives would feel highly gratified. In your excellent Journal, the general subject is so well developed, that I need say but little. In the course of these investigations, the real origin of one of the most ancient languages, the Celtic, might probably be traced much farther east than Scythia. As the knowledge of the English language advances in Wales, in the highlands of Scotland, and in Ireland, the Celtic must become extinct. To preserve, at least, a classical knowledge of it, I have recommended the establishment of Gaelic Professorships in two of the Scottish Universities.

Your's, &c.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Richmond, February 7, 1827.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE MAHRATTA COUNTRY.*

THE obscurity in which time involves the history of past ages, is perhaps in no portion of India greater than we find it in the country now distinguished by the name of the Deccan. The curiosity of knowing who went before us, the pleasure of associating the transactions of remote ages with the countries we inhabit, and with the mountains or plains whose picturesque appearance or whose fertility we daily contemplate, lead often to researches which, if they yield no greater benefit to mankind, tend at least to improve the mind, by enlarging the ideas.

Though it is granted that we may find treasures in the scientific works, it has not yet been admitted that we could discover any important lessons of Government from the study of the History of our Hindoo or Mahomedan predecessors; in fact, we find a melancholy blank in the details of the internal administration of those rulers. Foreign wars and internal seditions seem to be the most plentiful ingredients of the works of the historians of India. Sometimes the birth and death of a saint, and occasionally a wise or a bold saying, relieve the details of battles, enmities, and treacheries. The character of a general or an emperor is also occasionally sketched with impartiality; but most frequently the portraits are too flattering or too hideous; and to these sketches we have almost entirely to trust for our information of the practical internal government of Asia.

It is fair to believe that the Deccan, or that tract of country lying to the south of the Vindaya range of mountains, ranked upwards of three thousand years ago as a civilized nation; but as no exact notions can be gained from the writings and traditions of the Hindoos in regard to the state of society in remote ages, any speculations on them have little to recommend them beyond their ingenuity. I am, however, of the same opinion as those who conceive that the aborigines of India were Coolies, living in an uncivilized state approaching to barbarism, when Rama, the King of Oude, set himself to reduce the whole country to his power, and to civilize its inhabitants. Rawan, the King of Ceylon, and his brethren the kings of the countries south of the Vindaya range of mountains, were probably great Cooly Naicks, who with their subjects subsisted on their flocks, and on the produce of fields poorly cultivated.

Rawan, however, must have been a great man in his time, for it appears he is believed to have assigned this part of the country as an inheritance to his pipers. If this be true, they probably were its rulers when Seeta Rama's queen, on their arrival at Punchowtee, on the opposite bank of the Godavery at Nassick, took a fancy to have the skin of an antelope which she saw grazing in the fields made into a cholee or covering for her neck. The dire consequences which ensued from her husband setting off over the country to kill the antelope are well known; but we cannot but admire the politeness and conjugal affection of the times, and of so great a king as Rama, in endeavouring to satisfy his wife's odd longing. Rama is said to have conquered the countries all round him, and probably the first introduction of the Hindoo laws and faith to the southward of the Nerbudda was made by him. He probably had a fellow-feeling for the Coolies, as Walmeek, the prophetic writer of the *Ramayan*, was, before he changed his predatory habits and became a

Rishe,

* By H. D. Robertson, Esq., from the "Selection of Papers from the Records at the East-India House, 1826," vol. iv. p. 400.

Rishe, a notorious highway robber. I have not discovered, however, that there was any spiritual Cooley, or any learned Hindoo, who, marrying himself to a Cooley maiden, produced a second Veyas in the Deccan; but it is probable that the same means which were devised to instruct the Hindostan robbers were practised here; and that in the course of time civilization began to gain ground, and the country to become well-peopled and rich.

The religion introduced was no doubt the religion of the Vedas, a pure deism, which inculcates the equality of souls in the estimation of the Deity, and that the sun is the emblem of his Majesty. In the course of time there arose schismatics, who contended for the doctrines of immaterialism, the existence of nothing but the soul, and the determination of creation (though they admitted there was a God) by chance.

These sectaries probably carried every thing before them, and maintained their superiority for a long period. From the confusion and discomfiture of the believers in the orthodox doctrines of what we may in these days call Hindooism, the original faith was probably greatly adulterated, and in many places totally suppressed, and the knowledge of it lost; but those sparks which remained alive burst forth with all the destructiveness of religious zeal when a fit opportunity offered, and at length the Hindoos triumphed over their adversaries the Baudhists, and re-established worship, differing from their original faith in many particulars, and perhaps in none more than in the introduction of the worship of images. It is probable, however, that till about A.D. 30, they retained the practice of shedding the blood of the cow on their marriage ceremonies, of eating flesh (not beef) on their shrouds, and of a brother sleeping with his brother's wife, if she produced no children from her intercourse with her husband.* The Hindoo zealots who triumphed over their adversaries, no doubt used every argument they could think of to prove the existence and duration of matter, and in the heat of doing so probably gave birth to many of those foolish ceremonies and ablutions which evince their belief, not only in the existence of matter, but in the possibility of defiling the soul through impure material contact. From the same cause particular places became sanctified; a residence at some, and a sight of others, were declared sufficient to cleanse away sins, or to enable the devotee to reach even to Heaven; and thus the original Hindoo faith became, in the eagerness of its votaries to subvert the Immaterialists, a religion of the utmost absurdity, in which matter was mixed up with mind in all shapes and situations. To this zeal for marking distinctly their difference of opinion, is also probably to be attributed the invention of Metempsychosis and the doctrine of Gnaa (perfect knowledge or omniscience), by which it is believed that none who are not so sufficiently holy in this life as to attain the last gradationary class of Asherums, and by performing strictly the duties of a Sunyeassee, to acquire omniscience, can arrive in Mookht, but that they will continue to be re-embodied successively until the consummation supervenes.

After the conquest over the Baudhists, the literati were probably engaged in giving a finishing shape and consistence to their tenets, and in writing books to prove the reverse of the doctrine of their opponents. They stated in their books that the divine essence could assume any form, and accordingly it was made to do so. The sun and moon also were made to be the progenitors

* I am inclined to look on the Jains, if not as more moderate reformers, at least as preserving in ancient times, more nearly than any other Hindoo reformers, the real tenets of the original Hindoo faith.

nitors of a long race of kings. The sun was, in consideration of its natural effects, incorporated with Vishnoo, the preserving power. The moon, on the same principle perhaps, was identified with Mahadeo or Seeva; the destructive energy and bountiful Alma Mater corresponded with Brimha, the Creator. A great reformer appeared about the commencement of the Christian era, who abolished the fourth stage of perfection in this life, on the principle that as wickedness would be paramount in this young, no one could ever expect to become so much devoted to abstruse contemplation as to acquire Gnan, and subsequently immortality. He also abolished sacrifices to the sun and fire; but he rescinded these reforms (probably he was obliged to do so, from opposition), from the conviction that, if they were made, the Hindoo religion would have speedily been annihilated.

The King of Oojein probably held under his sway the countries south of the Nerbudda, until Salivahan established himself in independence, and fixed the northern boundary of his kingdom along the line of that river.

There appears to be no reason to believe that, from the beginning of the Christian era to the present time, the Hindoo religion has ever been much encroached on. Many sects and schismatics have appeared, and the Mahomedans and Portuguese tried hard to convert its followers and suppress the religion: but it kept its ground, and perhaps did so the better from those occasional oppositions which could not eradicate it.

But as we must infer from the booty which the Patan kings of Delhi acquired in Dowlatabad,* and which their rebellious servants who established the kingdom of Koolberga found in Beeganuggur and Telenganny, that the countries ruled in the thirteenth century by Hindoo Rajas were in a highly flourishing condition; we may perhaps be justified in concluding, that if there ever was a great change in the habits or laws of the mass of the people, it was lasting, and that its effects soon became obliterated by the revival of former usages.

There are authenticated traces of the existence of Lingayets in considerable numbers in this part of the country. The people of that tract of our new territories which lies from the top of the Syaderee range inland from twenty to twenty-five miles, and which is in different places of the range termed Mora and Mawul, were cultivators and herdsmen by turns. The people of this tract appear to have resisted (if I may so use the term) any attempts to civilize them, and to have preserved under the Mahomedan kings of Deccan a barbarous independence. They were partly cultivators, in the same way as we now see in some of the divisions of that tract a single community of cowherds quite distinct from the inhabitants of villages, who have a gowra as their chief, to lead them to the pasture grounds, and to their labours as agriculturalists. I find the head-men of such communities in these districts were chiefly Lingayets, and that to every valley, or to every two or three vallies, there was a chief, who probably settled in the gross for the revenues of his districts, as there is mention made of one Beyapa Jungaum, of Pown Mawul, having lost his inheritance and power for not remitting his revenue to the Nizam's Government with due precision.

* There is a tradition that Deoghur, or Dowlatabad, was built in 1203 A.D., by a dhungur, or herdsman, who acquiring, by some unusual good fortune, vast wealth, was named by his brother shepherds *Rajah Ram*, and soon after assumed the rank of a *Rajah*. Hemar Punt is said to have brought *Peesackleep*, the present *Mocchavacta*, from Lunka, in 1253 A.D.; Hemar Punt became the minister of a *Rajah Ram* of Deoghur. *Peesackleep* means the writing of *raschas*, or demons, probably from its being the writing of Rawan's countrymen.

SUTTEES.

An attempt is now making to stimulate the efforts of the public towards some legislative measure which shall put a stop to the dreadful custom prevailing amongst the females of Hindostan, of immolating themselves upon the funeral pile of their deceased husbands. A notice, we observe, has been given of a motion on this subject in the Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, and we have reason to believe that Parliament will be called upon, during the present session, to interpose its powerful authority for the purpose of proscribing this cruel and detestable custom throughout the British territories in India.

We have before us a report of the proceedings of a public meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of York, and held at that city, on the 19th January last, at which a petition was resolved to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, wherein the practice is justly stigmatized as a gross violation of the law of God and the feelings of humanity, and in its tendency highly demoralizing; and the two branches of the Legislature are implored to adopt such measures as may be deemed most expedient for abrogating it. The speakers upon that occasion, with one accord, expressed the indignation natural to a Christian mind at this revolting custom, and at the unnatural and absurd superstition to which it owes its continuance; and they further considered that a practice like this, violating the laws of God and nature, ought to experience no toleration, but that it is the positive duty of Government to put a stop to it.

In some sensible introductory remarks, which precede the Report before us, it is observed that two arguments are used against interference with the practice: first, that its prohibition would be a breach of toleration; and secondly, that the attempt would be resisted, as evinced by the affair at Vellore, which (it is alleged) was occasioned by a supposed attack on the prejudices of the Hindoos. These arguments are thus met:—

To the first argument it may be replied, that complete toleration is correctly defined to be the allowance of every speculative opinion, and the uninterrupted exercise of every practice not inconsistent with the great principles of humanity and the divine law. It is evident, under this view of the subject, that a right to commit murder can never be claimed by any sect as a religious privilege.

The innovations which led to the mutiny at Vellore were of a very different character; they were a direct infringement upon religious liberty, by attempting to destroy the distinction of caste, which is denoted by the mode of wearing the hair and turban.

To the second argument may be opposed the sentiments of many persons well acquainted with India, as well as the very important fact, that the British government has not scrupled to inflict the same punishments upon Brahmins, who offend against the laws, as upon other persons, although their sacred books declare the person of a Brahmin inviolable.

We have patiently toiled through the ponderous volumes of documents which have been laid before Parliament upon this embarrassing subject; but the more we read the more are we perplexed to know what is expedient to be done. Our readers will find a brief summary of the contents of the last collection of Parliamentary papers respecting suttees in our 20th vol. p. 653. It will there be seen that opinion in India is still divided as to the policy of direct interference. We could add from that voluminous collection many additional facts and arguments: but we are convinced we should not, by doing so, advance the reader one step towards a conclusion as to what is expedient in a case where there is so much reason for apprehension that every course, but that of absolute passiveness, would be attended with more or less danger.

Upon

Upon this question, as upon most others, respecting Indian topics, much misapprehension prevails, and thereby false conclusions are easily arrived at. It is, as far as we can ascertain the fact, perfectly true, that the practice of self-immolation amongst widows is not positively enjoined by the most sacred of the Hindoo laws: one, the *Vedanta*, it is said, forbids it. But, although we admitted the total silence of the Hindoo authorities, nay, that dissuatives may be found amongst the ancient writers, the practice is still of such high antiquity, that it is as much recommended to the people by that consideration, and forms thereby, in their estimation, equally a part of their religious system, as if expressly enjoined in the sacred books. The rite of self-immolation amongst the widows of Hindoos is expressly mentioned by the historians of Alexander's invasion of India, and the details of the ceremony attending a suttee, upwards of 2,000 years ago, are given by Diodorus Siculus with as much precision and accuracy as if it had occurred yesterday.* He mentions that the ceremony was conformable to the law of India. Cicero has borne similar testimony to the antiquity of the custom.†

There is a very important fact—important in many respects,—in the consideration of this question, which is sometimes overlooked. The existing custom is to a great extent local, prevailing most in particular districts, and especially in the Bengal territories. In some districts the practice is altogether disregarded, or even unknown. The first reflection arising from this fact is, that it accounts, in a great measure, for the discrepancy of opinion amongst the public officers in India as to the policy of direct and resolute interference. Those who witness but few of these horrid scenes, and find an indifference amongst the people around them, sometimes even a repugnance, to the performance of the rite, naturally conclude that the opposition of the natives to the abrogation of suttees would be trifling. On the other hand, those who have before them daily proofs of the eagerness with which these sacrifices are followed up, will as naturally come to an opposite conclusion.

This fact, namely, the local character of the custom, combined with the consideration that the Hindoo law is not imperative in requiring it, furnishes a ground for adopting some measure for interfering with suttees. If a prohibition were introduced into districts, beginning with such as offered the least resistance, and especially where some influential natives favoured the introduction of the regulation, the practice might be gradually suppressed in others, and at length finally extirpated throughout our territories.

It has been often urged as a reproach to our Indian Government that it should tolerate a practice repugnant to British law. But the practice does not prevail where British law is paramount: if a suttee were to take place within the scope of the jurisdiction possessed by the Supreme Court of Calcutta, there is no doubt that the parties assisting in the transaction would be indicted for murder, and, if convicted, executed. How far the criminal law of India, which is the Mahommedan, can be made available for putting a stop to the practice, we cannot determine; but the Mahommedan rulers of Hindostan did not stop, we believe, nay they suffered the practice, notwithstanding its repugnance to their code; and if so, our application of that law to the extinction of suttees, would be justly regarded as intolerant, inequitable, and at variance with the express stipulation under which we assumed the government of India.

The

* See *Asiatic Journ.* vol. xxi. p. 347.

† Mulieres in India, cum est cuiusque earum vir mortuus, in certamen judiciumque veniunt, quamplurimum ille dilexerit: plures enim singulis solent esse nuptæ. Quæ est vitrix, ea lata, prosequentiis suis, una cum viro in rogam imponitur: illa victa mæsta discendit. *Tusc. Quæst.* lib. v. n. 76.

The impotence of the existing law of India to punish in the most atrocious cases, where the customary forms are outrageously violated, and the wretched victim is actually murdered, is demonstrated by the occurrence at Poonah, in September 1823, described in the volume of our Journal to which we have already referred. The parties in that diabolical affair were brought to trial, but escaped without punishment, which the law did not authorize.

The great inconvenience of legislating in this matter is that there is no alternative between absolutely prohibiting the sacrifice, and passively leaving the practice as it is; it being generally admitted that the regulations hitherto adopted by Government, especially those by which a magistrate's order is required for the ceremony, and a police officer is directed to be present to prevent unfair practices, have really done more harm than good, by giving a sort of countenance and sanction to the custom.* The only partial measure that can be adopted, with any prospect of benefit, is that which we have suggested, namely, to introduce a prohibition into particular zillahs.

Lord Hastings, it appears, deemed it practicable to put down the practice at once by a general prohibition: he was apprehensive of the effects of such a measure in England, not in India. But it cannot be forgotten that his lordship's toleration of this very practice was made a ground of eulogy by the native population of Calcutta; and, but for the suggestions of more sensible men, the toleration would have been recorded as one of the reasons for the gratitude felt by the natives of Calcutta, in the address presented to the Marquess, when quitting his high post of Governor General.

It is very probable that the apprehension of exciting the resentment of our Indian subjects, by offending their prejudices, may often be carried too far; but it is no act of egregious folly to err on the side of caution in this matter. It may possibly appear to the understanding of a Hindoo that Government might with as much propriety retrench all the superincumbent mass of superstition which oppresses the Hindoo religious system, and reduce it to its original form of a pure theism, as forbid the performance of the suttee rite, because it is not enjoined by any positive law of unexceptionable authority.

It is true that practices somewhat analogous have been prohibited by authority; such as female infanticide in Guzerat, and the drownings of infants at Saugor. Although it must be confessed that these were practices altogether local, and entirely unsupported by the religious books which constitute the sacred oracles of a Hindoo's belief, and therefore more easily relinquished than a practice so much more general and better supported, as is that of *Sahamarana*, yet the precedents are valuable.

Far be it from us to throw any unnecessary impediments in the way of abolishing this hateful and inhuman practice: we would merely endeavour to present all the difficulties, in order that, if the authorities which will be appealed to do not adopt any measure to fix a termination to it, their hesitation may not be imputed to neglect or indifference. It is one of those evils which legislation finds it difficult to cope with: the law may forbid the practice, but if the pertinacity of the natives persist in continuing it, who shall presume to say we can "subdue the unconquerable mind?"

In order to be effectual, the prohibition requires that some principles in the breasts of the people should co-operate with it. But their principles are decidedly opposed thereto: interest conspires with superstition, *tedium vitæ*, and other

* A precisely similar effect has attended the imposition of a tax on the ceremonies at Juggunat'h: the votaries conceive they act under government sanction.

other motives, to perpetuate the practice. Many of the instances of suttees, particularly of such as perform the rite of *Anoomarana*, by burning some time after the decease of their husbands, with a part of their furniture or apparel, are cases of mere suicide, proceeding from no affection towards the deceased, and prompted solely by weariness of life. The examples of such infatuation amongst both sexes are numerous throughout India. The Hindoo faith frequently flatters and encourages the deluded victims to perform an act of diabolical folly, with the impious hope of being enabled thereby to propitiate the Deity. Some of their acts of self-destruction are altogether incomprehensible, as in the following case, which has just occurred to our notice in an Indian journal : it is an extract from a native newspaper, called the *Timira Nasuk* :

It is said in the Sastras, that Ahishma died of his own choice ; and in this iron age Loharam has followed his example. We learn from a letter received from Sookde, that an inhabitant of that village, by name Loharam, a Dhivara, or fisherman, by caste, who was looked upon as an idiot, and who was frequently fed at the house of the Kayasthas and Brahmans of the place, exhibited a marvellous instance of presentiment of death, and expired accordingly. On the 20th Asharh last, he entered the house of Babu Kasigati Mustavi, of the same village, reciting the names of the deity ; and told him that as he was about to die, he had come to him to be entertained : the Babu at first laughed at him, but ultimately gave him all he requested ; after having eaten, he invited his entertainer to accompany him to the river side, and thinking the whole a joke, the Bahu consented. When they arrived at the Ganges, Loharam requested a piece of cloth, which was given him, and lying down on the bank, so that the lower part of his body was in the water, he covered the upper with the cloth, and for some time continued to invoke the name of Govinda. After having laid some time in this manner, the bystanders becoming weary of the supposed trick, lifted up the cloth, and found that the man was really dead. Opinions are divided as to the circumstance, some holding him to be a knave, and others a saint ; but such a death is no doubt an extraordinary occurrence.

The Government of Bengal, to check this kind of self-destruction, issued an order in 1823, at Allahabad (near the junction of the Ganges and Jumna), intimating that any person *assisting* the suicide would be tried for murder.

Beset as the subject is with difficulties, it is still desirable that the hope of abolishing this atrocious custom may not be abandoned, and that every effort should be made to keep our governments upon the alert, to ascertain whether the experiment, which is a desperate one, can be made with prudence. With this view it is right to rouse public attention and fix it upon this object, as one which deserves the deepest regard from a people jealous of any imputation upon their humanity. We heartily concur in the sentiments expressed by a reverend gentleman at the York meeting, namely, that " We may grant, for the sake of an argument, that there may be some hazard in accomplishing what is our *ultimate* object ; but in the promotion of our *immediate* object, there can be no hazard whatsoever, as that object is simply to invite the earnest attention of the public in general to a subject confessedly interesting and important, and especially to bring the subject to a fair discussion before the liberal and enlightened Parliament of our country."

EDUCATION OF CADETS.

Our present number is so overburthened with matter upon this subject, that with some timidity we venture to add to it.

Dr. Gilchrist has addressed to us a communication expressive of his sorrow concerning the letter read by the Chairman of the Court of Directors which the Hon. Baronet declared he had just received from Sir Thomas Munro, the Governor of Madras, on the subject of the Hindoostanee language, and which, Dr. Gilchrist says, contradicts the opinion he has always entertained of the view which was taken of the subject at that Presidency, from repeated and recent communications from thence. He refers us in his letter to some statements in his *Tuitionary Pioneer*, in support of this opinion, and which go far to justify Dr. Gilchrist in suspecting some mistake in the two hon. baronets, or in his own correspondents. He has further directed our attention to an article which appeared in a daily paper on the subject of Hindoostanee; the object of which is to shew the convenience to those who are proceeding to India, of studying that language in England, instead of landing in the country in a condition which renders them dependent upon faithless natives for the commonest offices of business.

Whatever opinion we may entertain with regard to the particular course which Dr. Gilchrist has taken to bring his claims before the world, we are not disposed to join in the indiscriminate censure with which some persons have visited that gentleman since he has become in some degree a public character. Mere eccentricity ought not to work a forfeiture of those pretensions which he once possessed in the opinion of men whose judgment is worth something. We cannot forget that he was selected by Lord Wellesley, whose discernment of talent is a remarkable property in his character, to fill an eminent post in the College of Fort William. We ought to remember, likewise, that the works of Dr. Gilchrist, on the popular language of Hindoostan, have perhaps laid a basis for its extensive cultivation at home and amongst Europeans. It is a maxim with us that talents, of whatever kind, so that they be honest, are entitled to a sort of feeling from the public analogous to gratitude.

Having given this opinion of what is due to this gentleman, he cannot be displeased with us if, in the same spirit of candour and impartiality, we advert to the mode in which his pretensions are urged; a mode which tends rather to defeat than to aid his views. There is a refractoriness in the human mind which rebels against dogmatical dictation; there is no such thing as taking possession of the understanding by a *coup de main*. A person who appeals to the tribunal of public opinion must adopt the ordinary forms: if his cause is good, it needs nothing but the simple dress of reason to recommend it; if any other expedients are employed, if party-feelings are enlisted, and noisy vituperations obtrude, the public will think the cause a bad one let it be ever so just.

With regard to the imputations which, Dr. Gilchrist complains, have been cast upon him, it would be far better that he should despise such as, after all, are vague conclusions, which no arguments would obviate. If Dr. Gilchrist has been pronounced *madman*, *fool*, and *enthusiast*, we would recommend him to imitate the example of the ancient sage, who, when informed that his enemies had laid certain faults to his charge, replied that his conduct should disprove the accusations.

ON BUDDHISM;

AND ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF COMMENCING A NATIONAL COLLECTION OF THE
 BURMAH MANUSCRIPTS.

THERE is no subject whatsoever on which man so intensely exercises his faculties, or which so deeply interests his feelings, as the investigation of the various parts of traditionary evidence connected with the first ages of the world; and those innate opinions and sentiments graven on the hearts of all the human race respecting the future destiny of the soul: these two points are the beginning and the vivifying principle of the theogony of every nation under heaven; from Caucasus to Ultima Thule, their sound has gone forth throughout the globe. How many volumes on these deeply-interesting subjects have been gleaned from the mutilated fragments of Berosus, Manetho, Sanchoniatho, and other relics of the past, which, as Lord Bacon beautifully says of the philosophies of Plato and Aristotle, "were saved from the general shipwreck of human learning, as light planks supported by the waves of time." Long has the student sought over the midnight lamp for a solution of his anxious inquiries, amid the brilliant dreams and endless theories of the philosophers and sophists of Greece: modern times, however, have had a new world called into existence for them; and the star of Eastern literature beams on the path of knowledge, to enlighten and guide the race of man to those hitherto unexplored mines of the East, so full of riches which never tarnish, and which survive even the mutations of empires.

If the classic fictions of Greece claim a kindred origin with the gods of India, and their true birth-place may be sought for on the banks of the Ganges and of the Indus, every document which lays before us the transcripts of the belief and tenets of their sacred books, adds so much to the stock of facts and knowledge, whence genius and judgment may draw those links of real history and analytical combination, which illustrate the march of events; and rescue the past history of man and of nations from being lost in oblivion. There is no tale so obscure or hyperbolically involved in the mythology of the early ages, that it may not prove capable of serving usefully in an illustration or evidence when judiciously compared with parallel statements.

The public are therefore greatly indebted to those patrons of science, and those learned societies, who laboriously exercise themselves in the collection of such materials. We live at a time, when more important and valuable records are placed within our reach, than at any former period, in this or any other country. The East has become manifestly a point of great interest in the cultivation of literature; hitherto the stores of Sanscrit learning have been the chief study, while enough has been done in the language and sacred books of the Indo-Chinese kingdoms to show how materially they are interwoven with the principles of the chief doctrines of paganism. Whether Buddhism or Braminism be entitled to the priority in point of antiquity, is a question not yet decided; but be that as it may, there can be no doubt, but in the doctrines and compositions of the Indo-Chinese writers, no less than in the Sanscrit, are contained most valuable and important materials for the philosopher and the scholar.

The career of war has led our armies into one, and that a principal state of these regions—the empire of Ava, the literature of which was declared by the late Dr. Leyden to be peculiarly rich, and especially in historical works. On the authority of Dr. Buchanan, he states, that the Birmans have various his-

tories of different dynasties of their princes, and he adds : " these people have translated histories of the Chinese and Siamese, and of the kingdoms of Kathee, Koshan-pyee, Pagoo, Saymay and Laynzayn : they have also numerous works on astronomy, mythology, medicine and law ; also a variety of poems and songs, and even natakas which may be derived from Sanscrit tradition, as the adventures of Rama in Lanka are favourite topics in their dramas." In evidence of these facts, Dr. Leyden has supplied a list of no less than thirty-six highly popular works, some purely mythological, and others cheritrās of the historical class.

After this brief sketch of the Indo-Chinese literature, it may not be impertinent to present their leading ideas on the principal mythological personages of their ancient theogony, whereby the advantage of examining their character and import is demonstrated.

The following particulars are extracted from a series of queries which were submitted to the Chief of the Buddhist priests in Ceylon, and the answers were given from the contents of their most esteemed manuscripts. These documents, fortunately for literature, became the property of Sir Alexander Johnston, who has uniformly shewn himself no less able to appreciate their value, than possessed with the desire of liberally applying them to the public use.

The first point which strikes the mind on examining the doctrine of Buddhism, is the account which it exhibits of the nature of their gods, wherewith the heavens are peopled.

These gods are declared to be immaterial, are in truth spirits : the definition is singular. " They came spontaneously (self-existent) into vision, and being *mere apparition*, there appears no parent for a god."

Of these gods; Maha Brahma is supreme, inhabiting the sixteenth or highest heaven, and is declared to be the very god, Sahan-Pati Maha Brahma. The personage next in importance, at least as concerns the mundane system, is Sekkraia, the chief god of the heaven Deiwo Lowa, but not for the sixteen heavens : Iswara and Maheswara govern the earth as inferior deities to Sekkraia, who indeed performs a most important part in the Buddhist theogony. Wiswakarma, the Mulciber or Vulcan of India, is declared to be his artisan ; and in the furious contest of the rebel Assouras, or evil demons, to recover their native heaven, Sekkraia received the Chakka Walalla, or bickering lightning, from Wiswakarma, who invented these formidable arms for his use (as the Lemnian Artisan forged the bolts of Jove) ; whereby he totally discomfited and routed the rebel demons, and became king of the gods of the heaven Tawoo Deiwo Lowa.

Still Sekkraia has to preserve his worlds from the mighty one, the rebel Assoura, who lurks under the maha maya parkwatte, or world-stone ; ever watching for a moment's negligence on the part of the guardian gods, whereby he may regain his lost power. Against this evil the vigilance of four heavenly guards is exerted to notify the slightest effort of the demon to Sekkraia, by whose power he is instantly secured in his stony prison.

How very closely these incidents coincide with the Titanian wars !—those rebel-giants, struck down by the thunder-bolts of Jove, and buried under mountain-rocks, beneath which they struggled vainly to free themselves ! Thus they were feigned to wrestle with their doom, and thereby to occasion the internal fire and earthquakes of Trinacria ; and in the same manner the Assouras are made to disturb the repose of heaven, and to call for continued watchfulness.

Sekkraia is represented as having delegated or delivered the tutelary charge of Ceylon, or Lanka Diva, to Wisnoo, described as living on the mountain Waykoote, in the wilderness of Dambediwa, called Himmala waana, 2,355 years and eight months seven days since; this epoch was stated as an historic fact, and was so reckoned by the priest who furnished parts of these explanations, as he extracted from their books the date, on the 29th of November 1813.

The gods are further declared to be subject to death,—that is, to a change of state: for death as destruction, or cessation of existence, is unknown in Buddhism. They are said to have acquired their stations from good deeds done on earth; it will also hereafter be seen that they are represented as interfering with the formation of man and woman. Can any language more accurately delineate this short analysis of the deities of Buddhism than the following passage of the Greek poet Hesiod? “When the mortal remains of those who flourished during the golden age were hidden beneath the earth, their souls became beneficent demons; still hovering over the world which they had once inhabited, and still watching as guardians over the affairs of men. These, *clothed in thin air*, and rapidly fitting through every region of the earth, possess the royal privilege of conferring wealth, and of protecting the administration of justice.”—Hesiod, *Op. lib. i. v.* 120.

To conclude this short sketch of the gods:—they are declared capable of lust and of adultery, and the happiness of heaven is described by reference to the senses. The word “gods,” translated into Cingalese, means “those who enjoy happiness,” which bears the precise meaning of the foregoing quotation.

Although, in these short extracts, much is omitted of the details of the gods which might illustrate the subject, what is narrated (for it is only intended to give the general scope of *their nature*, not *their names*, or *actions*) clearly suffices to shew, that their deities bear no stamp or impress of that sublime and awful being from whom the worlds take their existence: Maha Brahma is described in the most exalted terms, but notwithstanding it is clear there is no attribute in it of deity. They are not worshipped, nor have they temples; they appear solely as *ancestral shades*, and are invested, amid all their elevation, with human passions.

The Buddha is superior to the gods, even to Maha Brahma, who is represented as descending from the highest heavens, and attending at the birth of Goutama: to be entitled to become Buddha he must incarnate in flesh, and be born a man. Whence came this singular and striking coincidence with scriptural facts, unless we trace it up to, and rest it upon, the primary promise of a son to be born, who should crush the serpent's head? Hence flows the claim of being to this great and mighty one among the first conquerors of the earth, the Ninus of the Assyrian dynasties, the Phris, or Pharaohs of Egypt, and the system of Avatars.

Buddha is stated to have acquired his privileges by abstaining from all sensual pleasures, by mortification and self-denial, and a variety of acts deemed praiseworthy and meritorious, wherewith sundry treatises are filled: they are curious and interesting, as elucidating various points of ancient belief and practice. Buddha is able to tell the past, the present, and the future,—for such his name implies. Among his qualities are “the fore-knowledge of the birth, the creation, and destruction of the world;” the power “of knowing the hearts of every other; of discovering the shapes inhabited in past transmigrations.”

In true Buddhist doctrine, there is no such term as "creation of the world:" the Buddhists declare it to have self-existed from eternity; and what is here put down as *creation*, in the original means "the rising of the world;" as if, after having run through its stage of existence, it had been submerged under the waters of the great abyss; whence, after the term of its absorption in the plastic fluid had been fulfilled, it again arises in new birth, exhibiting the deities, great and subordinate; men, animals, and plants, as at the first, to fulfil another series of existence.

We hear very little of Buddha in his highest quality of omniscience, and the most zealous Buddhists are soon brought to acknowledge a period anterior to his power or existence: his knowledge of the past, present, and future, therefore, resolves itself into the *Metempsychosis*, of which Buddhism is the true parent, and which invests him with the knowledge of all the stages of existence during the ages that he has passed on earth. Pythagoras exhibited the same claim in his doctrines, and the tenets of the Ionic school found their best support in the subtle and elaborate metaphysics of Indian doctrine.

The most extraordinary and refined part of Buddhist faith, is the state of Nirwan or Nigban, declared to be "annihilation, non-existence, perfect happiness, perfect bliss:" notwithstanding the unqualified terms often used for this great and highest good, as the Buddhist books declare it, they use such phrases in other parts as induce the probable supposition, that it is not "annihilation," according to our conception of it, but a significant expression of *an absorption into the final great anima mundi, and a rest from all further change or transmigratory trial*. This is a doctrine too sublime for any but the chosen disciple of the Muni, or great teacher, and therefore it is veiled from vulgar and unbelieving minds: for it is declared in one of their books, that no one can understand the meaning of Nivani who is unskilled in the Buddhist faith. A phrase in itself absurd, if the tenet only defined annihilation, absolute and perfect. But the real state of the case seems to be, that the Buddhists are too keen and too practised reasoners not to see the manifest bearing upon the supremacy of their Buddha, if they by any means admitted into their system a state or deity which exempted beings for ever from any operative change, and awarded an eternity of unchangeable happiness, while Buddha and his worlds are going on in a series of painful revolutions. The truth, however, which they seek to hide, appears to be demonstrated by Nivani, and clearly evidences that there is lurking in the system of Buddhism a higher principle still, a chief of gods, a sublime, one and alone, which will link this ancient faith with the first ideas in the early ages of man's existence. The acts of Buddha, and the various miracles which attended his appearances in Ceylon, merit a distinct examination; they bear, in many particulars, strong concurrent approximation to the early Mosaic accounts, more so than perhaps that of any other Eastern doctrine. Meantime the present imperfect sketch may serve to shew in how many and striking particulars the Pantheon of Greece and Rome concurs with the long established and deeply rooted principles of Buddhism. One important subject of thought so strongly deserves the attention of that learned and distinguished body who guide the public opinion on Eastern literature, that it seems the influence and interest of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain cannot be too earnestly or instantly exercised upon its realization. The events of the recent glorious war with Birmah has thrown into the hands of English officers an immense number of manuscripts, many of them of the greatest beauty and splendour;

splendour; they are now constantly presenting themselves to notice in every quarter among the relatives and friends of these individuals; the ornamental appearance, and compact and portable shape, of these bundles of varnished and embellished palm-leaves, render them objects of attractive elegance, and thus (perhaps rather unfortunately) make them pleasing memorials of remembrance.

A few months will disperse far and wide, and for ever, these valuable depositaries of the science and history of a great people, and a most important opportunity of collecting together a perfect library of Birman writings is passing away, never to be recalled; the value and the usefulness of these manuscripts are so apparent, that surely a pithy address which designated either the Museum, our grand national depository, or the library of the Royal Asiatic Society, as a select dépôt, to receive, under certain conditions, these *opima spolia* of war, would permit the approbation and patronage of numerous individuals, to whom these manuscripts must be a sealed tongue. Not any time should be lost in making the effort, for the purpose of securing and procuring for literature so large a portion of the writings of one of the most powerful of the Indo-Chinese kingdoms, of which at the present instant there are in England such numerous specimens as would compose a collection of inestimable rarity and importance. What public monument would more illustriously confirm the warlike successes of England over the region of the Mogas of Magadha, than such a depository of the writings of their progenitors? These best gifts of war would commence a more grateful contest, and by them might we best learn how to conciliate our new subjects, and convert them into grateful and willing allies.

Were the individuals' names carefully inscribed on the manuscripts presented, such a gift would not less illustrate the liberality than the valour of the donor; and it cannot be questioned but that a well-supported appeal to the public of this great metropolis would produce at once the funds requisite to effect a measure, combining the advantages of knowledge and intellectual improvement, with national character and glory.

MR. MOORCROFT.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I have observed a paragraph in the English papers, copied from a Russian journal, giving an account of the murder of an English traveller of celebrity, named *Moncrief*, in Tartary: does this refer to Mr. *Moorcroft*, or to some other person?

A. S.

*** We have no doubt that the individual referred to is Mr. *Moorcroft*, whose name and whose fate are equally misrepresented in the paragraph, which has run the round of the English papers, and is now upon its travels on the Continent.—*Ed.*

Review of Books.

Sketches of Persia, from the Journals of a Traveller in the East. Two Volumes. London, 8vo. 1827.

CURIOSITY is now so eager in quest of information concerning "the land of Roses and Nightingales," that the British public will probably be glad of any contribution that will tend to allay it: in the mendicant's phrase, "the smallest donation will be thankfully received." Under these circumstances, memoranda of travels, which have long lain by, or which have been confined to the perusal of select circles, are now polished up and prepared for the eye of the world.

It is probably to this cause that we are indebted for the work before us, which is one of the most amusing books we have met with for some time. The writer, it will be soon perceived on perusing these "Sketches," is intimately acquainted with Persia and its manners, and he has communicated what his experience has furnished him with, in a style at once so lively and instructive, diversifying his narrative with critical remarks, tales and romances from the treasures of Oriental writers, that the work comprehends the most agreeable features of a book of travels, a novel or romance, and a selection of Eastern fables.

As the nature of these "Sketches," which are in some measure desultory, although the writer professes to follow the mission to the Court of Teheran in 1800, from Bombay to the capital of Persia, precludes us from giving a systematic review or epitome of them, we shall endeavour to afford the reader such a sample as may give him a slight notion of the style and character of the work, which deserves to be extensively read.

A sprightly introduction is prefixed to the work, in which the author relates that he had long meditated this publication out of the sketches which were contained in certain trunks, where they had slumbered undisturbed for nearly thirty years. He decided upon undertaking the office from consulting the *fâl*, or form of divination practised in Persia; he took a volume of Persian poetry, shut his eyes, opened the book, and counting seven pages back, read the first four lines, and from their prophetic language, was induced to despatch his MS. forthwith to the bookseller.

In the second chapter the following reflections occur:

The eastern hemisphere continues to have a certain venerable air with old men from a belief that the star of knowledge first enlightened its horizon: children delight in it from its containing the enchanting tales of the "Thousand and one Nights;" ladies admire its flowered muslins, rich shawls, pure pearls, and brilliant diamonds: merchants view it as a source of commercial wealth; the naturalist, the botanist, and the geologist, search its plains, its forests, and its mountains, for unicorns, spikenard, splendid specimens of zeolite, and grand basaltic formations; the English soldier looks to its fields for a harvest of reputation, while pious missionaries sally forth with more than military zeal, to reclaim the millions of the East from their errors, and direct them in the path of life.

Almost all these, however different their objects, concur in one sentiment, that the rulers of the East are despots, and their subjects slaves; that the former are cruel, the latter degraded and miserable, and both equally ignorant.

The author of the "Sketches" is very full and minute on the subject of ceremonial etiquette; in this respect, the work is fit to be a manual for ambassadors. Europeans in general are little aware of the importance attached to

to these points in Persia, and of the ill-effects proceeding from neglect or ignorance in regard to them.

Ceremonies and forms have, and merit, consideration in all countries, but particularly among Asiatic nations. With these the intercourse of private as well as public life is much regulated by their observance. From the spirit and decision of a public Envoy upon such points, the Persians very generally form their opinion of the character of the country he represents. This fact I had read in books, and all I saw convinced me of its truth. Fortunately the Elchee (Envoy) had resided at some of the principal courts of India, whose usages are very similar. He was, therefore, deeply versed in that important science denominated, "*Kâida-e-nishest-oo-berkhâst*," (or the art sitting and rising), in which is included a knowledge of the forms and manners of good society, and particularly those of Asiatic kings and their courts.

He was quite aware, on his first arrival in Persia, of the consequence of every step he took on such delicate points; he was therefore anxious to fight all his battles regarding ceremonies before he came near the footstool of royalty. We were consequently plagued, from the moment we landed at Abusheher till we reached Shiraz, with daily, almost hourly drilling, that we might be perfect in our demeanour at all places, and under all circumstances. We were carefully instructed where to ride in a procession, where to stand or sit within-doors, when to rise from our seats, how far to advance to meet a visitor, and to what part of the tent or house we were to follow him when he departed, if he was of sufficient rank to make us stir a step.

The regulations of our risings and standings, and movings and re-seatings, were however of comparatively less importance than the time and manner of smoking our kelliâns and taking our coffee. It is quite astonishing how much depends upon coffee and tobacco in Persia. Men are gratified or offended, according to the mode in which these favourite refreshments are offered. You welcome a visitor, or send him off, by the way in which you call for a pipe or a cup of coffee. Then you mark, in the most minute manner, every shade of attention and consideration, by the mode in which he is treated. If he be above you, you present these refreshments yourself, and do not partake till commanded: if equal, you exchange pipes, and present him with coffee, taking the next cup yourself: if a little below you, and you wish to pay him attention, you leave him to smoke his own pipe, but the servant gives him, according to your condescending nod, the first cup of coffee: if much inferior, you keep your distance and maintain your rank, by taking the first cup of coffee yourself, and then directing the servant by a wave of the hand to help the guest.

When a visitor arrives, the coffee and pipe are called for to welcome him; a second call for these articles announces that he may depart; but this part of the ceremony varies according to the relative rank or intimacy of the parties.

The manner in which the Envoy resented a want of respect is shewn in the following occurrence:

The Elchee, on entering this apartment, saluted the Prince, and then walked up to his appointed seat; but the master of the ceremonies pointed to one lower, and on seeing the Elchee took no notice of his signal, he interposed his person between him and the place stated in the program. Here he kept his position, fixed as a statue, and in his turn paid no attention to the Elchee, who waved his hand for him to go on one side. This was the crisis of the battle. The Elchee looked to the minister; but he stood mute, with his hands crossed before his body, looking down on the carpet. The young Prince, who had hitherto been as silent and dignified as the others, now requested the Elchee to be seated; which the latter, making a low bow to him, and looking with no slight indignation at the minister, complied with. Coffee and pipes were handed round; but as soon as that ceremony was over, and before the second course of refreshments were called for, the Elchee requested the Prince to give him leave to depart; and without waiting a reply, arose and retired.

The Minister seeing matters were wrong, and being repulsed in an advance he made to an explanation, sent Mahomed Shercef Khan, the Mohmaudar, to speak to the

Elchee; but he was told to return, and tell Cherâgh Ali Khan, "That the British Representative would not wait at Shiraz to receive a second insult. Say to him," he added, "that regard to the King, who is absent from his dominions, prevented my showing disrespect to his son, who is a mere child; I therefore seated myself for a moment: but I have no consideration for his minister, who has shown himself alike ignorant of what is due to the honour of his sovereign and his country, by breaking his agreement with a foreign Envoy."

The Elchee mounted his horse, after delivering this message, which he did in a loud and indignant tone, and rode away apparently in a great rage. It was amusing to see the confusion to which his strong sense of the indignity put upon him threw those who a moment before were pluming themselves on the clever manner by which they had compelled him to seat himself fully two feet lower on the carpet than he had bargained for. Meerzâs and Omrâhs came galloping one after another, praying different persons of his suite to try and pacify them. The latter shook their heads; but those who solicited them appeared to indulge hopes, till they heard the orders given for the immediate movement of the English camp. All was then dismay: message after message was brought deprecating the Elchee's wrath. He was accused of giving too much importance to a trifle: it was a mistake of my lord of the ceremonies; would his disgrace—his punishment—the bastinado—putting his eyes out—cutting off his head, satisfy or gratify the offended Elchee? To all such evasions and propositions the Envoy returned but one answer: "Let Cherâgh Ali Khan write an acknowledgment that he has broken his agreement, and that he entreats my forgiveness; if such a paper is brought me, I remain; if not, I march from Shiraz."

Every effort was tried in vain to alter this resolution, and the minister, seeing no escape, at last gave way, and sent the required apology, adding, if ever it reached his Majesty's ear that the Elchee was offended, no punishment would be deemed too severe for those who had ruffled his Excellency's temper or hurt his feelings.

So exact are the notions of the Persians as to these frivolous subjects, that, it appears, when the Envoy reached Teheran, a Meerza endeavoured to regulate his dress, and produced pictures of ambassadors who had visited Persia many centuries ago, amongst which was the portrait of the English representative, supposed to be Sir Anthony Shirley, dressed in the full costume of Queen Elizabeth's time, which the Meerza wished the Envoy to adopt, "as his Majesty desired to follow in all points the usages of the Saffavean Kings, since they well understood what was due to the dignity of the throne of Persia!"

Our author, speaking of the plundering tribes of Persia, furnishes an interesting account of the Toorkomans, which is, however, too long for insertion.

In the fifteenth chapter of the second volume we are favoured with a very amusing discussion respecting the mode in which Oriental females are treated. After describing the tomb of Fatima-ool-Masoomah, at Koom, the author says:

I have had frequent discussions with my Persian friends upon the general condition of the female sex in this country; and cannot better illustrate the subject than by relating what passed on an occasion when I made a violent attack on their usages in this particular, and brought them into strong contrast with those of the civilized nations of Europe.

I began by stating, that by making slaves of one half of the creation, they made tyrants of the other. "I am only surprised," I said, "how your females can bear the subjection and confinement to which they are doomed. How our Christian ladies would scorn such restraints! Their minds are cultivated as carefully as those of their fathers, brothers, or husbands, who trust for their good conduct to their sense of virtue and religion, rather than to strong doors and high walls. We desire," I added, "that those who share our pleasures and our toils should be acquainted with the world in which

which they live, that we may possess not only an affectionate wife, but an intelligent friend.

"Your Mahomedan ladies, on the contrary, are shut up like wild animals : whilst moving from one inclosure to another they travel in a curtained carriage ; or, if walking, they are enveloped in robes which merely admit of their breathing and seeing their way through small eye-windows. Besides, they are not allowed to have any communication but with their husbands, children, or slaves. What with flattering one, coaxing another, beating a third, and fighting a fourth, these ladies must have a fine time of it in this world ; and as to the next, though they are not denied Paradise as we Europeans often erroneously believe, they are only promised, as a reward for the most pious life, half those blessings which await the virtuous of the male part of the creation !"

"Your females," I said, "are married while mere children, and the consequence is, they are old women at twenty-five. This furnishes you with an excuse for forming other connexions, and treating your first wives with neglect."

This attack was listened to with symptoms of impatience ; every one seemed anxious to answer, but precedence was given to Jaffier Ali Khan, and the ladies of his country could not have had a better advocate.

"Really, Sir, you form a very erroneous judgment of the condition of our women. In this, as in many other instances, where our religion or our customs are concerned, vulgar errors pass from one to another till they are believed by all. Many persons in England imagine that a pigeon was taught to pick peas from the ears of the prophet, who thought he might succeed by this device in persuading the ignorant that the pigeon was a celestial messenger. They also say that his tomb at Mecca is supported between heaven and earth by means of a loadstone. If true, it would be a miracle ; but it is not true : nevertheless, people believe it, and the more readily, because it is wonderful. Now," said Jaffier, "it is the same with half the stories about our women. Why, I am told, it is a common belief with you that Mahomed has declared women have no souls ! If you read the Koran, you will find that our prophet not only ranks women with men as true believers, but particularly ordains that they shall be well treated and respected by their husbands ; he has indeed secured that by establishing their right to dowers as well as to claims of inheritance. He also has put it out of the power of a husband to hurt the reputation of his wife, unless he can produce four witnesses of her guilt ; and should he have witnessed that himself, he must swear four times to the fact, and then by a fifth oath imprecate the wrath of God if he is a liar. Even after this, if the wife goes through the same ceremony, and imprecates the wrath of God upon her head if her husband does not swear falsely, her punishment is averted ; or if she is divorced, her whole dower must be paid to her, though it involve the husband in ruin. What protection can be more effectual than this ?

"Then a woman who is divorced may marry again after four months, which is believed to be soon enough. These widows, I assure you, Sir, when they have a good dower, are remarkable for consulting their own judgment as to a second choice ; they are not like young giddy girls, who are guided by their parents or the reports of old nurses or match-makers."

"You English take your ideas of the situation of females in Asia from what you hear and read of the harems of kings, rulers, and chiefs, who being absolute over both the men and women of their territories, indulge in a plurality of wives and mistresses. These, undoubtedly, are immured within high walls, and are kept during life like slaves ; but you ought to recollect, that the great and powerful, who have such establishments, are not in the proportion of one to ten thousand of the population of the country. If a person of inferior rank marry a woman of respectable connexions, she becomes mistress of his family ; and should he have only one house, he cannot place another on an equality without a certainty of involving himself in endless trouble and vexation, if not disgrace. The dower usually settled upon such a lady, added to other privileges, and an unlimited authority over her children and servants, give her much importance ; and she is supported by her relations in the assertion of every right with which custom has invested her.

"With

"With regard to liberty, such a lady can not only go to the public bath, but she visits for one or two days, as she chooses, at the house of her father, brother, sister, or son. She not only goes to all these places unattended, but her husband's following her would be deemed an unpardonable intrusion. Then she has visitors at home; friends, musicians, and dancers; the husband cannot enter the lady's part of the house without giving notice. I only wish," said Jaffier Ali, laughing, "you could see the bold blustering gentleman of the merdāneh in the ladies' apartment; you would hardly believe him to be the same person. The moment his foot crosses the threshold, every thing reminds him he is no longer lord and master; children, servants, and slaves look alone to the lady. In short, her authority is paramount: when she is in good-humour, every thing goes on well; and when in bad, nothing goes right. It is very well for grantees, who, besides power and wealth, have separate houses and establishments, and are above all regard for law and usage, to have harems, and wives, and female slaves; but for others, though they may try the experiment, it can never answer;" and he shook his head, apparently with that sincere conviction which is the result of experience.

The conversation is kept up for some time, and we would recommend those who have adopted the vulgar notions respecting the condition of women in the East (generally) to give it an attentive perusal.

A limitation by law, as to the number of wives a person may choose to keep, is, indeed, repugnant to the understanding of a Persian. Our author relates that, when the Envoy enjoyed an interview with the Shah, his Majesty inquired whether it was really true that the King of England had but one wife; he had heard it stated, but could not believe it. The Envoy replied, that no Christian Prince could have more; and as to entertaining ladies upon any other footing, "our gracious King, George the Third," said the Envoy, "is an example to his subjects of attention to morality and religion in this respect, as in every other." His Persian Majesty observed, with a laugh, that this might be very proper, "but," added he, "I should not like to be king of such a country."

His Majesty was equally inimical to other customs and maxims popular in England; it required much explanation to make the Shah understand what was meant by "the liberty of the subject." When he comprehended the definition of the phrase, he observed that the King of England was only *Kul-khoda-e-arvel*," corresponding exactly to our phrase of "First magistrate of the country." He added, with a smile, "such a condition of power has permanence, but it has no enjoyment: mine is enjoyment. There you see Suliman Khan Kajir, and several other of the first chiefs of the kingdom,—I can cut all their heads off: can I not?" said he, addressing them. "Point of adoration of the world," replied they, "assuredly, if it be your pleasure."

The remarks of the Shah remind us of that made by a Grand Seigneur, when one of our ambassadors, explaining to him the constitution of the British Parliament, described the "Opposition." The Turkish monarch asked, with surprise and indignation, why the King of England did not send them *the bow-string*.

Having occasion to advert to the changes occurring in the Court of Persia, between the author's first and second visits, he gives us a little insight into his own opinions upon a subject which now possesses peculiar interest:

"I am treading on forbidden ground; I have nothing to say to politics: if I had, this chapter might be more amusing. I could tell of French and English schemes for harlequin-changes, which were to leave my Persian friends no remains of barbarism but their beards! of Mahomedan princes trained to be reformers, of the sudden introduction of the fine arts, and of the roving tribes of Tartary, and the wild mountaineers
of

of Fars, becoming, by the proper use of a few cabalistical phrases, disciplined regiments. These and many similar transformations were meant to prove that we lived in an age when an instructed or enlightened man might, if furnished with the necessary implements of pen, ink, and paper, effect any given change, on any given nation, in a few months.

This was not the first time that such experiments had been tried in Persia; for, besides a knowledge of the civil and military arts of Europe, efforts had been made to teach the Seflavcan monarchs and their nobles to understand the laws, institutions, and governments of the more civilized world. The sarcastic and penetrating Gibbon, when speaking of the attempt, observes, "Chardin says that European travellers have diffused among the Persians some ideas of the freedom and mildness of our governments: they have done them a very ill office." This may be too severe; but if instruction is of a character to diminish happiness, without furthering improvement, he would be bold who should call it a blessing. A medicine may be excellent in itself, yet, from the peculiar habits and constitution of the patient, it may act as a poison. These and many similar sentences of wisdom I have now and then uttered, when talking about the proposed sudden regeneration of the Eastern world, but I never could obtain a hearing. My plans of slow and almost imperceptible change, which were not confined to the teaching half a dozen individuals, but embraced a whole people in their operation, have been ridiculed as proving nothing but the sluggishness of my understanding. When I have pleaded experience, I have been accused of giving that name to prejudice; my toleration of systems out of my power to alter, and interwoven with every feeling, habit, and enjoyment of the communities in which they prevail, has been referred to my narrow views; and all my pretensions to discernment and judgment have been called in question because I have persuaded myself, and tried to persuade others, that Asiatics, though they are not so fair as we are, though they are of a different religion, speak a different language, and have neither made the same advances in science nor in civilization, are, notwithstanding these disadvantages, not altogether destitute of good and great qualities, both of head and heart.

Liable as I am to such accusations, I must cautiously limit myself to facts, which I know from observation, or have heard from persons worthy of credit; but should my reader detect me in the sin of taking a more favourable view of human nature than it merits, I shall hope to be forgiven; while I pray that the stranger, who visits the land of my nativity, may come to it with a mind disposed rather to dwell on its green and fertile valleys, than upon its rugged rocks and bleak mountains. May he find enough of sound and good feeling among its inhabitants to make him look with indulgence on their failings and excesses. If he quarrels with that luxury and refinement, which, by supplying, multiply the wants of men; if he doubts the good of many of the laws and institutions which belong to an artificial society, the frame and workings of which the labour of a life would not enable him to comprehend, may he contemplate it in a spirit of humility, which rather leads him to question the correctness of his own judgment, than to pronounce, on a superficial glance, that every thing is wrong, which does not accord with his own habits and feelings.

The behaviour of the Persians towards their inferiors is a remarkable trait in their character: it is elucidated by the succeeding very just remarks and distinctions:

Hajee Mahomed Hoosein is a man of great simplicity of manners, and neither has, nor pretends to, any of that wit, or brilliancy in conversation, for which many of the Persians are so distinguished. He is rather dull in company, and appears what he really is, a plain man of business. A friend of mine one day breakfasting with him, was surprised to hear him say to a poor man, who brought a pair of slippers to sell, "Sit down, my honest friend, and take your breakfast; we will bargain about the slippers afterwards."

This admission of inferiors to their society at meals is not, however, uncommon with men of rank in Persia. It arises out of a sense of the sacred duties of hospitality, and out

out of parade, if they have not the reality of that humility so strongly inculcated in the Koran. Besides, their character and condition often dispose them to relax with those beneath them, and even with menial servants, whom they admit to a familiarity which at first view appears contradictory to those impressions we have of their haughty character. I was one day almost reproached by Aga Meer, on account of the difference which he observed in our behaviour, to those of our countrymen who were below us in condition. "You speak of your consideration for inferiors," said he to me, "but you keep them at a much greater distance than we do. Is this your boasted freedom?" I told him that it was exactly our boasted freedom which compelled us to the conduct we observed. "You are so classified in Persia," said I, "that you can descend from your condition as you like; a man below you will never presume on your familiarity so far as to think himself, for a moment, on the same level with those who are so entirely distinct from his class in the community. In England we are all equal in the eye of the law, the rights of every man are the same; the differences which exist are merely those of fortune, which place us in the relation of master and servant; but where there is no other distinction, we are obliged to preserve that with care, or all forms and respects would soon be lost."

It is from no conviction of their excellent qualities that the Persians treat their inferiors with familiarity: the lower orders, and especially those with whom a traveller has to deal, have many vices. The author of the "Sketches," however, puts this matter upon a juster footing than travellers in general, who bitterly complain of the treachery of Persian servants, without reflecting upon the reasons which a foreigner often finds in England to tax our countrymen with the same vice. Inferences from particulars to generals is a very common but a very unjust method of reasoning.

The work is brought abruptly to a close with the following remark: "My efforts to amuse, and perhaps inform my readers, are interrupted by circumstances, which, though they forbid a promise, warrant a hope that, if we are pleased with each other, we may meet again."

That every reader of the work will be pleased with it is too much, perhaps, for us to assert; but that we have been highly pleased, and that we entertain the hope of meeting the author again, we can say with truth. The "Sketches" are full of amusement, as well as information.

The work is attributed to Sir John Malcolm; indeed there are very few persons who have had opportunities to collect the same materials: it affords a new evidence of the versatility of his talents.

The Gulistān (Rose Garden). By Sādī of Shirāz. (Persian.) London: 8vo. 1827.

THIS is a new and very accurate edition of *the Gulistān* in the original language. The merits of the former edition are so fully known and admitted by Oriental scholars that we may dispense with a critical notice of them upon the present occasion.

The improvements which have been introduced into the present edition may be concisely described: they are such as leave no imputation of negligence upon the able person who superintended the former. A considerable number of errors was almost unavoidable; these have been diligently rectified, and some hundreds of typographical mistakes, whereby letters were detached from words to which they belonged, and added to the succeeding, &c., have been amended.

A very material advantage which the student will find in the use of this edition, is the insertion of the vowel-points in the Arabic words, omitted in the former edition. The Arabic was likewise in that edition otherwise defective, to the embarrassment of the unskilful reader.

VARIETIES.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held on the 5th August, the Vice-President, Mr. Wilson, in the chair. Dr. Mellis was elected assistant secretary. A complete set of the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* was presented to the Society by Dr. Duncan. From the letter accompanying the journals, it appears that the senna now procurable at home is generally called East-Indian senna; but Dr. Duncan doubts the accuracy of the appellation: it is believed he is quite right in this respect. Senna is an article of import in Calcutta, being brought by the Arab ships. It is not improbably, however, re-exported, if not from Calcutta, from Bombay, and hence its denomination—East-Indian.

The following communications were then laid on the table:—Observations on the diseases of Arracan by Mr. Stevenson, jun.; cases of consumption occurring in India, by Mr. Bird, of the Bombay Establishment; case of a singular tumor on the eye of a child, by Mr. Clark; cases of malignant ulcer, by Mr. Langstaff; a note on the Papeetha, or St. Ignatius' Bean, by Mr. Playfair; cases of cholera at Buxar, by Mr. Dempster; and remarks on the virtues of the rhubarb of the Himalaya, by Mr. Royle, superintendent of the botanical garden at Sherunpore.

The properties of the Himalayan rhubarb appear to be rather inferior to those of Turkey rhubarb; but the comparison was made under unfavourable circumstances, the roots not having been duly prepared, but brought from the hills entire and vegetating. The latter was so far a favourable condition, that it admitted of their being transferred in the experimental garden in the hills, the Mussoree Tibba, where they were growing in a strong and a healthy state.

The geographical distribution of the genus of plants from which rhubarb is obtained, is from the frontiers of China to Siberia, on the north and westward, if native writers may be believed, to the mountains bordering on the Caspian. It is found along the Himalaya in various places, and in great abundance, and there is reason to think, in every one of the varieties from which the drug is obtained, that is known as Russian, Turkey, or China rhubarb. A variety was sent down from Gosain Than by Capt. Webb, of which the root was as good as China rhubarb. A round-leaved variety was noticed by Mr. Fraser, at Jumnautri; two kinds were seen by Mr. Moorcroft at Niti, one of which he took for the *rheum palmatum*, the other was smaller, and in the opinion

of Major Hearsay, three species were distinguishable, one with broad, one with spear-shaped, and the other with serrated leaves; the last being, perhaps, the *rheum palmatum*, from which the Turkey rhubarb is obtained. On the Choor Mountain the rhubarb plant grows in rank luxuriance, and Mr. Gerard has found it in great abundance and of majestic growth on the hither slope of the Himalaya, and on the table land of Tartary, and in Ladakh, from whence some of the drug, of a very fine quality, was sent by Mr. Moorcroft. Wherever travellers have been in the Himalaya they have met with the plant, and there is every reasonable probability that one kind or other will be found to correspond with that preferred in Europe. It is a curious anomaly in the history of vegetable productions, that this drug should make nearly the circuit of the globe, in order to be rendered available in its native country.

Mr. Royle also adverts to the soil and temperature of the spot selected for the medical garden, the Mussoree Tibba; the former he describes as consisting of a clayey loam, with a calcareous substratum, and the latter, as equivalent to a latitude of 41°. In confirmation of this, he has found the temperature of the nearest spring, in the warmest month of the year, to be 56°, and, considering this to be about the mean temperature, it approximates to that of Rome, which is in 41° 53', and of which the mean temperature, as given in Humboldt's isothermal tables, is 60°, 44'. It is not unlikely that the elevation of the Mussoree Tibba will render it equivalent to a rather higher degree of latitude even than 41°.

The papers which were submitted for discussion were observations on diarrhoea hectica, by Dr. John Tytler, and remarks on a malignant epidemic ulcer, or hospital gangrene, by the secretary, Dr. Adam. The former complaint is very common amongst the poorer or more exposed classes of natives in the rains and the setting-in of the cold season, and is, apparently, referable to the want of nutritious diet, to insufficient clothing, and to damp uncomfortable accommodation. It is very extensively fatal, and no mode of treatment has yet been devised on which confident reliance can be placed. The epidemic gangrene occurred amongst a division of the forces stationed at Hussingabad in 1818, and proceeded to an alarming extent, although not fatal. It came on with the commencement of the cold weather, to the influence of which the situation of Hussingabad was much exposed. The

only topical application of any utility was the arsenical solution; but the disease was finally arrested by the exhibition of mercury, and in a short time disappeared.—[*Cal. John Bull.*]

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An extraordinary meeting of this Society was held on the 9th Aug. at the house of the President, W. Leycester, Esq., to take into consideration the disposal of an extensive supply of fruit-trees, recently received from Liverpool, which it was determined should be offered for sale at such prices as should reimburse the Society in their cost, in order to promote their dispersion through the country, and to provide for a further supply from England.

On this occasion the following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—E. Barnett, Esq.; G. Chester, Esq.; J. Donnithorne, Esq.; the Hon. C. Lindsay; S. Nicolson, Esq.; and R. Leslie, Esq.—Brig. Gen. Walker, of St. Helena, was elected an honorary member.

A specimen of Bourbon cotton, raised by Mr. Peddington in the Krishnagur district, from seed brought by him from Singapore, was submitted to the Society, with a supply of the seed for distribution to the members.

With reference to the public advertisement of prizes, it was determined that the Society should procure seeds from the Cape, New South Wales, and Patna, which, when received, should be held disposable amongst intended competitors for any of the prizes awarded by the Society.

A proposal was submitted to the Society for the establishment of an experimental garden in the vicinity of Calcutta, which it was resolved should be taken into further consideration.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

HINDOO ANECDOTE.

The rajah of a certain kingdom having tried four thieves, condemned them to death. After three of them had been put to death, the last one, who was very cunning, said he had an address to make to the rajah, and that they might afterwards deprive him of his life. With this he went into the presence of the rajah, surrounded by the guards, and addressed himself to him to the following purpose:—"May it please your Majesty to enforce the sentence you have passed upon me after a trial of the extraordinary power I possess of making a tree which would produce golden fruit." The Rajah returned, "since you do possess such a power, why did you not make use of it instead of that abominable art, stealing?" "But," replied the thief; "it must be observed that unless the seed be sown by one who has never in his life committed a theft in any respect, it will not produce the plant." The Rajah ac-

cordingly had small seeds of gold made by a goldsmith, and gave them to each of his courtiers, with directions to sow them. The courtiers said, "We have been engaged in performing the business of the state, and have enriched ourselves thereby; so we cannot with propriety affirm that we never have committed any theft." They also added that the Rajah was the proper person for sowing the seed; to which he returned, "I myself cannot boast of being free from guilt, for I recollect, when very young, having eaten a sweetmeat without the knowledge of my mother, who had secured it." The thief concludes the affair with the following observation: "Now, since all of us are guilty of the same crime, why am I alone to lose my life?" These words of his made the Rajah and all his courtiers laugh, and served to set him at liberty.—[*Native Newspaper.*]

EAST-INDIAN SUGAR.

The use of East-Indian sugar having become very extensive among the conscientious opposers of slavery, the following directions have been drawn up for clarifying it:—"Take six pounds of East-Indian sugar and the whites of six eggs beaten up in a quart of water. Mix all well together, and simmer it for about three-quarters of an hour. Take the scum off as it rises. The scum (to prevent waste) may be boiled again with half a pint of water, for about half an hour, and strained through a cloth. This will produce a clear and delicious syrup, which may be used at the breakfast and tea table, and for all domestic purposes, as a complete substitute for the best refined West-Indian sugar, than which it will be found to be considerably cheaper."—[*Christian Observer.*]

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

That little should have been effected hitherto towards developing the mineral resources of India has been, in a great measure, unavoidable, and the unfriendly condition of the districts in which they most abound, or the ungenial nature of the climate, has opposed insuperable obstacles to scientific investigation. The alluvial soil of Bengal and the country along the Ganges, from the Himalaya to the sea, have offered but little temptation to mineralogical research; and although, at no great distance to the west, we have formations of a more promising character, and the hills of Gondwana, if we may credit native records, are rich in metallic produce, yet the uncultivated and unhealthy character of the country renders the task of exploring it a service of more than ordinary peril. Within the presidency of Madras, indeed, iron is abundant, and a rich deposit of copper was many years ago discovered at Nellore, the working of which,

which, for reasons with which we are unacquainted, was, we believe, not prosecuted, and, at any rate, has not been continued. The coal mines of Burdwan and Sylhet, most of our readers have heard of; but these are the only situations in which an attempt has been made to derive advantage from subterranean formations. Now, however, that the field of inquiry is extended, and the prospect of permanent tranquillity affords both time and funds applicable to internal improvement, we cannot doubt that due attention will be paid to an object so important to considerations of national economy, as well as scientific reputation. Specimens of copper and lead ore have been sent to the presidency from Marwar, which would apparently repay the labour of working, and we understand that a lead mine is actually worked, although, perhaps, not very efficiently, in Ajmer. The newly acquired territories in the south-east are known to be rich in valuable minerals, and the researches in progress in the Himalaya have already discovered some highly useful products. The rivers of Assam have always had the character of affording gold dust in considerable quantities; but, even if this should not prove correct to the extent stated, there is reason to anticipate that they may lead to other substances of utility and value. Coal, for example, has been found in the vicinity of Rungpore, although it has not yet been ascertained where the seam is situated. The pieces have been found in the bed of the river, and they are so large that they could not have come from any great distance, and they also indicate a bed of considerable thickness: one piece that was broken up furnished 105 maunds, part of which, we understand, may be expected here shortly, that its quality may be ascertained. Coal is also found in a river near Bishwanath, but the pieces are described as such as might have been washed down from a great distance.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, July 24.

HOSPITALS FOR ANIMALS IN INDIA.

Diego de Louta, an early Portuguese writer who treated of India, during his residence at Goa, relates the following particulars respecting the charitable foundations for birds and other animals amongst the Hindus:—

“One means of making atonement for their sins is that of founding hospitals for birds. We have seen a remarkable one in the fortress of Cambayette, in which were very comfortable places provided for the birds which sheltered there, and persons are employed to take care of such as were sick. The revenues are derived from public alms. One hospital has persons in pay whose duty it is to walk the streets and fields, in order to search for sick or infirm

birds, and to bring them to the hospital. They have also places of the same kind for sick and aged beasts, where they are lodged and attended: people are kept to go in search of old buffaloes, horses, or mules, wounded or infirm, which are conveyed to the hospital and cured. If they see a lame man on the ground they will not lend a hand to lift him up, but let him be trampled on by men and beasts, because, they say, he is reduced to this state by his sins. They buy birds merely to let them loose; but would not contributed to release a man from prison, even if it was their own father.”—[*MS. penes Ed.*

ORIGIN OF ARABIAN PROVERBS.

Meidani, an Arabian author, in his collection of Arabian proverbs, quotes the following:—“The morrow is nigh to him who waits for it.” He subjoins an elucidation of it, which throws some light upon the history of Noman, king of Hira, anterior to Mahomet, and upon his conversion to Christianity. He says:—

“The individual who gave rise to this proverb was Karad, son of Adjdu, and this was the occasion: Noman, son of Mondha, whilst hunting, was carried away by his horse without being able to restrain him. Separated from his companions, and surprised by a shower of rain, he sought for shelter, and reached a house inhabited by a man of the Taï tribe, named Handala, and his wife. Noman asked if he could have shelter there; Handala answered ‘yes,’ and received Noman as a guest without knowing his rank, although he had nothing to offer him but a single sheep. He observed, however, to his wife: ‘Take notice of this man; what a fine shape he has! what an air of nobleness there is in his appearance! what are we to do?’ She replied: ‘I have a little meal which I have preserved; do you kill the sheep, and I will make a cake of the flour.’ The man killed the sheep and prepared a stew from it. After giving Noman meat to eat and milk to drink, he found means to procure some wine, and chatted with him the rest of the night. Next day, Noman, on mounting his horse, said to his host, ‘ask whatever reward you please, for I am king Noman.’ The Taite replied, ‘I will, please God.’ Noman was then rejoined by his people and returned to Hira. The Taite was long before he needed any favour; but a misfortune happening to him, he fell into trouble: his wife thereupon said to him, ‘if you go to the king, he will load you with presents.’ At this, he determined to set out for Hira, and arrived on one of the ill days of Noman, who, having killed two of his dear friends, in a fit of intemperance, decided that he would sacrifice to their manes whomsoever he met on the

day he devoted to sorrow in commemoration of them, and load with favours those he met on the day he appropriated to joy. Noman was clothed in armour, and surrounded by his cavalry. When he saw his host he recognized him, and became grieved. The following conversation ensued: 'Art thou the Taite with whom I found an asylum?'—'Yes.'—'Why did you not come some other day?'—'God bless you! I knew not that this day was inconvenient.'—'By—, if misfortune were to bring my son Kabour before me on this day he should certainly die. Ask, therefore, whatsoever you wish of the goods of this world, for you must assuredly die.' 'May the blessing of God alight on you! what shall I do with the goods of this world, if I must lose my life?'—'There is no means of preserving it now.'—'If it must be so, then, let me at least go to my family, and acquaint them with my last wishes for the arrangement of my affairs; after that I will return hither.'—'Be it so, on condition of your leaving a pledge for your return.' The Taite upon this applied to one of the King's courtiers, who refused to answer for him; when a man of the tribe of Kalb, named Karad, son of Adjda, approached and said, 'may the blessing of God alight upon you! I answer for this man.' Noman took his guarantee for the Taite, to whom he gave 500 camels. The Taite set out for his home, and a year was fixed for his return, which he promised to effect on the precise day. When the term prescribed had arrived, excepting one day, Noman said to Karad, 'I see that to-morrow you cannot fail to die.' Karad replied: 'If the first part of to-day has passed, to-morrow is near enough for him who expects it.' The morning of the following day, Noman, attended by his suite, went, according to his custom, to the Garyans, and stopped amongst them. He ordered Karad, whom he had brought with him, to be put to death; but his viziers represented to him that he had no right to put him to death till the end of the day. When the sun was near setting, and the executioner was at the side of Karad, just as Noman was about to give the order for his execution, a person appeared in the distance. They told the king that he could not kill Karad until this person came up, in order that it might be known who he was. He stopped the order till then, and, to their great astonishment, the person proved to be the Taite. Noman recognizing him, was sorry at his arrival. He said to him, 'Wherefore didst thou return, seeing thou hadst escaped death?' He replied: 'Fidelity to my promise is the reason of my return.'—'And what motive (asked the king) has provoked that fidelity?'—'My religion,' replied the Taite. 'What is thy religion?' inquired Noman. 'The Christian religion!' exclaimed the Taite. 'In-

struct me in it,' said the king. The Taite did so, and Noman and all the inhabitants of Hira became Christians; before which time they professed the religion of the pagan Arabs. Noman gave Karad and the Taite their liberty, saying: 'Great God, I cannot say in truth which of the two is the noblest and most faithful, he who, having escaped death, came back to reclaim it, or he who devoted himself to almost certain death for the sake of a stranger: I shall not be the least generous of the three.'—[*Journal Asiatique*.]

THE "FO-KWA-KI."

M. Abel-Remusat has finished a translation of a Chinese work, which will shortly be put to press, calculated to throw considerable light on the ancient geography of Upper Asia: it is the *Fo-kwa-ki*, or history of the kingdoms professing the religion of Fo. Properly speaking, it is a Buddhist itinerary, or narrative of a journey undertaken towards the close of the 14th century of our era, by several Shamans of China, into Tartary, little Bucharia, to the sources of the Indus, in the Himalaya mountains, and as far as the southern parts of Hindustan. The translator has added a chart of India drawn up by the Chinese themselves, according to the information of these Shamans; as well as numerous illustrations of the geography and ancient history of India, and several points respecting the Buddhist worship spoken of in the work.—[*Ibid*.]

BURMESE ARCHITECTURE.

Colonel Symes, during his embassy to Ava, was informed that, notwithstanding well-formed arches of brick are still to be seen in many of the ancient temples in that country, the Burmese workmen can no longer turn them: a circumstance which shows how easily an art, once well known, may be lost to a country from disuse and the capriciousness of fashion. Masonry has not been much practised in latter ages in Ava; wooden buildings have superseded the more solid structures of brick and mortar.

THE ZENDAVESTA.

The *Zendavesta* is divided into twenty-one parts, each called by the Parsees *nusick*, or broadly pronounced, *nusk*, a part. Each one of these treatises has a title suited to the subject of which it treats. The appellation of *Zendavesta* is, we are told by Dr. Hyde, not a Parsee but an exotic word, meaning a *tinder-box*—an allegorical name calculated to inspire the readers of the book with holy zeal. It was originally written in the Zend character, one of the most ancient in the East, and nearly allied to the Sanscrit; but being too sacred for vulgar eyes, it was translated into the Pehlevi,

Pehlevi, supposed to be the language of ancient Media, from Pehleh, a district in that country.—[*Bell's Rollin*.]

ORIENTAL LIBRARY OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

A catalogue of the valuable MSS. and books contained in the library of the Duke of Sussex, at Kensington Palace, is now in preparation. These manuscripts are in various languages.

The Arabic manuscripts relate to the *Koran*, of which a very interesting account is given: and a splendid one, which formerly belonged to Tippoo Saib, is particularly described. There is a Persian MS. of the Gospels, and an Armenian MS. of the same, with singularly beautiful illuminations. This is of the thirteenth century, upon vellum, and is, perhaps, the most valuable Armenian MS. in the country. They are of exceeding rarity. The MSS. in the Pali, Singhalese, and Burman languages, conclude the first part of the first volume. The MSS. in the square Pali character, obtained from Rangoon, are (if not unique) the finest in this country. They are of the most splendid description, and one of them is upon plates of ivory. The letters are in japan, and richly ornamented with gold.

ORIENTAL VASE.

A very curious antique vase, found among the ruins of the ancient city of Teshire, has arrived in Calcutta. Its form is an irregular oblong, about three feet in height and two in circumference, at the widest part. It is composed of a consistency resembling brick, an inch in thickness. Upon examination it was found to contain human bones, which it is conjectured were covered over with clay and afterwards baked. It offers a fine subject for the research and ingenuity of the oriental antiquary. A particular account of this vase is given in Malcolm's "*Persia*," to which we refer such of our readers as wish for further information.—[*Beng. Hurk.*]

BOTANY.

The celebrated Dutch naturalist Dr. C. C. Blume has safely returned to Europe after nine years' residence in the island of Java. Favour'd by circumstances, and devoting himself with indefatigable zeal to the natural history of that remarkable island, he has brought home immense collections of natural productions of every kind: and when we recollect how little this branch of science, connected with the Dutch possessions in India, has been cultivated since the time of Rumpf and Rheede, and how unfortunate

the more recent laudable endeavours of Messrs. Kuhl and Van Hasselt, as well as those of the English naturalists, Arnold and Jack, proved, in consequence of the fatal influence of the climate, we may congratulate ourselves on the safe return of this able naturalist. It may be expected that he will publish an extensive work on the Botany of the Dutch East-India colonies. Dr. Blume, who is a pupil of Bruggmann, has already published at Batavia, as a precursor of his great work, a view of the vegetable kingdom of Java, in fifteen Nos., which sufficiently prove the value of his discoveries, and authorize the highest hopes of his more elaborate work.—[*For. Journal*.]

AFRICA.

M. Castiglioni, of Milan, has published a geographical and numismatic memoir of the eastern part of Barbary, which is called *Afrika* by the Arabs. He describes its antiquity, and the vicissitudes which it has undergone; and corrects numerous errors which have been committed on the subject by travellers and geographers.—[*Ibid.*]

RUINS OF POMPEII.

In the recent excavations of a house near the *Frellonica*, there were found five glass jars perfectly closed, and placed in a wooden box; these jars being carefully cleared of earth which covered the outside, it was found that two of them contained a thick and liquid substance in good preservation, which, on examination, proved to be a conserve of olives, prepared for the table of some Pompeian gastronome, eighteen centuries ago; they are still entire. In another jar there was a thick butyraceous sauce, made of the roes of fish. The King of the Two Sicilies, being informed of this discovery, has ordered an accurate analysis to be made of it.

PERSIAN POST-HORSES.

At Shiraz there is now a chuparee (post) horse, which travels between that city and Tehran, on important occasions, in five days, the distance being 500 miles, with the same rider on its back the whole way. Many of the chuparee horses would beat the celebrated hurkaru camels of India, which make most extraordinary journeys. There is a ludicrous story told of one, which arrived at the station of a Bengal regiment in an unprecedented short space of time. One of the officers got up from dinner to try the motion of the camel; he mounted, the animal set off with him, and carried him the whole stage, seventy miles, without his hat.

College of Fort William.

26th JULY 1826.

The following Minute recorded by the Right Hon. the Visitor of the College of Fort William, on a Review of the proceedings of the Institution for the year 1825-26, is published for general information, under directions received from His Lordship to that effect :—

Having attentively considered the proceedings of the College Council, and the reports of the professors and examiners, relative to the affairs of the institution during the past year, I proceed to record the general result exhibited in those papers, and the sentiments which they have suggested.

I propose, in the first place, to explain the motive which has induced me to discontinue the assembly, heretofore annually convened, for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of the honorary rewards assigned to the several students, and to substitute a written address for the discourse which it has been usual to deliver on such occasions.

The alteration has not been suggested by any diminished estimate of the value and importance of the institution; I regard its concerns with an interest no less constant and intense than that which has been felt by any one who has presided over it. But the system, according to which the operations of the College are conducted, has undergone a material alteration. The exigencies of the Government have rendered it an object of paramount importance to add to the number of the effective servants as rapidly as possible; and it has further been our policy to encourage students to enter on the active duties of the service, as soon as they are qualified to discharge them, in order that they may not be exposed to the expenses and temptations of the Presidency for a longer period than is unavoidable. Hence it happens that a large portion of those, whose merits and exertions distinguish the period under review, having been reported qualified for the public service at intermediate examinations, are no longer present to receive in person the tribute of applause to which they are entitled: the disputations and exercises for which the ceremony of an annual meeting was mainly instituted, can no longer be held; and the assembly, consequently, has lost the character and effect which once belonged to it.

With this alteration of circumstances, it appears to be reasonable and proper that a corresponding change should be made in the mode of address hitherto adopted, and

in relinquishing a form which no longer harmonizes with the actual state of things, I would wish to be considered as evincing the sincerity of that interest with which I regard the institution, and which I shall equally extend to the active career of those who have so lately entered on the duties of public life.

It is satisfactory to me to perceive, that the result of the papers, now under consideration, is generally favourable. During the last year, ten medals of merit have been granted for rapid and considerable proficiency in the languages taught in the College. Fifteen students, specified in the annexed list, have passed the requisite examination in Persian and Hindce, or Bengalee, since June 1825, and have consequently been declared fully competent to the discharge of their public duties, by their acquaintance with two of those languages.

Among these, the merits of the following appear to deserve distinct notice.

Mr. Edmonstone was admitted into the College in April 1825. At the following annual examination held in June, he was found to have attained the prescribed standard of proficiency in the Persian language, and was declared entitled to a medal of merit for rapid and considerable progress in that language. In August of the same year, having added to his previous acquisitions a competent knowledge of the Bengalee language, he was reported qualified for the public service.

Mr. F. J. Halliday commenced his studies in June 1825, and at the general examination of the following December was reported to have made such proficiency in Persian, as entitled him to the reward of a medal and a prize of eight hundred rupees. In the further period of two months, having attained the prescribed standard of proficiency in Bengalee, he was finally declared qualified for the public service in February last.

The progress of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Garstin, who in about nine months attained a respectable proficiency in two languages, and the former of whom obtained medals of merit in two languages, has also been satisfactory.

Mr. A. Reid, in October 1825, entered his name on the records of the institution as a student of Persian and Bengalee, and in February following was reported qualified for the public service in both languages. For the attainments of this gentleman, the College can only claim a partial credit. He

was

was permitted, under particular circumstances, to reside with a friend at a distance from Calcutta, and did not, consequently, attend any lectures. To his own abilities and industrious application, therefore, his early acquisition of the requisite qualifications must mainly be ascribed.

Mr. G. T. Lushington commenced his oriental studies at the same time with Mr. Reid; but his talents and diligent application soon enabled him to outstrip all his contemporaries, and he was accordingly reported qualified in Persian at the half-yearly examination in December, and in Hindee, at the general examination holden in February of the present year, being rewarded for such rapid and considerable proficiency with a medal of merit in each of those languages. Mr. Lushington, however, did not rest satisfied with such attainments only as the test of qualification for the public service requires, but, desirous of acquiring a more full and critical acquaintance with the languages of India than that ordeal implies, continued to apply himself with great attention to the study of Persian and Hindee till the close of the term, when at the last annual examination he was distinguished with the first place in both these tongues, and received, upon that occasion, the reward assigned for high proficiency, *viz.*, a prize of eight hundred rupees. It appears certain that a few months further study would enable Mr. Lushington to attain the highest grade of Collegiate honours, and to give his name a conspicuous place among the most distinguished students of the College of Fort William.

Mr. J. R. Colvin has given a singularly striking proof of what talents united with industrious and vigorous application can effect. This gentleman entered the College in March last, and at that time he was acquainted with little more than the elements of Persian and Bengalee, and not even with the character of Hindee; yet, in the course of three months, he obtained such a knowledge of those three languages as to gain the usual report of qualification for the public service, and to hold a respectable place in them all, obtaining in each a medal of merit for rapid and considerable proficiency.

I cannot conclude this enumeration without expressing my sorrow for the loss of Mr. H. P. M. Gordon, who died in May last, soon after he had been declared qualified for public employment. By the death of this excellent and amiable young man, the public service has been deprived of one who gave the best promise of future usefulness and distinction.

I remark, with much satisfaction, the circumstance, that Lieut. Todd, one of the Examiners of the College, obtained in the past month a degree of honour for eminent proficiency in the Bengalee lan-

guage. On this officer similar degrees were conferred, at the annual meeting in June 1825, for his eminent attainments in Persian and Hindoostance, and although he was called away for some time from his academic duties, to the discharge in the field of those more immediately belonging to his profession, yet his diligent application during the remainder of the period under review, has enabled him not only to master the Bengalee language, but to make such progress in Arabic and Sanscrit, as to hold out the fair promise of similar excellence in those languages at no distant period.

I cannot omit this opportunity of recording my regret, that the College of Fort William no longer offers those facilities for the cultivation of the native languages, which for some years it afforded to the military servants of the Company; and that it is, consequently, deprived of that accession of literary attainment which so eminently contributed to extend the usefulness and to enhance the reputation of the institution.

Though not immediately connected with the College, I consider it to be also proper on this occasion to notice the success with which Mr. Thomason, who in June 1823, left the College with distinguished credit, has since prosecuted the study of Arabic law. An extract from the report of the Examiners is annexed to this minute; and though I state it with regret, the immediate pecuniary advantage with which Mr. Thomason's merit has been rewarded is no longer proffered, yet I trust that there will not be wanting civil servants ready to follow his example; for to those whose bent of genius is favourable to the pursuit, there still remain many other and higher motives for the attainment of the more advanced stages of proficiency.

I regret to observe, that three students have subjected themselves to removal from College by neglecting to profit by the advantages which it affords. But in the confident expectation, that they will exert themselves to redeem the errors of the past (and one of them has already given unequivocal evidence of amendment), I will forbear from more pointed animadversion.

I feel satisfied, that it must be unnecessary to assure the College Council, that the rigid enforcement by them of the provisions for ensuring a diligent attention to study, will ever have my cordial approbation and decided support. It is alike dictated by a regard for the public service, and for the real interests of the individuals.

I am particularly gratified by observing that the new statute, requiring of every student, as a qualification for the public service, a knowledge either of Hindee or of the Bengalee language, in addition to the Persian, has completely answered the end of its enactment.

It is still more satisfactory to me to learn, that the arrangements adopted by Government, for improving the situation of the students, and for providing them with the means of meeting the expenses of their situation without the necessity of contracting debts to individuals, have been attended with the beneficial effects anticipated from their operation. There is no point on which I would desire to lay more stress than on the importance of avoiding pecuniary involvement, fatal alike to the happiness of the individual, to the independence of the public functionary, to the credit of the Government, and to the security of the people.

It is not to be disguised, that in former times, when the College could boast of sending forth from its walls, at each of the annual examinations, many students deeply imbued with oriental learning; and, when it aimed at communicating to all a higher degree of proficiency than is requisite for the ordinary purposes of public business, the advantage was not purchased without much preponderating evil. The distinguished individuals who bore away the highest honours, and whose attainments shed a lustre over the institution, might, indeed, generally resist the temptations to which a lengthened residence in the capital exposed them: their devotion to learning, and the generous emulation with which they struggled for collegiate distinction, might exclude all other and lower passions. But to a much greater number, and those, too, often men who, in public life, have evinced themselves most able and excellent officers, the unnecessary detention in College proved a source of the most serious mischief. Although, therefore, the extensive acquirements for which, at one period, many of the students of the College obtained degrees of honour, are now rarely found within its walls, because the period of collegiate study is generally so much abridged as to render the acquisition impracticable, even to the highest talents, and most indefatigable industry, I cannot but cordially rejoice at the character which the institution has assumed. That character seems, indeed, to be such as local circumstances would naturally dictate. In England, if any where, the selection must be made of persons qualified to become useful instruments of Government; and there the foundation must be laid of that varied knowledge, which is requisite to the successful administration of public affairs, in their extensive and complicated relations. Here, on the other hand, the means of furnishing to the public functionaries the medium through which they must communicate with the people, and without which, their most distinguished accomplishments would be comparatively valueless, are possessed in a degree of efficiency which we should vainly seek in

England; and that the College of Fort William affords extraordinary facilities for the acquisition of the native languages, appears to be sufficiently evinced by the simple enumeration of the students who have qualified themselves for the public service in the past year. Here, consequently, though at home the rudiments of the oriental tongues may very properly be taught, the civil servants of the Company, after having, through a course of liberal education in England, acquired the knowledge, the habits, and the principles, which may guarantee the worthy discharge of their important trusts, should add such an acquaintance with the languages, as is requisite to enable them adequately to perform the duties of the different situations to which they aspire. I should hope that, in each year, some students will be found willing to prolong their connection with the institution, in order to attain a much higher degree of proficiency than is ordinarily required as a qualification for public employment; and that, among those who seek to enter on the active duty of the service, as soon as it is open to them, there may be some who, combining an attention to oriental literature with the discharge of the public business, will prosecute their studies to the highest grade of attainment. For several situations, such attainments may be regarded as a most valuable, if not an altogether indispensable qualification; and I shall be happy to co-operate with the College Council in any arrangement by which this object can be promoted. It will be sufficient to take care, that the public interests do not suffer from any want of extensive learning in the members of the civil service, though the College of Fort William may be deprived of the credit of imparting it. From the general body of the students it would be unreasonable to demand such acquisitions. The great majority of public officers must necessarily content themselves with such a knowledge of the languages as is required for the due discharge of their several trusts. This, it is satisfactory to observe, the College of Fort William imparts at the present moment, with a degree of efficiency never surpassed.

I confidently trust that no exertions will be wanting on the part of the officers of the College, to secure the fullest advantages attainable under the present system. The diligence of the students being immediately rewarded by admission to public employment, when the ambition of literary eminence may not induce them to prolong their studies, there remains no motive, and no excuse for any relaxation; and removal from College must infallibly attend any delay, or neglect of study. To those who do not readily avail themselves of the advantages it offers, the institution will generally be found to occasion un-
mixed

mixed evil. They cannot, consequently, be too soon detached from it. I am induced to rest on this point the more particularly, in order that the officers of the College may be fully assured of my support in enforcing the recent statutes; and because the duty they have to perform is one of a very distressing nature, and one for which other Collegiate institutions afford no true rule of guidance. The circumstances of the College of Fort William are, indeed, in many respects, altogether peculiar. The students of the College may be regarded as having actually commenced the first duty of their profession: to be diligent in study being an obligation which attaches to them not less directly, than the zealous performance of his public function to any other public servant. And, although the scope of the instructions given in the College has been wisely abridged, the officers of the institution have a favourable opportunity of communicating to the students much that will be eminently useful to them on their entry into public life. They may give most valuable directions for the prosecution of those studies which are best calculated to fit the civil servants of the Company for the high functions which await them; they may convey to them just conceptions of the importance of the station they are destined to fill, and of the solemn responsibility which that station involves. They are not, indeed, expected formally to communicate the knowledge which the civil servants of the Company should acquire in other seminaries, or by solitary study; but they may remove, or soften, the prejudices which such knowledge does not always obviate, and sometimes strengthens. They may prepare their pupils to understand the character, to estimate the virtues, and to guard against the vices, of the singular people they are destined to govern; they may lead them to comprehend how, with much that is faulty, and much that is erroneous, there is, also, much that is valuable in Eastern learning, and to acknowledge that, at all events, it is not a humane or a wise part, hastily to condemn what has been long and clearly prized by many millions through successive generations. They may inculcate invaluable lessons of patience, candour, and toleration. Cherishing a fervent devotion for our national faith, they may urge the comprehensive obligations of that charity which it most pointedly enjoins; encouraging lofty conceptions of the rank which is held among the nations by our singularly favoured country, they may readily lead their young friends to perceive, that in India the real glory of England is to be sought, not in any vain display of personal or national pride, but in such a conduct, in public and

private life, as our country would approve in the magistrates who govern her; in security of person and of property—in the amendment of the laws—in the administration of equal justice—in the establishment or promotion of beneficial institutions—in the execution of useful works—in the increasing wealth, intelligence, happiness, and freedom of the people.

I beg to return my acknowledgments to the College Council, for the careful superintendence they have exercised over the concerns of the College during the past year; and I have much satisfaction in expressing the very favourable sense I entertain of the manner in which the professors, and other officers of the College, have discharged their several duties.

The literary works which have issued from the press since the last annual examination, or which are now in preparation, will be specified in an appendix to this minute.

I doubt not, that it will be a source of high satisfaction to the general body of the service to learn, that the great work of public instruction continues to be vigorously and successfully prosecuted.

The progress of native education, in the institutions under the authority of the Committee of Public Instruction, has continued, during the past year, to afford satisfaction to Government, and to justify the expectations that have been formed of their public utility. The course of study has, in every instance, been sedulously maintained, and the actual advance proportioned to the means of instruction and facilities of study.

Of the Colleges and Schools in the provinces, the report of the last annual examination held at Benares, shew the students on the foundation to be sixty; and the out-students 177, of whom several have acquired considerable proficiency in the branches of study which they have cultivated. The first annual report from the College of Delhi states the number of resident scholars to be 120, of whom the classes more advanced are engaged in the study of the Arabic language, Mohamedan law, and the elements of Euclid; and the junior, in the cultivation of Persian, and the elements of the Arabic language. The report of the Local Committee is highly favourable to the zeal with which the teachers and the students of this seminary have been animated; the diligence with which it has been superintended, and the popularity which, even in this early period, it has attained; these circumstances have determined Government to extend the beneficial operation of the College, by placing more liberal allowances at its disposal, and thus opening a door to a greater

number of pupils, of whom, from the advantageous situation of Delhi, there is likely to be a considerable resort from the upper and western provinces of Hindostan.

The progress made at the Agra College is not yet before Government in any official report, no examination having been held; but there is no reason to suppose that the advance has been less than might have been reasonably anticipated; the number of scholars attached to the College was 117, of whom the Hindu classes comprise forty-three, and the Mohamedan seventy-four students.

Of the other establishments in the provinces there is nothing that calls for any remark; they comprehend a considerable number of scholars, but the nature of the instruction communicated at them, the description of persons by whom they are attended, and circumstances peculiar to their organization or position, render them of less importance than those previously adverted to, and leave some uncertainty as to the extent to which they are calculated to disseminate useful information; they are on this account more especially subjected to the attention of the Committee of Instruction, and, through them, to the observation of Government, and they must expect to receive that encouragement alone which the benefits they afford may be found to deserve.

The institutions established at Benares, Agra, and Delhi, render it unnecessary to complete any present addition to establishments for native education in the remoter provinces; but in the interval between Calcutta and the former city, a seminary is required for contributing to the instruction of the youth of Behar and Tirhoot, for which the city of Patna seems to be eligibly situated. The establishment of a College at this city, on the same principles as those of Delhi and Agra, has accordingly occupied the attention of the Committee of Instruction.

The progress of the institutions at the presidency is equally the subject of favourable report; and the annual examinations of the Sanscrit College, and Madrassa, convey a satisfactory impression of the assiduity and success with which the course of study is prosecuted at those institutions. At the Mohamedan College, the attention of the students is more especially directed to the study of the Arabic language, Mohamedan law, and the mathematical sciences; and measures have been adopted to extend the facilities for the cultivation of the two latter, by the multiplication of useful works: with this view, the *Fatawa Humadi* has been printed in the course of the year, and encouragement has been given to the preparation of the *Fatawa Atumgiri* for the press; a translation of *Bridges' Algebra* has been also prepared,

and is in the course of printing for the use of the mathematical class.

The studies of the Sanscrit College are of a more varied description, as they include the elementary cultivation of the Sanscrit language. The study of Hindu law, according to authorities which, although of great weight, have been hitherto little read in Bengal, as *Menu* and the *Mitakshara*, have been successfully introduced, and a course of mathematical studies has been lately commenced by the perusal of the *Lilavati*. The building destined for the accommodation of the Sanscrit College has been completed, and the classes were removed to it in the beginning of the year, and some progress has been made in the printing of useful works, to which the encouragement of Government was formerly given. An edition of the *Mugdha Grammar* is nearly completed; and a considerable portion of the *Bhatti*, a poetical work illustrative of the rules of grammar, has been printed.

The buildings contiguous to the Sanscrit College, of which it was originally intended to appropriate one to the use of the Anglo-Indian College, have both been transferred to that institution, the measure having been rendered necessary by the growing numbers of the scholars of the seminary. By the report of the annual examination in January last, it appeared that 196 pupils, of different ages, the sons of the most respectable members of the native community, were in course of instruction at this seminary, in the English language and literature, and in European science; and the knowledge of the senior pupils reflected the highest credit upon their talents and application, and upon the system of tuition by which they had been instructed. At present there are 280 scholars, of whom 190 contribute to defray the expense of their own education; of the rest, sixty are upon the foundation, and thirty are supported by the School Society.

It is to this establishment that Government especially look for the successful diffusion of that knowledge, which is equally applicable to the purposes of active and contemplative life, and which unites reason and philosophy with the happiness and improvement of society.

The inquiries of the Committee of Public Instruction have sufficiently established the total want in India of facilities which exist in other countries, for intellectual cultivation. Of village education, the mere ability to read and write, there seems to be no deficiency, at least in the lower provinces; but there exist no means of any advance beyond the simplest rudiments of knowledge, exclusive of the College establishments founded by the British Government. No endowments for literary purposes have survived the domestic distractions of these countries,

countries, and no Academic or Collegiate Institution perpetuates the memory of private or public munificence. The course of events has also shut the schools which the fame of individual teachers formerly rendered attractive, and instructors by profession are now of the most humble acquirements; are either without remuneration, or are inadequately rewarded, and are in general held in little estimation. Books are everywhere scarce and expensive, and without books, teachers, or schools, it is evident that the means of education are wholly defective. The first object of Government is to provide for these deficiencies, but it is obvious that they can only be extensively supplied by the co-operation of the people themselves. As far as the means at our disposal extend, schools have been endowed, teachers encouraged, and books will in the course of time be multiplied; but no public resources can admit of the education of a whole people being provided for by the ruling authority. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction, that Government observes the manifestation of a disposition to assist in the great work of promoting Native instruction, either by their own servants or by the members of the Native community. Of the former they have had to notice the meritorious institution of a school at Allahabad, by the European residents at that station, and individual instances of a similar spirit have met with their approbation. Of the latter, it is with peculiar gratification that they can advert to the occurrences of the past year, during which Sicca Rupees 1,06,000 have been placed at the disposal of the Committee of Public Instruction, by several Native gentlemen, in justice to whose liberality their names and donations are here particularized:

Raja Baidyanatha Raya. . . S. Rs.	50,000
Raja Sivachandra and Harisimbachandra Roy.	46,000
Baboo Guruprasad Bose.	10,000

Sa. Rs. 1,06,000

These are honourable testimonies of the interest taken by wealth and intelligence in the improvement of the rising generation, and entitle the donors to the acknowledgment of the Government and the gratitude of their countrymen.

In the designs of the Committee of Public Instruction and of Government, a prominent object is, to add to the efficiency and respectability of the Native officers employed in the administration of the country. In accomplishing this object, a great public good will obviously be secured, and it is one which it is equally the duty and the interest of every Civil Servant of the Company to promote. But the scope of the Committee's labours is much more extensive; for they embrace

almost every thing that can tend to advance the knowledge, to raise the character, and to improve the moral condition of the people. Among the means of accomplishing this object, none appear likely to be so efficacious as the introduction of European science, and this the Committee are judiciously endeavouring to accomplish, without any attempt, arbitrarily, to supersede the learning prized by our Native subjects. They seek no artificial support for the cause of truth when fairly opposed to error. The result, indeed, is certain, if the friends of truth are just to themselves.

The literature and the morals of England must prevail if the superiority we claim for her be reflected in the conduct of her citizens; their errors may throw back for centuries the accomplishment of the purpose; and in contemplating the efforts made for the improvement of India, this should be the first and most anxious thought, to those about to enter upon public life, how they can best maintain the character of their country, and best secure for themselves the title of Instructors and Benefactors of the millions they are called upon to govern.

AMHERST.

APPENDIX.

Extract of the Report of the Examiners appointed to ascertain the ability of Mr. Thomason to consult works in the Arabic language on Mahomedan Law, dated 13th March 1826.

Mr. Thomason was accordingly examined by us on Saturday last, the 11th inst., in presence of the Law Officers of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut. The following exercises were performed by Mr. Thomason—being Extracts from Original Arabic authorities to be translated into English.

No. 1. Of Partnerships.—The circumstances under which partnerships by reciprocity lose that character and fall under the class of partnership in Traffic.—*Jami Ooroomooz.*

No. 2. Of the administration of oaths, with a view to the discovery of an offender in cases of murder.—*Hidaya.*

No. 3. Of appropriation and the various rules to be observed on the occasion of a religious endowment.—*Ashbah-o-Nusair.*

No. 4. Of compacts of cultivation, exhibiting the principles by which they are governed, and the condition to which they are subjected.—*Faasool-fooslorrooghee.*

No. 5. Of sales, showing certain necessary conditions to the legality of such contract under particular circumstances.—*Rizaut-ool-Mooflicen.*

No. 6. An English exercise to be translated

lated into Arabic, on the law of Kisas, or retaliation.

From the studious habits and tried abilities of Mr. Thomason, we were led to expect the display of extraordinary attainments. We assigned, therefore, to that gentleman the performance of exercises proportionably arduous; and it affords us sincere gratification to be able to state, that our estimate, high as it was, of his acquirements, fell short of the reality. The very names of the works above cited will vouch for the difficulty of the task which was imposed, and when we say that the translations were made with the utmost fidelity, accuracy, and despatch, we bear but inadequate testimony to his merits. In the course of three or four hours, Mr. Thomason not only performed what was required of him, but he found leisure also to make judicious annotations on abstruse passages, thereby furnishing satisfactory proof, that to the capacity of consulting original legal authorities, he has added a considerable knowledge of the law itself. In addition to the above written exercises, Mr. Thomason read a passage of the *Hidaya* in the presence of the law officers of the *Sudder Dewanee Adawlut*, to whom he explained the meaning in the Persian language, and who expressed themselves in the highest degree gratified by the learning and acumen which he displayed.

In communicating the result of this examination, which has furnished so decisive a proof of intense application and extraordinary talent, we need hardly add, that Mr. Thomason is, in our opinion, fully and eminently entitled to the reward assigned to success in this department of study.

(True Extract.) D. RUELLE, Sec.C.C.

The superintendent of the Native Medical Institution reports the students of it to have made satisfactory progress within the past year, and that several of them have already proved useful to the public service, as Native Doctors to corps as well as in the two dispensaries that have been lately established in Calcutta, for the purpose of affording relief to the native officers of Government, and to such of the Natives as have not the means of otherwise procuring medical aid.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

Twenty-sixth Annual Examination, holden in June 1826.

PERSIAN.	Date of Admission into College.	Number of Lectures attended this Term.	Period of attendance on the Lectures.
<i>First Class.</i>			
1. Lushington, 800 Rs.	Oct. 1825	4	5 1
2. Crawford, medal of merit	Sept. 1825	31	8 1
3. Colvin, ditto ditto	Mar. 1826	21	3 0
4. Garstin	Oct. 1825	35	7 2
5. Thompson	Feb. 1826	20	3 2
6. Becher	Oct. 1824	0	0 0
<i>Second Class.</i>			
7. Gubbins	May 1826	1	0 2
8. Bury	May 1825	27	11 1
9. Heyland	Sept. 1825	25	8 0
<i>Third Class.</i>			
10. Pringle	Aug. 1825	31	9 2
11. Armstrong	Dec. 1825	45	6 0
12. Grant	Jan. 1826	25	5 0
13. Woodcock	Oct. 1825	30	7 0
14. Mills	May 1826	6	1 0
15. Fitzgerald	May 1826	0	0 2
16. Spiers	Oct. 1825	45	7 0
<i>HINDI.</i>			
<i>First Class.</i>			
1. Lushington, 800 Rs.	Oct. 1826	20	7 3
2. Colvin, medal of merit	Mar. 1826	23	3 0
<i>Second Class.</i>			
3. Heyland	Sept. 1825	33	8 1
4. Thompson	Feb. 1826	21	3 2
<i>Third Class.</i>			
5. Spiers	Oct. 1825	44	7 0
6. Armstrong	Dec. 1825	45	6 0
7. Woodcock	Oct. 1825	36	7 0
<i>BENGALIE.</i>			
<i>First Class.</i>			
1. Colvin, medal of merit	Mar. 1826	20	3 0
2. Pringle	Aug. 1825	37	9 2
3. Bury	May 1825	38	11 1
4. Laurell	June 1825	31	11 0
5. Smith	Dec. 1824	0	0 0
<i>Second Class.</i>			
6. Mills	May 1826	5	1 0
7. Grant	Jan. 1826	35	5 0
<i>Third Class.</i>			
8. Gubbins	May 1826	1	0 2
9. Fitzgerald	May 1826	2	0 2

By order of the Council of the College,

D. RUELLE, Sec. C. C.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

[We have waited in vain till a late period of the month in expectation of receiving papers from Calcutta, from whence no direct intelligence has been received for upwards of two months. Should any papers arrive before the last sheet is put to press, a summary will be given at the end.]

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

DONATION OF BATTA TO TROOPS RECENTLY EMPLOYED IN THE BURMESE TERRITORY.

Fort William, Aug. 3, 1826.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor-general in Council having taken into consideration the heavy losses and expenses incurred by the troops, European and Native, who were employed in the late war in Ava, Arracan, and the sea-coast of the Burmese territory, has been pleased to resolve that a donation of six months full or field rate of batta shall be granted to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of corps, detachments, and staff (including permanent establishments, not in receipt of increased rates of pay for this special service), who were so employed for a period of not less than twelve months. This period to be calculated from the date of landing in the Burmese territory, until the final termination of hostilities on the 24th Feb. 1826, or re-embarkation, whichever may have occurred first.

2. To the officers and men of the Ava and Arracan forces, whose period of actual service within the Burmese territory falls short of twelve months, the Governor-general in Council is pleased to grant a donation of three months batta.

3. His Lordship in Council is further pleased to grant the donation of six or three months batta respectively, as the case may be, to such of the officers and men of the flotillas employed in the Irrawaddy, and on the coasts of Tenasserim and Arracan, as may not have drawn the batta awarded by the resolution of Government in the Secret Department, dated the 19th Nov. 1824. This indulgence of batta to the officers and crews of the flotilla who may not have been included in the benefit of the resolution of the 19th Nov. 1824, is limited to individuals on the regular establishment of the Hon. Company. For those who were temporarily employed, suitable rates of pay or special allowance were fixed, with reference to the nature of the service for which they were engaged.

4. The donation of six and three months batta, granted by these orders, is extended to the heirs or assigns of individuals entitled to receive it, who died or were killed on service during the war, with exception to those of the native troops, for whom a special provision already exists, whereby the families of deceased sepoys on foreign service receive a pension from Government.

5. The rate of batta to be regulated according to the regimental rank in which the individuals served at the conclusion of the war, death, or period of re-embarkation, as the case may be, unless entitled to a higher rate, annexed to staff employment.

6. Corps, detachments, or individuals who may have landed for the first time in the Burmese territory, subsequent to the termination of hostilities, are to have no claim to the batta donation.

7. Individuals who may have been employed with each division of the army are to have the benefit of their collective actual service in claiming the higher rate of donation; and corps, &c. which may have been employed on more than one occasion during the war (as in the case of H. M.'s 45th Foot), are to regulate their claims accordingly.

8. Officers and staff who may have quitted the army on medical certificate, or on public duty, and subsequently rejoined it before the conclusion of hostilities, are, as a special indulgence, to have the benefit of the time of their absence taken into account, in claiming the larger share of batta.

9. The claims of all deceased officers and men, likewise all absentees, are to be included in the abstracts of companies, detachments, or departments. If heirs, assigns, or agents are in India, the amount will be paid over accordingly under the order and responsibility of the commanding officer; otherwise the amount of all claims of this nature will be lodged in the general treasury until legally claimed.

10. The batta bills, for the donation of six and three months respectively, will be referred for audit and adjustment to the public departments of the presidencies to which corps, departments, or individuals respectively belong.

11. Each bill will be accompanied by a nominal roll of all ranks drawn for in it; and officers, &c. who may have been employed on the staff, and whose regiments were not serving with the army, will prepare and submit separate bills.

12. A nominal acquittance roll of each corps, detachment, and department, will be prepared within one month after the

issue of the donation, shewing the manner in which the distribution has been made, and the appropriation of all shares of absentees or casuals.

13. These rolls will be deposited in the Military Audit Office, for future reference in the event of disputed or additional claims being preferred to the donation.

14. The amount of the batta donation will be debited to war charges in Ava.

15. Any extra batta already paid, or payable under orders of the Government of Fort St. George, to the troops of that presidency, must be considered as forming part of the batta donation intended by these orders, and be deducted accordingly.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Commercial Department.

July 26. Mr. C. Becher, commercial resident at Rungpore.

Judicial Department.

July 20. Mr. P. E. Patton, fourth judge of Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. B. Taylor, judge and magistrate of Mirzapore.

Mr. E. H. Robinson, register of Zillah Court at Agra.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 5.—Maj. Wm. Fendall, H.M.'s 4th L.Dr., to be military secretary to Governor General.

Lieut. V. Shortland, 36th N.I., to have superintendence of northern division of Cuttack road.

Capt. G. A. Vetch, 54th N.I., to have superintendence of Berhampore road.

Aug. 11.—*Cadets admitted.* Mr. R. T. Knox, for cav., and prom. to cornet.—Messrs. J. N. Reid and C. Hutton, for inf., and prom. to ensign.—Messrs. H. Chapman, F. Turnbull, C. S. Grant, and C. Newton, as assist.surgs.

Lieut. G. T. Green, corps of engineers, to be an assistant to superintendent of Delhi canal, in room of Lieut. Swetenham.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 4.—*Removals.* Lieut. Col. Com. Sir T. Ramsay from 19th to 28th N.I., and Maj. Gen. E. S. Broughton from latter to former; Lieut. Col. G. D. Heathcote from 61st to 69th N.I., and Lieut. Col. T. Murray from latter to former.

Aug. 8.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut. W. Wakefield removed to 3d troop 3d brig. horse artill.; the exchange of troops between Lieuts. Hotham and M'Morine, in May last, cancelled; Lieut. Alex. Bell rem. from 3d troop 3d brig. to 3d troop 2d brig.; 2d-Lieut. H. Sanders (new arrival) posted to 3d comp. 5th bat.; 2d-Lieut. W. Young (ditto) posted to 30th comp. 6th bat.

Surg. G. G. Campbell, brig. surg. at Agra, to have med. charge of artill. at that station.

Aug. 11.—*Postings and Removals in Cavalry.* Lieut. Col. T. Shubrick (new prom.) to 1st regt.; Lieut. Col. Swetenham from 1st to 8th ditto; Lieut. Col. Com. F. J. T. Johnston from 2d to 8th ditto; Lieut. Gen. Gordon from 8th to 2d ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUNJEET SINGH.

The Bombay papers supply us with a few gleanings from those of Calcutta.

Runjeet Singh.—The native papers communicate some scanty particulars respecting the proceedings of Runjeet Singh, who

marched from Amritsur on the 19th June, pitched his tent near Pul Koonjee on the 20th, where he remained till the 21st. On the 25th he commenced operations against Yar Mohammed Khan, the ruler of Peshawer. Some attempts had previously been made at negotiation. "The envoy of Yar Mohammed Khan, the ruler of Peshawer, produced a letter to his address from his master, requiring to know why he had received no reply to his former address to the Maharaja. His Highness replied, that as his master had been so far misled by his advisers as to collect forces and make preparations for war, it was unnecessary to send him any reply." Some further minor details are given from the ukhbars, but their meagreness renders them unintelligible. It would appear that some friendly intercourse has taken place between the Sikh Chief and Sir C. T. Metcalfe, the Resident at Bhurtpore.

The following account of the power of Runjeet in the *Bombay Courier* of Aug. 12, is somewhat at variance with former statements.

Runjeet Singh, the chief authority in the Punjab, has always been considered, in all speculations relative to the firmness of our present footing in India, as a very formidable personage. The following extract from a private letter from the banks of the Sutledge, of so late a date as the 20th July, shews that distance has greatly magnified the extent of his power and resources.

"How Runjeet Singh has got such a name, not only in India but in Europe, it is difficult to say. To those who are near him, and see the state of his people, &c. he cannot long be an object of fear; he is little better, I believe, than an uncivilized savage tyrant, his army an unpaid rabble of thieves, and his whole country is in a state of misrule, without either law or regulation that is paid attention to: half-a-dozen Sepoy regiments and a few cavalry, would drive him to the desert: and of this he is very well aware, and keeps himself quiet as far as regards us."

Bhurtpore.—A letter from Doorjun Saul of Bhurtpore had been received, representing that he had received repeated orders from Government to send for his mother from Delhi; which he could not do, as it was with difficulty he defrayed even his own private expenses, and that his poverty had obliged him to send his son to Delhi. Maudhoo Sing of Bhurtpore, after giving an account of his difficulties, also stated, that if he was ordered, he would give up all other expenses, and keep only one horse and a servant, for he was in no way connected with his mother or brother, but with Government. Sir C. T. Metcalfe consoled him, and said there was no necessity for decreasing his establishment. One day

day Bhurdeo Singh said, that the affairs of Bhurtore were not properly administered by the Maha Rane: when Newab Futta Ollah Beg Khan observed that the state had much better be governed wholly by the English resident; to which Sir Charles replied, that the British power were not inclined to interfere in the government of the province.—[*Jami Jehan Numah*.

Appa Sahab.—From Maharaja Sindhia we have advices to the 20th June. An affray had taken place between the followers of Appa Sahab, and a rasaleh belonging to the Maharaja, in which several lives were lost—it was put an end to by the interference of Hindu Rao, and the commander of the rasaleh was given into the custody of Mr. Jenkins; but on the 18th, Hindu Rao reported that Appa Sahab had distributed ammunition to his troops, with an intention of marching to the Dekkin, and had given orders that his men were not to regard the question or commands of any one that should attempt to stop them. After some discussion, in which Appa Sahab made it a condition of his remaining, that one of his people, Batenker, should stay, it was acceded to, and a prospect of an allowance held out to his followers. On the 20th, news of the death of Gokul Parakh, at Mattra, arrived—orders were given to Hindu Rao to take care of the treasury accounts of the deceased.—*Ibid*.

Mir Khan.—An Afghan named Nanhi Khan, who was in the service of this chief, having been long without pay, took an opportunity, whilst Mir Khan was in a mosque at his devotions, to attempt his assassination. He fired at him, but the ball missed—the attendants of Mir Khan immediately fell upon the assassin, who was defended by some of his companions: he was, however, killed in the affray, but not before twenty-two persons on both sides were slain.—*Ibid*.

COALS IN INDIA.

The very great usefulness of steam navigation in such a country as India, where the prevalent and pleasantest mode of travelling is by water, is too obvious to require comment: as far as fuel is concerned in the advancement of steam, we are glad to be able to state, that coals are likely, in a short time, to be procurable in very great abundance, and at a cheaper rate than hitherto; for besides the coal mines at Syllhet and Burdwan, which have already been opened, we observe that a bed of coals, it is thought, lies in the vicinity of Rungpore. Government assuredly will not neglect taking advantage of these discoveries, and have the necessary investigations instituted to ascertain the value and quality of each seam.

SICKNESS AT CHEDUBA.

The *H. C. Ship Thames*, from Cheduba the 24th July, has arrived with the invalids of the 2d European regiment, of whom, we regret to learn, she buried sixty on the way up: a great portion of her own crew was sick. She experienced a gale through the whole of her passage.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 10*.

CAPTAIN AMHERST.

It is with sentiments of unfeigned sorrow that we announce the death of the Hon. Captain Amherst. After suffering several relapses of the severe fever with which he was attacked in the beginning of last week, he expired at half-past nine yesterday morning, at Barrackpore. The premature close of a career of the most honourable promise would alone awaken general regret; but in Captain Amherst, the society of Calcutta have to lament an individual endeared to them by familiar and friendly intercourse, by unaffected cheerfulness, unassuming manners, and a disposition invariably obliging and kind. Few persons in his station would have inspired more sincere or more general esteem, and few could be more universally or truly mourned.

Captain Amherst was aged 23 years and 11 months. He was to be interred this morning, in the burial-ground at Barrackpore. The funeral was intended to be private, but a number of the chief functionaries, and principal members of the society, left town yesterday afternoon, to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 3*.

INUNDATIONS.

We understand the mails have been impeded in the past month, on the Bombay side, at Poonah, and also between Nagpore and Sumbulpore, by very bad weather, the overflowing of rivers and torrents, and the carrying away of numerous bridges. The same effect has been produced to the southward by the overflowing of the Godavary, and other minor streams, particularly between Ellore and Vizagapatam, on to Poondce and the Soobunreeka in Balasore.

On the north-west road to Benares, the Damoodah has burst its boundaries, and flooded upward of sixty square miles of country in Bissenpore, &c. Similar checks have prevailed particularly in the neighbourhood of Hazareebaugh, where there are three Shakesperian bridges over very bad torrents. Fortunately all the dawks have arrived in due succession and uninjured by wet.—[*Ibid. Aug. 7*.

INTERPRETERS.

It may be interesting to some of our military friends to know, that it is in contemplation

temptation shortly to enforce the test of examination which the interpreters of corps are expected to undergo. We understand that a Committee of the Professors and Examiners of the College of Fort William is to be formed for the examination of the interpreters who are at the presidency or in its vicinity. Local committees for the purpose will be appointed at the military stations. The works to be read are, we believe, the Anweri Soheili, or Gulistan, in Persian, the Bagh-o-Behar, in Oordoo, and the Premsagur, in Hindustani. The candidates are also to translate written papers from those languages into English, and from English into them.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. July 13.*]

TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Letters received by yesterday's dawk state, that on the morning of the 8th inst. the fleet of the Right Hon. the Governor-General was off Mirzapore. They speak of the gloom thrown over the whole party by the late severe calamity, which, as must have been supposed, was felt in its most melancholy force by his Lordship, and very severely by all who had the happiness to be on intimate terms with the amiable departed spirit. The progress of the fleet was rather slow. The currents are mentioned as dreadfully strong against the fleet, and the services of the steam vessel, in hauling pinnaces, &c. off sand-banks and lee-shores, are spoken of in the highest terms. Four or five baggage boats had foundered.—[*Beng. Hurk. August 11.*]

ENSIGN WRIGHT.

We regret to state that Ens. Charles Wright, of the 3d regt. N.I., was lately murdered within the Oude territory, while proceeding to join his regiment at Lucknow. None of our readers will be much surprised at the occurrence of such an event in the kingdom of Oude, although it will, no doubt, be duly felt by all who are ever likely to visit that country, and be deeply lamented by the relatives and friends of the deceased.—[*Ibid. August 12.*]

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOOGHLY.

There are, at present, no fewer than four ships foul of each other at Champaul Ghaut. Our informant could not ascertain their names, but mentions the Clydesdale as one of them, and that her stern frame seemed to be considerably damaged. At the time he left, a large vessel was swept down by the current, whirling round about, till she reached the other ships that were foul, where, after some crushing, she stuck fast. One of them has lost her bowsprit, and the bowsprit of another is right athwart her, and fixed betwixt the main and foremast. The Hamian Shaw, which is imme-

diately above the four ships above-mentioned, appears to be moving down upon them, and another vessel of smaller dimensions was whirling down in the same manner as the one first mentioned, when they appeared to have succeeded in bringing her up. At the time our informant left, the four vessels foul of each other were swinging by one cable.—[*John Bull, August 12.*]

ORIENTAL MAGAZINE.

We learn that the *Quarterly Oriental Magazine* proceeds, notwithstanding the late order of the Court of Directors with regard to the Indian press, during a reference made home by Government to the Hon. Court.—[*Cal. John Bull, July 25.*]

ARAB SHIPS, &c.

Our attention has been recently called to a subject of so much importance to the interests of the British ship-owners of the port, that we feel it incumbent on us to endeavour to excite the notice of Government to it, with a view of having the evil complained of remedied as far as that may be practicable. We have been informed then, and indeed the fact is partly within our own knowledge, that there are, at this moment, numbers of vessels in the river *bonâ-fide* the property of Arabs not British subjects, which are not navigated even by British officers, yet under the British flag, and enjoying all its privileges; what is still worse, too, partly manned by slaves. The injury which such an abuse inflicts on the *bonâ-fide* British owners, and on the revenue of the country, is too obvious to need any particular illustration. It must be apparent to every one who reflects one moment on the subject, that British owners cannot compete with those Arab traders, manned and officered as they are; they sail at a fourth of the expense of our actually British vessels; and then, when they arrive in the Gulf of Persia, or in any Arab ports or places, they hoist the Arab flag, and thus defraud the revenues of their own country, by an expedient similar to that which they practise so successfully here. We are told that the number of these vessels is, of late, very rapidly on the increase, and it is surely worthy the attention of Government, and our men-of-war in this country, to inquire into their title to hoist the British flag. In future, too, it would be well, in the case of all applications for temporary registers, which, as far as regards the navigation of India, we believe the local governments are still empowered to grant, to institute a very strict scrutiny into the ground of all applications for such documents. We understand that, at this moment, there is a vessel regularly trading to this port, which, we well know, was originally built for the
Imaum

Imaum of Muscat, obtained a register as the property of a British Mahomedan subject at Bombay, was sailing under English colours, and navigated for a time by British officers, and a crew of Indian Lascars, British subjects; but was afterwards turned over to the Arabs, employed in a slave voyage, and is still under the British flag, navigated and manned chiefly by Arabs, many of them Caffres, and, we believe, slaves. This vessel, we have no manner of doubt, is still the property of the Imaum of Muscat: indeed, though legal proof of it might be difficult to obtain, the fact is well known. That such a system should be suffered to go on, we can only attribute to that very great difficulty of obtaining legal proof of these abuses, to which we have adverted; but we are, nevertheless, of opinion, that means might be taken to verify the fact of such vessels being the property of individuals not British subjects, not being navigated by British officers, and partly manned with slaves; the second point is, of course, easy to be ascertained; the last we could at once point to a mode of discovering, but that our doing so would enable those concerned to defeat it. We trust we have said enough, however, to excite the attention of the local Government to the subject, and the vigilance of our men of war, which will shortly be increased in number, and be enabled, therefore, to look sharply after these double dealers, who avail themselves of a flag they detest, in order to defraud the revenues of the country to which it belongs, and drive her own lawful subjects out of trade.—[*Bengal Chron.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 3. *Norval*, Combrass, from Liverpool, and *Frislie*, Short, from Madras.—*5.* *Juliana*, Junes, from London.—*11.* *John Shore*, Rees, from Batavia.—*Sept. 2.* *Houghtley*, Rooves, from Ceylon and London.—*4.* *Providence*, Ardlie, from London.—*6.* *Mediterranean*, Stephens, from Ceylon.—*11.* *Asia*, Balderston, from London.—*16.* *Timandra*, Wray; *City of Edinburgh*, Milne; and *Marchioness of Ely*, Mangles, all from London.—*16.* *Duke of Lancaster*, Hamay, from Liverpool.—*18.* *Palmyra*, Lamb, from London and Ceylon.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 7. *Ganges*, Lloyd, for Penang and Singapore.—*11.* *Elizabeth*, Cock, for London via Port Louis.—*13.* *Russell*, Austin, for Boston.—*Sept. 10.* *William Wilson*, Bramwell, for Isle of France and London, also *Twenty-sixth-February* (Portuguese), Branco, for Rio de Janeiro.—*13.* *Georgiana*, Haylett, for Madras and London.—*16.* *Eben*, Mahon, for Madras and London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 13. At Cawnpore, the lady of the Rev. Mr. J. Whiting, of a son.
July 12. At Futtighur, Mrs. E. Mac Cutchen, of a daughter.
21. At Agra, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Mr. Wm. Campbell, of the Custom House, of a daughter.
Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 135.

21. At Banda, in Bundelcund, the lady of W. Fane, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
27. At Sausanfe, Ally Ghur, Mrs. T. Bird, of a son.
28. At Berhampore, the lady of the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, district chaplain, of a daughter.
28. At Monghyr, Mrs. J. P. Ledlie, of a son.
30. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. W. Thomas, H.M.'s light Inf., of a son.
Aug. 1. At Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. De-brett, of a daughter.
3. At Collah Factory, Jessore, Mrs. M. J. D'Valadares, of a daughter.
4. Mrs. R. Wall, of a daughter.
6. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Joseph Winter, of a daughter.
7. Mrs. John Bartlett, of a daughter.
9. At Serampore, the lady of H. Cooke, jun., Esq., of a son.
10. At Barrackpore, Mrs. J. C. Watson, of a daughter.
15. The lady of C. G. Strettel, Esq., of a son.
24. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, commanding Delhi prov. bat., of a son.
27. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Col. Playfair, of a son.
28. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Jenkins, H.M.'s 11th L. Dr., of a daughter.
Sept. 1. At Mirzapore, the lady of J. M. Macnabb, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
7. Mrs. C. Rebello, of a daughter.
8. At erampore, Mrs. J. B. Dorrett, of a son.
10. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Graham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 20. At Meerut, J. Montearth, Esq., Capt. 35th regt., to Mrs. Lucinda F. Whish.
24. At Berhampore, G. F. Taylor, Esq., civil service, to Harriet, daughter of the late H. Christopher, Esq.
Aug. 8. At Berhampore, Lieut. W. M. Stewart, 22d N.I., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Capt. Debnam, H.M.'s 13th L. Drago.
9. At the Cathedral, Lieut. H. Clayton, sub-assist. com. gen. to Jean Henrietta, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B.
24. At Cawnpore, T. Morton, Esq., to Mrs. C. Burrows.
Sept. 1. At Chandernagore, Mr. J. P. Sejourne to Miss M. Voscoscellos.
7. At Chinsurah, O. S. Owen, Esq., to Fanny, widow of the late Alex. Forbes, Esq.
12. Lieut. W. Counsel, of the Bengal artil., to Miss Wiltshire.

DEATHS.

June 4. At Cawnpore, Hephzibah Maria, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Watson, 42d regt., aged 11 years.
July 8. At sea, Capt. R. Garrick, of the ship *Bengal Merchant*.
17. At Allahabad, Mr. J. Goodall, an assistant in the Board of Revenue, Central Provinces.
19. At Allahabad, William Henric, fifth son of Capt. Paribry, agent for gunpowder, aged two years.
25. At Goruckpore, Miss Azubah Clark, sister of H. Clark, Esq., civil surgeon at that station, aged 19.
27. At Bareilly, Lieut. C. R. Bellow, interp. and qu. mast, 37th N.I., aged 25.
— At Patna, the infant son of Dr. R. Johnson.
— At Alipore, the infant son of Mr. J. Burridge, H.C.'s marine.
28. At the New Anchorage, Mr. H. N. Dallas, 5th officer of the H.C.'s ship *Lady Melville*.
— Mr. John Pearson, aged 42.
29. At Monghyr, the infant son of Mr. J. P. Ledlie.
30. Master W. B. Walls, aged 17.
31. Mr. G. Grimwood, of the H.C.'s Bengal marine, aged 24.
Aug. 1. William Lloyd Gibbons, Esq.
— At Howrah, Mrs. A. J. M. Blundell, widow of the late H. Blundell, Esq., civil service.
2. Mr. Wm. Clark, formerly harbour-master of Calcutta, aged 54.
4. Mr. R. Dundon, of the Bengal marine, aged 28.
5. R. C. Statham, Esq., aged 58.
7. At Saugor, on board the H.C.'s ship *Maconeen*, Thom. Waterman, Esq., aged 54, long a commander out of this port.
3 E 8 Arch.

8. Arch. Colquhoun, Esq., late paymaster of 2d bat. H.M.'s 65th regt., aged 62.
 19. In Fort William, Capt. E. Walker, H.M.'s 87th regt., aged 34.
 14. W. H. Websterfield, Esq., aged 33.
 — At Howrah, Mrs. J. Mackey, aged 24.
 23. At Barrackpore, Lieut. Col. Wm. Short, 2d regt. N.I.
 25. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Hickman.
 26. At Kotalah, the lady of Maj. J. Caulfield, political agent.
 31. Mrs. M. G. Thorose, aged 52.
 — At Dinapore, Mary Jane, infant daughter of E. Phillips, Esq., surg. 6th extra N.I.
 Sept. 5. At Kidderpore, Mrs. A. Bowie, aged 20.
 6. Mr. J. F. Karangoli, teacher.
 — Mr. J. J. Valente, aged 65.
 9. C. T. Evans, Esq., indigo planter, aged 49.
 11. In Fort William, Emily Jane, infant daughter of Lieut. Ripley, 2d Europ. regt.
 12. Mr. F. Jacobs, carpenter, many years recorder-keeper of the military department.
Lately. At sea, Capt. J. Heron, of the ship *Hercules*, aged 28.
 — At the New Anchorage, on board the H.C.'s ship *Macqueen*, Mrs. C. R. Macleod, aged 24.
 — During his passage from Rangoon to Calcutta, C. Smyth, Esq., of Dumfries, second officer of the ship *Ganges*, Capt. Boulton.

Madras.

[The remark prefixed to the Calcutta Intelligence is equally applicable to that from this Presidency.]

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

- Sept. 21. Mr. G. W. Saunders, judge and criminal judge of zillah of Nellore.
 Mr. H. Dickinson, collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATIONS OF CORPS.

His Majesty's 41st regt. is under orders to march on Monday morning next, for Bellary, to relieve the 46th, which is to take the place of the 30th at Hyderabad.

The 30th is under orders to come down to the Presidency to be drafted, previous to embarkation for England at the end of the year.

The 98th regt. will remain in garrison at Fort St. George.—[*Mad. Cour. Aug. 8.*]

THE GOVERNOR.

Letters of the 5th instant, from the camp of the Hon. the Governor, at Papanatchy, state that they hoped to reach Tanjore next day: but this was rather uncertain, as two unfordable branches of the Cauvery were to be crossed—the river was quite full, and some hindrance had been experienced at the branches already crossed. The camp was quite healthy. It was expected that the Governor would remain four or five days at Tanjore.—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. August 10.*]

GENERAL TAUFFREVILLE.

Died, at Pondicherry, on the 3d of June, in the 79th year of his age, General Pierre Adrien Le Roux de Tauffreville,

Knight of the Royal and Military Orders of St. Louis, and of the Legion of Honor; an officer known by his high and amiable qualities to an extensive and most respectable circle of friends, widely spread over the Peninsula of India, leaving a disconsolate widow, and descendants extending to the fourth generation (intimately connected with the Madras army), to bewail his irreparable loss.

Few gentlemen of his nation, who have appeared in India since the middle of the last century, have enjoyed more generally the esteem and consideration of his own, and of the British Governors, who, during the course of his long and honourable career, have successively ruled over these provinces.

General Tauffreville was born on the 16th May 1748, of an ancient and noble family, in Normandy (one of his ancestors having held the office of Lord High Seneschal of that dukedom); he entered the service of his country as a volunteer, in the Legion of the Isle of France, in the year 1766; was appointed a lieutenant in the battalion serving in India, in 1768; attained the rank of major in the regiment of the Isle of France in 1787, in which year he was admitted to the military order of St. Louis; he became colonel of the regiment, serving in India, in 1792; and lastly, was promoted to the rank of "Marechal des Camps et Armées du Roi," in 1816. During this long period of service, besides the command of his own regiment, he held that of the settlement of Karikal (then an important station in French India) from 1790 to 1793, after which he held, for a short time, the general command of the French settlements. Among other active services, he was present at the two last sieges of Pondicherry, under General de Bellecourbe and Clermont.

To a thorough knowledge of the minutest detail of the military profession, as refers to the command of a regiment (which by dint of application is accessible to common capacities) the General united the far more important knowledge of the grand features of the art of war, on which he discoursed in a manner which delighted all true soldiers who heard him, of whatever nation or service they might be. Few persons in India had watched and followed, with more attention than he did, the vicissitudes of political events in the East, during his fifty-two years' residence in this country; and so accurate and retentive was his memory, that many of the rulers of the settlements of the various nations, whose flag flies on the Indian shores, might often have obtained from him information on the concerns of their own nation, which lie hid under the dust of public records, and never came to their knowledge.

The political opinions of Gen. Tauffreville, during the great contest which terminated

minated in the restoration of the House of Bourbon, are too well known to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance to need repetition. In India the cause of legitimate authority has lost a loyal, steady, and rational support; at the same time, that he never refused to any of the opposite party, that degree of praise which serves, rendered to his native country, have a right to claim under any form of Government, from a liberal and unprejudiced mind.

But all these claims to distinction vanish at the consideration of his unbounded benevolence, and of his unceasing efforts to render himself practically useful to the unfortunate. When the liberality of the French Government placed at the disposal of its representatives in India a certain sum of money, to be distributed annually among the superannuated, the infirm, the necessitous of all classes and colour (of which there is no parallel in the annals of this country), a Committee was formed, of which General Tauffreville was elected the president, and from that instant to that of his death, and notwithstanding his advanced age and infirmities, all his thoughts, speculations, and actions, were directed towards the means of effecting a just and equitable division; and when the rule stood in the way of an afflicted claimant, he invariably supplied it by individual acts of charity. Such was the confidence reposed in him by the local Governors, and the body over which he presided, that it sufficed he had recommended any measure of benevolence, to procure it its full and entire execution.

But if the humble meed now offered to departed worth be suspected of exaggeration, and if any further proof of the preceding statement were required, it may easily be obtained by an appeal to the recollection of all those who, but a few days ago, attended at his obsequies, where, independently of the public authorities, a considerable portion of the population of Pondicherry had resorted, to pay a tribute of respect to that grave, where (as was briefly and elegantly expressed by the venerable clergyman who officiated at the solemnity) "the Father of the Poor was for ever to be deposited."—[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*]

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 25. *Marchioness of Ely*, Mangles, from London.—Sept. *Providence*, Ardlic; *Duke of Bedford*, Parsons; and *Prince Regent*, Hosmer, all from London.—9. *Britannia*, Lamb, from London and Cape.—12. *Lady Holland*, Snell, from London.—16. *Ross*, Marquis, from London.—17. *Albion*, Percival, from London.—21. *Melpomene*, Johnson, from Cork and Ceylon, and *H.M.S. Boadicea*, from Portsmouth and Ceylon.—22. *William*, Andree, from Bombay.

Departures.

Aug. 14. *Marquis of Huntley*, Fraser, for Po-

nan and China.—17. *H.M.S. Alligator*, Châle, for London.—Sept. 9. *Marchioness of Ely*, Mangles; *Duke of Bedford*, Parsons; and *Britannia*, Lamb, all for Calcutta.—13. *H.M.'s ships Tamar* and *Atholl*, for Ceylon.—14. *Clyde*, Munro, for Cape and London, and *Prince Regent*, Hosmer, for Calcutta.—20. *Norfolk*, Kingsell, for Padang.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Oliphant, of engineers, of a son.
8. Mrs. A. Turner, of a daughter.
11. At the Presidency cantonment, the lady of H. Marshall, Esq., 33d N.I., of a son.
19. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. J. Fulton, dep. assist. qu. mast. gen. southern division, of a daughter.
Sept. 6. At Arcot, the wife of Mr. Sub-Assist. Surg. J. Hunter, of a son.
8. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. H. Smith, 15th N.I., of a daughter.
9. The lady of Lieut. J. Edgar, 50th N.I., commanding Onore, of a daughter.
13. At Pahnénair, Mrs. T. Morris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 12. Capt. J. Garnault, 47th N.I., to Emma Carruthers, fifth daughter of the late J. D. White, Esq., of the Medical Board of this establishment.

DEATHS.

July 17. At Sunkerumpette, G. M. Ager, infant son of Lieut. W. Ager, H. 11. the Nizam's 2d regt. infantry.
19. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. S. W. Prescott, 5th regt. N.I.
30. At Coringa, Capt. Joaquim Correya, of the ship *Euphemina*.
Aug. 9. At Secunderabad, Ens. W. Pennefather, 46th N.I.
10. Henrietta Jane, infant daughter of Mr. H. Blacker.
11. Gilbert Agnes Leroux, infant son of Mr. M. Carrapiett.
Sept. 14. At St. Thomé, Thomas Charles, infant son of Mr. J. R. Daily.
17. Anne Barbara, infant daughter of F. W. Russell, Esq., of the Bengal C. S.

Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 3, 1826.—24th N.I. Ens. H. Ramsay to be lieut., v. Allen dec; date 2d April.

Aug. 7.—Lieut. W. Sterling, 17th N.I., to have brevet rank of capt. from 24th July.

Lieut. N. Campbell, 11th N.I., and assist. in Deccan Survey Department, to be dep. assist. qu. mast. gen., v. Pringle; date 12th July.

Aug. 8.—Lieut. W. N. T. Smee, 6th N.I., and assist. of 2d class of Deccan Survey Department, to be assist. of 1st class in that department, from 9th Feb. 1826.

14th N.I. Lieut. G. P. Le Messurier to be capt., and Ens. J. Burrows to be lieut., in suc. to Innersarity dec; date 22d July.

Aug. 14.—2d L.C. Lieut. H. J. Robinson to be adj., v. Cunningham prom.; date 13th July.

Aug. 18.—12th N.I. Ens. T. E. Taylor to be lieut., v. Clarke dec; date 6th Aug.

Lieut. A. Urquhart, 2d L.C., to be interp. and extra aide-de-camp to Comd-in-chief.

Aug. 24.—2d L.C. Corn. the Hon. A. O. Murray to be lieut., v. Balmanno dec; date 6th Aug.

Aug. 25.—Capt. Hewitt, 5th N.I. (late placed at disposal of Madras Government) ordered to rejoin his corps.

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Aug.

Aug. 25.—2d or Gr. N.I. Capt. R. Robertson to be maj., Lieut. W. Rollings to be capt., and Ens. J. C. Bowater to be lieut., in suc. to Morin dec.; date 1st April.

[Three weeks' Appointments wanting.]

Sept. 20.—Regt. of Artil. Sen. Maj. L. C. Russell to be lieut. col., Sen. Capt. W. G. White to be maj., and Sen. 1st-Lieut. M. C. Decluzau to be capt., in suc. to Mackintosh dec.; date 31st May 1826.

Sept. 23.—Messrs. A. Moir, C. T. Whitehead, and A. W. J. Logic admitted to inf., and prom. to ensigns.—Mr. T. S. Cahill admitted an assist.surg.

5th N.I. Ens. R. Colquhoun to be lieut. in suc. to H. Spence rem. to 25th N.I.; date 8th Sept. 1826.

Ens. G. D. Wilson removed from 2d Europ. Regt. to 25th N.I.

Ens. E. H. Ramsey, 26th N.I., and Ens. A. S. Hawkins, 2d Europ. Regt., permitted to exchange corps.

Ensigns permanently posted to Regts. J. Pope to 17th N.I. H. W. Budden, 18th do. C. S. Geddes, 24th do. F. Mayor, 6th do. H. C. Morse, 8th do. C. Birdwood, 3d do. C. Rooke, 22d do. T. M. Dickinson, 14th do. A. A. Drummond, 11th do. E. W. C. Parry, 21st do. J. Brodhurst, 1st Europ. Regt. C. Giberne, 16th N.I. J. C. Heath, 5th do. W. M. N. R. Forbes, 4th do. J. Holmes, 12th do. J. Montgomery, 15th do. R. H. Goodenough, 26th do. W. J. Morris, 9th do. C. W. Prother, 2d Europ. Regt. G. Fulljames, 26th N.I. G. H. Leaviss, 17th do. E. W. Cartwright, 23d do. A. James, 7th do. J. E. Frederick, 18th do. F. N. Vaillant, 24th do. J. Harris, 6th do. C. A. Hawkins, 8th do. R. Hughes, 3d do. R. Lewis, 22d do. W. Denman, 14th do. H. J. H. Christopher, 11th do. F. Twyman, 21st do. H. Ask, 20th do. L. M. McIntyre, 19th do. G. T. Cooke, 13th do. J. M. Mitchell 1st Europ. Regt. C. G. G. Munro, 16th N.I. W. T. C. Scriven, 5th do. F. Williams, 2d Gr. N.I. C. C. Lucas, 4th N.I. F. H. Brown, 12th do. G. A. Hughes, 15th do. B. H. Crackett, 1st or Gr. N.I. J. W. Auld, 26th N.I. J. Ramsay, 9th do. C. Threshie, 10th do. W. R. Salmon, 2d Europ. Regt. J. R. F. Willoughby, 25th do. W. J. B. Knipe (not arrived), 17th do.

Sept. 25.—Regt. of Artil. Sen. 1st-Lieut. W. Jacob to be capt., v. White prom.; date 31st May 1826.

Sept. 26.—Assist.surg. G. Richmond, H.M.'s 4th Dr., placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for military duty.

Assist.surg. J. Boyd admitted into service on this establishment.

Oct. 2.—Garrison of Surat. Lieut. G. J. Mant, 19th N.I., at present commanding corps of Sepoys in Northern Concan, to be fort adjutant.

2d Europ. Regt. Lieut. R. St. John to be adj., v. Steward prom.; date 17th Sept. 1826.

3d N.I. Lieut. E. W. Jones to be adj., v. Johnson; date 30th Aug. 1826.

9th N.I. Lieut. J. B. Bellasis to be interp. in Hindoostanee, and qu. mast., v. Crosby prom.; date 16th Sept. 1826.

15th N.I. Lieut. T. Mitchell to be interp. in Maharratta language, v. Macan transferred; do. do.

25th N.I. Lieut. B. McMahon to be adj.; and Lieut. G. Macan to be interp. in Hindoostanee and Maharratta languages, and qu. mast.; do. do.

26th N.I. Lieut. J. B. Gillanders to be adj., and Lieut. J. H. Otley to be interp. in Hindoostanee, and qu. mast.; do. do.

3d L.C. Cornet H. Bury to be lieut., v. Babington dec.; date 17th Sept. 1826.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 19. Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 11th N.I., for health.—Sept. 25. Capt. R. Sandwith, 1st L.C.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 8. Capt. W. Shaw, 18th Madras N.I., for twelve months, for health.—29. Lieut. Benbow, 15th N.I., ditto, ditto.

To the Brazils.—Aug. 22. Ens. B. H. Crockett, on urgent private affairs.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 28.

The King on the prosecution of the Rev. Henry Davies, v. William Miller, Esq.

This was an indictment for a libel brought by the Rev. Mr. Davies, senior chaplain on the Bombay establishment, against Capt. Miller of the artillery. The bill was *ignored* twice by the Grand Jury, which gave rise to some curious proceedings.

On this day the Grand Jury came into court with the second bill, *ignored*; whereupon Mr. Graham, the solicitor for the prosecution, in the absence of counsel, addressed Sir R. Rice, the only judge on the bench, complaining that the Grand Jury had not examined all the witnesses on the back of the indictment, and trusted his Lordship would instruct the Grand Jury upon that point, as he (Mr. Graham) conceived that such omission had arisen from ignorance or misconception of their duties.

Mr. Justice Rice inquired how Mr. Graham knew that the Grand Jury had not examined all the witnesses.

Mr. Graham answered, that he had been in court all day, and two material witnesses had not been called by the Jury, nor had attended in court at all; but in what he (Mr. Graham) had said, he did not intend to throw out any improper insinuations against the Jury.

Mr Justice Rice observed, that it would be as improper for him (Mr. Graham) to attempt any thing of the kind as it would be for him to listen to it; and as the point which had been mentioned was altogether a novel one, and one upon which he wished to take the opinion of his brother Judges, he would defer its further consideration until Monday morning.

July 31.

As soon as the Chief Justice and Sir Ralph Rice had taken their seats,

Mr. Irwin rose on behalf of the prosecutor in this case, and moved that a new inquest be formed to try the grounds on which the present Grand Jury had *ignored* the bill against the defendant. The grounds of his application were contained in two affidavits, which stated, that on the bill being filed, two only of the witnesses whose names were on the back of the indictment had been examined, and the bill was *ignored*—upon this a second bill had been filed, with the addition of one name to the list of witnesses. On this occasion the witnesses were all in attendance, but those only who had been examined to the former bill and the gentleman whose name was added were examined. The bill was again *ignored*.

In the course of Mr. Irwin's application, the Grand Jury entered their box.

The

The Chief Justice observed that it was necessary for all Grand Juries to receive the instructions of the court (whose duty it was to afford them) as to the law of any case which might come before them. It was impossible for him to know the grounds on which the Grand Jury had thought proper to throw out these bills. They might be, for aught he knew, perfectly sufficient, or otherwise; on this subject he could say nothing; but it was the duty of the court, acting as their legal advisers, to give the Grand Jury such directions as to the law of the case which might come before them, as the circumstances of each might render necessary. He would refer them to the oath which they had taken, not supposing in the slightest degree that they were unmindful of its obligations, or neglectful of what it enjoined. If these bills had been thrown out upon the ground of publication, it was the duty of the jury to examine all the witnesses. He had read the depositions, and if the publication of the paper mentioned in them had been proved, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that the paper was a libel. If some only, and not all of the witnesses had been examined, the Grand Jury could not be said to have diligently inquired concerning the facts. As to the law of the case, it was the duty of the Grand Jury to ask the instructions of the court, and equally their duty to follow them when given. His Lordship concluded by observing, that he was of opinion the Grand Jury could not exercise their duty properly without examining every witness whose name was on the list of the indictment.

Sir R. Rice observed, that it had been the usual practice to leave the direction of the Grand Jury altogether to the learned Judge who had charged them at the commencement of the session; he had therefore thought it proper, when the motion had been made before him on a former day, to postpone it, for he was of opinion that he could not receive it without intruding on the duty of his learned brother, the Chief Justice. He agreed entirely in the opinion of the Chief Justice, that it was the imperative duty of the Grand Jury to make diligent inquiry concerning every thing that came before them, and on such their diligent and impartial inquiry to find or *ignore* generally. He was also of opinion, that on questions of uncertainty as to the law of the case, it was their duty to be governed by the court. Before Mr. Fox's act it had been generally understood, that the Grand and Petit Juries were to try merely the fact of the publication of any writing charged as libellous, and find accordingly, leaving the consideration of its being a libel or not to the discretion of the court. This act enabled juries to find a general ver-

dict. It was not a great many years since, when he was presiding on an occasion when a case of libel occurred, he thought it his duty in his charge to tell the Grand Jury that their duty was the same as that of the Petit Jury, and that in taking the bill into their consideration they should examine into all the circumstances connected with it. The Grand Jury had found the bill, and the learned Judges of two presidencies with whom he had consulted on the subject, agreed with him in the propriety of his direction. The truth was not a justification of a libel. In the case of granting a criminal information, it was absolutely necessary that the libellous matter should be negatived on oath, and when the matter came before a Petit Jury, in case a justification were established, no damages would be given; but although the truth were no justification (he spoke under correction from his learned brother), the Grand Jury had a right to find a general verdict, as to whether the libel had been published with malicious or fair views. As to calling all the witnesses, he was of opinion that there could be no diligent inquiry without it, though there were many cases in which such a proceeding might be unnecessary. In the present case, if the Jury were not satisfied in their own mind as to the propriety of *ignoring* the bill, it could be sent back.

The Chief Justice observed, that as his learned brother seemed to have misunderstood the purport of his remarks, he would state more at length what he meant. If the bill had been thrown out, on the ground that the witnesses examined by the Grand Jury had not sufficiently proved the publication of the libel, it would be certainly necessary to call every other witness. The bill might have been thrown out upon other grounds, of which he was not aware. Although the Grand Jury were not punishable if they did not find according to the directions of the court, still it was their duty to take such directions seriously into consideration. If the words were libellous in law, it was the duty of the Jury to find the bill, and to follow the instructions of the court. Of the fact, they (the Jury) were the only judges.

The Foreman stated that the Grand Jury were perfectly satisfied as to the grounds on which they had ignored the bill. The Grand Jury then left the box.

The Chief Justice asked if Mr. Irwin wished the court to order another Grand Jury to be summoned.

Mr. Irwin said, that if the court were satisfied that he had sufficient ground, he would, with their permission, move that a new grand inquest be summoned, to try the conduct of the present one in throwing out these bills.

The Chief Justice said that the court would

would take the matter into its consideration.

August 1.

This day the Grand Jury entered the court, and made the following presentment.

"My Lords: The Grand Jury feel it to be an imperative duty on them to present to the court, that on Friday last the 28th inst., on their bringing into court an indictment which had already in a somewhat different form been laid before them, charging Wm. Miller, Esq. with uttering a certain libel, and which had been returned by them a second time "No Bill," Mr. J. B. Graham, the attorney of the prosecutor, addressed the court, to the effect that it was an improper return, inasmuch as the whole of the witnesses had not been examined, which he knew from the circumstance that some of them were not in attendance; that such proceeding was caused by ignorance of their duty on the part of the Grand Jury; and he therefore moved the court that the bill should be returned to them, with instructions to examine the whole of the evidences; which conduct, on the part of Mr. Graham, the Grand Jury present, as a manifest endeavour to bring the Grand Jury into contempt, as tending to obstruct the freedom of their deliberations, and as an outrage on the public justice of the country.

(Signed) "J. WEDDERBURN, Foreman."

The Chief Justice said that the language was most improper, but he did not think that any intentional insult was meant to be thrown out against the Grand Jury. Mr. Graham had already been censured, and perhaps the Grand Jury would be satisfied with an apology.

Sir R. Rice stated, that if he had thought for a moment that the Grand Jury would have put such an interpretation upon what Mr. Graham had said, he would have censured him at the time to a greater extent than he had done; but perhaps, under all the circumstances of the case, the Jury would be satisfied with an apology.

Sir C. H. Chambers observed, that as the point of law that had arisen out of the proceedings was rather a peculiar one, he had looked into it with some attention, and certainly thought that the Grand Jury ought to have examined all the witnesses, and that it would have been better for them to find the bill, if the publication had been proved; that he would so have instructed the Grand Jury if he had charged them, and recommended them to leave the justification to the Petit Jury. He agreed with the Chief Justice that Mr. Graham's language was improper, but thought that great allowances should be made to professional men, who were often betrayed into a high degree of warmth in advocating the cause of their clients.

Mr. Graham proceeded to justify him-

self, but being prevented by the court, contented himself with saying, that he meant no disrespect to the Jury, and was disposed to make every concession and apology for what had taken place, if the Jury were not satisfied.

The Grand Jury then left the box without further observations. After they had retired,

Mr. Irwin submitted the following motion to the court, *viz.* "That a new grand inquest should be summoned to inquire into the concealments of the present Grand Jury in the case of the King on the prosecution of Davies *versus* Miller."

The learned gentleman offered two affidavits of the prosecutor, stating that certain witnesses were not examined by the Grand Jury before they found the two bills not to be true bills. He then commenced an elaborate argument concerning the functions of a Grand Jury, judicial and ministerial, for default or neglect in the latter of which, he contended, they were answerable to the court, and liable to some proceedings. He grounded his present application for a new grand inquest on the stat. 3 Hen. VII. c. 1. He contended that the refusal to examine a witness was not strictly a judicial act; with their judicial functions he did not intermeddle.

The Chief Justice said he would decide the point, not on the statute, but upon the merits of the case. The court had no judicial knowledge that the Grand Jury had acted improperly. The libellous matter complained of was contained in an affidavit; for aught he knew, it might have been established to the satisfaction of the Grand Jury that this affidavit had not been sworn before a proper court. If the court supposed this case, the Jury were certainly completely justified in acting as they had done. From what had appeared before the court it was impossible to say that the Grand Jury had acted improperly.

The other Judges concurred in opinion with the Chief Justice.

August 2.

On this day the Grand Jury made their final presentment, and again adverted to Mr. Graham in the following terms:—

"The Grand Jury, at the conclusion of their labours, the heaviest probably that ever devolved on the Grand Inquest since the first institution of a King's Court at this presidency, cannot refrain from again advertising to the obstructions they have experienced in the discharge of their duty, in the matter of the indictments for a libel laid before them against Captain Miller.

"Having already presented the conduct of one individual in this matter, the Grand Jury felt disposed, under the recommendation of the Court, to have accepted his apology, however reluctantly and ungraciously offered, especially as they were entirely free from any personal feeling

ing on the occasion; but the pertinacity shewn apparently in the same quarter, in pressing an obnoxious, and, as may be inferred from the result, an unfounded, frivolous and litigious motion in Court, connected with the same proceeding, immediately after the Grand Jury had made their presentment yesterday, evinced such a determination to attack their independence in another shape, that they are compelled again to present the circumstances to the notice of the Court, as, in their opinion, a most serious offence against the laws and constitution of their country.

(Signed) "J. WEDDERBURN, Foreman."

"Bombay, Grand Jury Room,

2d Aug. 1826."

The Chief Justice was at a loss how to do more than what had already been done. Mr. Graham had already been censured by Mr. Justice Rice, who alone could judge of the tone and manner in which the thing was done. No blame attached to Mr. Graham whatever on the score of the subsequent motion made by Counsel. The motion was a regular one, and made in terms of the statute. The Jury must remember they were not above the law, but must be guided by it. There was nothing irregular in the prosecutor adopting proceedings against them, if he thought there was misconduct on their part.

Sir Charles Chambers said a few words, in concurrence with what had fallen from the Chief Justice, and the Grand Jury were then discharged.

The names of the Grand Jury are as follow:—

John Wedderburn, Esq., Foreman; Thomas Bernard, John Pepper, John Pollexfen, William Shotton, Patrick Stewart, James Fawcett, John Burnett, Lestock Robert Reid, John Pruin, John R. Stewart, William Nicol, John Saunders, David Greenhill, James Sindry, Thomas Buchanan, George Grant, John Elphinston, George Forbes, Andrew Farquharson, John Thacker, John R. Snow, and M. Houghton, Esquires.

The *Bombay Courier* states that the above proceedings will shortly be submitted by Mr. Graham to His Majesty in Council, and also become the subject of Parliamentary consideration on constitutional grounds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBBERIES.

The following letter appears in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 12th July.

"Since your last there have been numerous robberies in all parts of the island, particularly in the Native Town, and among the houses of Europeans in the vicinity of the Parell and Mazagon roads. In the former the depredations committed have been more extensive than could be

readily believed, and so much alarm has been excited, that sepoys are hired by even the middling class of natives, at an expense they can ill afford to defray, as guards to their property, and defence of their families, which are not now merely subject to plunder, but mutilation and even murder, the former having been committed on several women and children, in order to obtain their ornaments, and the latter upon a Banyan residing a short distance from Mr. Higgs's stables—a circumstance I do not observe that yourself or the Editor of the *Courier* have noticed.

"Among the houses of European gentlemen, the attacks have been so systematic and daring as to lead to a belief of the robbers being well organized, and possessed of a degree of courage not usually evinced by native burglars; and property to a considerable amount has been carried off. They have been even so daring as to make an attempt upon the house of the Commander-in-chief, although sentries are posted round it, and in one instance a sentry there was seriously hurt by a stone while in the act of loading his musket, which, however, he succeeded in firing, when the alarm being given, they retreated. Several palanquins have been stopped on the Parell road, and the passengers plundered.

"The police have, it is said, ascertained the numbers of robbers to be very great, and to consist of all castes and classes. Several of the sepoys of the extra battalion are supposed to have been concerned in some of the most daring robberies."

BALL AT POONAH.

We understand that the *Civil* bachelors at Poonah gave, on the 28th Sept., a splendid ball and supper to the society of that station. The house in which the entertainment was given and the surrounding gardens were most brilliantly illuminated, and the whole arrangements were in a style of great taste and elegance. About half-past nine the company began to arrive; dancing soon afterwards commenced, and continued in the most spirited manner till midnight, when a summons was received to repair to the supper table, which was covered with a profusion of luxuries, and the champagne, both pale and pink, was pronounced by the best judges to be of the very first quality. After supper dancing was resumed, and was kept up with unabated spirit till half-past three, when the company retired, highly pleased with the treat that had been prepared for them by the bachelors of the *Civil Service*.—[*Dom. Cour.*, Oct. 7.

SICKNESS.

We are sorry to say that much sickness has prevailed at almost all the northern stations.

stations. H. M.'s 4th Dragoons, stationed at Kaira, by the last accounts, were suffering much, and out of little more than 400 men, upwards of 200 were in hospital; many officers from different stations had been obliged to proceed to the coast for change of climate, and the benefit of the sea breeze. The deaths, we are happy to say, had not been numerous, but little general improvement can be expected to take place during the present month, or indeed to the middle of November.—[*Lit. Cour.* Oct. 7.]

BOMBAY HAMAULS.

There is no class of natives which we have heard so universally complained of as the Bombay hamauls. Their insolence, and the system of imposition which they carry on, particularly where strangers are concerned, are we believe notorious; but what has led to their pre-eminence in every bad quality over the other hamaula of India we do not pretend to divine. We have frequently noticed, in some of the publications at home, immense whinings about the poor oppressed natives of India, but we believe the class of people of which we now speak, as far as regards independence of action, and free and easiness, and familiarity of address towards their superiors, even to those who are usually called their English oppressors, enjoy a liberty which is not granted to an Englishman in his own country, or even to an American in America. If a coachman in England is insolent, or imposes on his employer, the number of his coach immediately leads to his discovery and punishment; but how is a stranger in Bombay to get a casual set of bearers punished, however insolently they may have treated him, or however much they may have imposed upon him? He cannot take the law into his own hand, which is perfectly proper. He cannot, if he makes the discovery of their bad conduct at ten o'clock at night, detain them till morning, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the law, and how, in God's name, is it possible that he can know where to apply to the person who has authority to confine them? The hamauls are allowed to depart in peace, and perhaps the very next day they repeat the villany of the day before. We really wish that some regulations were framed, and not only framed, but strictly enforced, in regard to the class of men of which we are now speaking. Why should they not be obliged to attend at particular stands? At each of these stands a small police choky might be established, and a copy of the regulations kept for general inspection. Such an arrangement would not only prevent imposition on the part of the hamauls, but would secure good treatment on the part of their employers. We

are no friends to tyranny or oppression. We only wish such regulations to be adopted as will secure to the hamaul a fair value for his labour, at the same time that his employer is prevented from suffering from the villany which is now every day practiced upon him. If we have had one, we have had a hundred complaints relative to the grievance we have now publicly noticed. The only system of decreasing crime, is the system of detecting it. There is no state of society so demoralizing, as where the slightest premeditated crime is allowed to pass with impunity.—[*Bom. Cour.* July 1.]

JACKALL HUNTING.

Copy of a letter from Dharwar, Aug. 18. —“Mr. Fullerton's pack, consisting of four couple of little beauties, was at the usual early hour on its way out (on the 3d inst.) when a promising jackall was observed to go boldly away from the Gravel Pits near the new road beyond Mr. Eden's house. The morning was most favourable, and the dogs “hitting it off” in fine style. We were carried along at our best speed towards the race course: this extensive piece of open country we crossed “in no time,” and as quickly made through the ploughed land and marshy ground near Narraindra. From this we turned, keeping Washerton on our left, towards Mougat Common, where, after thirty minutes at our best pace, and without a check, the little dogs ran him to ground. The earths here being large, some delay necessarily took place; at length, however, the jackall finding the spot too hot for him (the dogs having reached his brush under ground), bolted, and with renovated courage, and evidently showing a perfect knowledge of the country, made straight for the extensive woods of Mullikwad. These coverts are such as would astonish the oldest fox-hunter, and puzzle the best and largest pack of fox hounds in England: it is therefore really wonderful that the little cry ran into him, and killed him in the gallant style they did. This was effected in twenty-five minutes, at no moderate pace, from the time of his bolting from the earths; thus making the actual time of running fifty-five minutes.”

EDUCATION OF CADETS.

The following remarks on the debate at the East-India House of 25th January 1826, appear in the *Bombay Courier* of July 29:—

The Hon. Proprietor's proposition (Mr. Huthe's), which appeared to be brought forward merely for the purpose of serving Dr. Gilchrist, received but little support; and we are inclined to believe that there are few people, who know any thing of this country, who are likely to agree with him

him in opinion, that England is the best place for acquiring a useful and practical knowledge of Hindostanni, more particularly under the system of instruction employed by the oriental philologist, whom it appears to be his object to patronize. We certainly think it would ultimately benefit the military branch of the Hon. Company's service, if young men who obtained cadetships were not sent to India till they had attained a maturer age than is generally the case at present. Two years, at least, after the usual period of school education, might be most usefully spent at a military academy, where not only much general and professional knowledge might be accumulated, but greater experience of the world acquired, and probably a taste communicated for studies and pursuits, the cultivation of which, in after life, might raise to individual eminence, and elevate the character and increase the efficiency of the public service. As to the study of Hindostanni, we would leave that branch of their education till after their arrival in India, where in addition to grammars, dictionaries, and story-books, they will have an opportunity of a constant colloquial intercourse with the inhabitants of the country, by which alone a practical and useful knowledge of any of the native languages is to be acquired. But the whole of Mr. Hume's reasoning is founded on error, and on an ignorance of facts (we speak, at least, as far as respects Bombay), which is quite unpardonable in one who resided so long in this country, and who pretends to take so great an interest in its affairs. The assumption upon which all his arguments are grounded, is, that an universal ignorance of Hindostanni prevails among the officers of the army in India, and that they are generally incapable of communicating with the men under their command. Now we have no hesitation in saying that such ignorance does not exist, at least in the army of this presidency. On the contrary, we believe—nay, we are certain, that a much more general and extensive knowledge, both of the Hindostanni and Mahratta languages, prevails at this moment among the officers, than at any former period; and it would be difficult to find one among the youngest, that is of two or three years' standing, incompetent to hold communication with the sepoys, though his language, like their own, might not be in the purest style of classical Hindostanni. The hon. proprietor, from assuming, as a fact, that officers in India are almost universally ignorant of the Hindostanni language, is led into an almost unaccountable mistake relative to the duties of regimental interpreters, and which shows that the legislators in Leadenhall Street still require to be enlightened on many subjects connected with the military branch of the service in India. What

we allude to, is Mr. Hume's unaccountable ignorance of the duties of interpreters, in supposing that it was their business to trot about from company to company to interpret between every European officer and every native officer, non-commissioned officer, sepoy, drum-boy, or fifer, of his company, with whom he might wish to have a few minutes' conversation. The whole speech abounds in similar fallacies. In respect to what Mr. Hume states, relative to there not being interpreters attached to European regiments, we can only state that it is now, we believe, three years since an officer of the above description has been allowed to each European regiment, whether King's or Company's, and to each battalion of artillery, under this presidency; so that his remarks do not apply to *our side*, as the *mulls* are in the habit of saying. Dr. Gilchrist's deserts are no doubt great, and let him be rewarded with the grant of a commensurate pension; but it does not look well to see the patriotic Mr. Hume coming forward to support a mere job, and exposing his own ignorance while he is lamenting the ignorance of others.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 21. *Moro Castle*, Smith, from Liverpool.—22. *Sarah*, Milne, from the Mauritius.—26. *Crown*, Baird, from Greenock.—31. *Atalanta*, Johnson, from London.—Sept. 17. *Hannah*, Shepherd, from London.—18. *Boyne*, Miller, from London.—25. *Recovery*, Chapman, from London.—*Dorothy*, Garmock, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Sept. 3. *Claremont*, Honner, for London.—13. *Diadem*, Cotgrave, for Cape and London.—16. *Eliza*, Smith, for China.—Oct. 1. *Sarah*, Milne, for London.—12. *Crown*, Baird, for Greenock.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 2. The lady of the Rev. R. Y. Kenya, chaplain at Surat, of a son.
Sept. 12. At Poonah, the lady of Maj. Snodgrass, assist. com. gen., of a son.
22. At Girgaum, the lady of Capt. Crockett, of a son.
Oct. 2. The lady of Capt. Manson, regt. of artill., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 8. At St. Thomas's Church, Geo. Adam, Esq., to Eliza, eldest daughter of Alex. Read, Esq., late of the Madras civil service.
17. At St. Mary's Church, Poonah, Lieut. Thos. Ridout, 6th N.I., to Miss Tighe, fourth daughter of the late T. Tighe, Esq., of Tuam, county of Galway, Ireland.
Sept. 22. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Jas. Casewell, of the country service, to Miss Elizabeth Brooks.
25. Lieut. B. Crispin, 14th N.I., to Miss Janet Bell.

DEATHS.

July 21. At Rutnagherree, Capt. James Innerrity, 14th regt. N.I.

Aug. 1. At Rajkote, in Kattilawar, Catherine, wife of Capt. Barnewall, political agent in that province, and eldest daughter of the late Wm. Ironside, Esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, county of Durham.

5. At Mhow, Lieut. Geo. Clarke, 12th regt. N.I.

— At Rajkote, Lieut. Balmanno, 2d regt. L. C.

8. At Bandora, the Rev. Antonio Joseph de Souza, clergy in minoribus, inhabitant of Vernavah, aged 68.

14. At Poonah, Sholto James, third son of Chas. Ducat, Esq., M.D., civil surgeon.

16. Lady Anna Maria de Souza, relict of the late Sir Miguel de Lima e Sousa, Knight of the most Honourable and Ancient Order of Christ.

24. Mrs. Serafina de Cruz, aged 36.

26. At Colabah, of cholera, Thomas Reid, youngest son of the Rev. Joseph Laurie.

Sept. 4. At Baroda, Lieut. J. Hawkes, 20th B.N.I.

7. At Mallgaum, of fever, Lieut. H. L. Victor, 14th N.I.

11. At Surat, of fever, Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Mordon, formerly of H.M.'s 64th regt.

17. At Sattara, Richard B. Kays, son of Assist. Surg. M. T. Kays, of this establishment.

23. At Poonah, John Dodd, Esq., late quart. mast. of H.M.'s 20th regt.

Latelly. At Ysedekhaust, in Persia, G. A. Malcolm, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, attached to the mission under Col. Macdonald to the court of Persia.

Ceylon.

SIR HUDSON LOWE.

We have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of Maj. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B., on the Staff of this Island, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Delancy. Sir Hudson Lowe embarked in the H. C. cruiser *Antelope*, which sailed from Bombay on the 9th Aug., and anchored in these roads yesterday morning. At 11 o'clock the Maj. Gen. landed under appropriate salutes from the ship and the garrison, and was received with the usual honours.

We have also the satisfaction of notifying the arrival, on the 17th inst. of the *Palmira*, having on board the headquarters of H. M. 78th Regt., under the command of Lieut. Col. Lindsay.—[*Ceylon Gov. Aug. 20.*

At a Council held at the King's house at Colombo, this 19th day of Aug. 1826—Present, His Exc. the Governor in Council.

This day, pursuant to his Majesty's command, signified by a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, the Hon. Maj. Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B., was sworn in a Member of His Majesty's Council in Ceylon, and took his seat at the Board next to the Hon. the Chief Justice, under a salute of eleven guns.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Singapore.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 14. Mr. John Pruce, late of the Bencoolen establishment, to be resident of Singapore.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW RECORDER.

The H. C. Ship *Marquis of Camden* has arrived at Penang from England, having on board Sir John Claridge, Recorder of the "Incorporated Settlements." We have now therefore a speedy prospect of having a competent court of justice established in this island.—[*Sing. Chron. Aug. 17.*

TRADE.

The visit of the Hon. Company's direct ships to our port this season has given an impulse to commerce in such branches of it as embrace articles suited to the market of China; and been productive of much advantage to the Chinese merchants generally, by affording them an opportunity of disposing of all the produce which remained on hand at the departure of the junks. It is much to be regretted that free permission is not granted to these ships to touch here at all times on their outward voyage. To any one at all acquainted with the locality of Singapore, it will at once appear evident how little danger or difficulty is incurred by such a deviation from the common track up the China sea; and the dilatoriness of dispatch from Canton which the direct ships are invariably subjected to, is so great as to render the loss of time of no consequence whatever. On the contrary, we are of opinion that a short delay here would be beneficial as it would tend much to the healthiness of the crews, many of whom fall victims to the climate at the noxious season of the year in which they commonly arrive at China.

We feel assured that were the subject properly represented, and the benefit which Singapore would derive from such an intercourse made known to the Court of Directors, they would be prevailed upon to abolish a restriction equally impolitic as useless.—[*Ibid.*

SIR RALPH RICE.

On Monday, the 28th instant, Sir Ralph Rice arrived from Bombay, in the H. C. Ship, *Duchess of Athol*, and landed in the course of the day under the usual salute. Sir R. we understand pays our settlement but a short visit, and returns almost immediately by way of Penang.—[*Sing. Chron. Aug. 31.*

MISSION TO SIAM.

Captain Burney, envoy to the Court of Siam, has returned from Bangkok, in the *Guardian*,

Guardian, and proceeded to Penang. We regret our inability to present our readers with any official details of the negotiations with the Siamese Court; these will probably appear first in the *Government Gazette* of Calcutta. The restitution of the King of Keda, which, we believe, was the principal object of the mission, has not been obtained; but, we understand that some arrangements have been entered into, respecting custom-duties, which are likely to prove of benefit to commerce. The extension of the native trade by the junks, between this port and Siam, by which our manufactures are introduced into the country, at so cheap a rate, and in such abundance, renders, in our opinion, the establishment of a more direct intercourse, conducted in European vessels, a less desirable object than it was previous to the establishment of Singapore. It is well known that the large profits obtained by the junks on their import cargoes, at this place, and the cheapness of British manufactures here, enable them to compete with us in the Siamese market, in the disposal of our own commodities, and, in many instances, to sell these articles at lower prices than would pay the British merchant, even if the goods were imported direct from England. Unless, therefore, British vessels are admitted to trade at a very reduced rate of charges, and the merchant secured from the constant interference of the Government officers, the European trade with Siam can never prosper; and, indeed, all hopes of success have already been abandoned by those who have lately been engaged in it, and whose experience renders them the best judges on the subject.

His Siamese Majesty, we understand, honoured Captain Burney with a second audience before his departure. The *Guardian* has also brought down presents of sugar, tin, &c., in return for those presented by the envoy, on his arrival in the country. The Siamese, although wise enough to preserve an amicable relationship with our Government, are not sufficiently acquainted with our power, and have even the presumption to think that we are afraid of offending them. Their obstinacy, regarding Keda, is sufficient proof of this feeling; and, it would be well to undeceive them, in case of any future aggression, or interference with the states on the Malayan peninsula, who consider themselves now, in a manner, placed under the protection of the British Government.—[*Ibid.*]

BUGGIS PRAHUS.

The season for these traders having now set in, their non-arrival has excited much anxiety amongst the Chinese dealers in this settlement, who are, in consequence, un-

able to fulfil engagements entered into, in anticipation of their coming at the regular period. One prahu only has arrived from Mandar, in Celebes, and she has proceeded up the straits. The commander of this vessel reports, that, in consequence of the renewal of hostilities at Macassar, the Dutch cruisers seize every vessel on the coast, and it was with considerable difficulty that he escaped their vigilance. Several boats had attempted to come away, without success; and a fleet of about forty vessels, of the largest size, had been obliged to put back, having encountered some of the Dutch cruisers.—[*Ibid.*]

WAR IN CELEBES.

We have not been able to obtain any authentic intelligence regarding the progress of the war in Celebes. It appears, from the native accounts, that the Dutch, from their small force, are compelled to act solely on the defensive, and continued shut up in the forts of Macassar and Boelicomba, the vicinity of which places have so recently been the scenes of active warfare, and cost the Dutch so much blood and treasure to maintain. It is reported that the Java Government purpose abandoning their possessions in the island of Celebes entirely. The measure we would consider, under present circumstances, to be one of sound policy.—[*Ibid.*]

NAVIGATION OF THE STRAITS OF MALACCA.

The importance of our possessions, and the ascendancy which the late treaty has given us in these straits, render any information which may prove beneficial to the navigation of them highly useful and interesting, and we have much pleasure in publishing the following remarks and directions, regarding the passage from Malacca to this port. These are from the notes of Capt. Rous, and the officers of H.M. Ship *Rainbow*, and may be relied on as correct.

"In beating up against a southerly wind, it is recommended to commanders of ships to stand further in shore on the Malay coast, than Mr. Horsburgh approves of. In his chart he delineates an extensive bank from Formosa point to Pulo Pisang, running parallel to the shore at the distance of four or five miles, and directs ships not to approach the Malay peninsula under twelve fathoms. The line of approximation here appears to be quite erroneous, and ships may stand in with perfect safety within two miles of the beach, any where to the north of Pulo Pisang. By this means advantage is taken of the tide, which is weak and irregular in the common track of ships.

On reaching Singapore straits, if a vessel is unable to weather Barn Island, with the wind from the southward, she should bear

bear up for the passage through Selat Sinki or New Harbour. This will be found safe and expeditious for vessels under 600 tons burthen, but for ships of a larger size it is too narrow and confined. The entrance of the passage bears E. N. E. from Sultan's Shoal, and is bold on either side, the only danger being a two-fathom bank on the south side. After clearing the narrow, and opening Singapore harbor, steer along Trumba Trumbaya reef, a cable's length off, and when well to the southward, edge away for the anchorage.

The passage above described was effected with success by H.M.S. *Rainbow*, the first vessel that has ever come through intentionally. The *William Parker* (a free trader), passed through by mistake some time ago, and it was generally considered a very dangerous experiment. The enterprise of Capt. Rous has, however, established its practicability; and these notes and observations, which were taken with great care, will render the passage easy and safe for future navigators. In these operations, we understand that Capt. Rous was ably assisted by Mr. Bernard, agent to Lloyd's, who came in the *Rainbow* from Malacca, and whose practical knowledge of the straits and islands, made his suggestions and information highly useful, in exploring this unfrequented track.—[*Ibid.*]

Malacca.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Samuel Garling, Esq., late of the Bencoolen service, to be provisional member of council and resident of Malacca.

Netherlands India.

We insert the following from a London paper, but without much faith in its authenticity:

The following disastrous account has been received from Batavia, under date the 9th of October.

About the 1st of Oct., a battle took place between the Dutch forces, commanded by General Van Geen (who is second in command, and next to Gen. De Kock, who is Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief) and the insurgents, commanded by Djupio Nagoro, in person, and we lament to add, that the Dutch forces were totally annihilated, and the General only saved his life by hiding himself. He returned to Samarang without a single follower. The battle was fought between Solo and Samarang; the greatest consternation prevailed at the latter place. When the account came away, every exertion was making for the removal of property.

Palaembang, on the coast of Sumatra, which caused the Dutch so much blood

and treasure, is again in the hands of the natives.

The Dutch had withdrawn a great part of their forces from the Celebes; and the Queen of Boni, taking advantage of the circumstance, had taken the field with great force, and it was feared the Dutch would be expelled that island.

"We know not," observes the writer of the letter from which the above account is derived, "what troops are coming from Europe, but if five or six thousand men do not arrive in a few weeks, twenty thousand will not save Java, for every mile the insurgents advance, their strength increases."

Persia.

THE WAR.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* contains an article, dated St. Petersburg, January 17, which gives some intelligence respecting the operations in Georgia. It appears that the Persians have entrenched themselves in the impenetrable ravines and defiles of their frontier, and consequently hostilities must be suspended till the return of spring, when the war will be renewed with great vigour on the part of Russia, unless a peace, in the meantime, should be concluded through the mediation of England.

The following is taken from a St. Petersburg paper of January 24:—

On the 12th (24th) December, General Yermoloff, falling back from the province of Scheken to the river Alazan (in Kaketia), sent to Tiflis a part of the troops that accompanied him, and with the remainder effected his junction with the forces stationed near the villages of Tchary and Gogami, under the command of Lieut. General Prince Eristoff.

A party of Lesghis and mountaineers, who had been plundering in Kaketia, fearing the punishment which they merited, had placed themselves in ambush near the village of Tchary, on an eminence named Zakataly, surrounded by steep mountains, and covered with forests; depending on the strength of their position, they persevered in their disobedience till the arrival of General Yermoloff, when they changed their minds. The Elders of Tchary waited on the General, and asked pardon for their crime. They restored the prisoners they had taken, gave hostages chosen from the best families, and engaged to send away the mountaineers whom they had invited to join them, and to indemnify the inhabitants of Kaketia for the injury they had done them.

General Yermoloff, granting in the name of the Emperor the pardon they solicited, has ordered the woods surrounding their village to be cut down, in order to render the access to it more easy for the troops.

Tranquillity prevails on the frontiers of Persia.

Persia. A detachment of Persian cavalry, which attacked one of our Nomade camps, near the Araxes, could not do any injury to the inhabitants, and was even repulsed with loss. In order to prevent similar attempts, part of our van-guard has gone from Akougiane towards the bridge of Koupopernisk, to be better able to protect the banks of the Araxes. Towards the Steppes of Mougan, the inspection of the frontier is confided to the detachment of Colonel Mistchenko, placed near the ford of Djavat and on the Koura.

The Persian Gulf.

Accounts from the Persian Gulf, brought by the H. C. cruiser *Nautilus*, mention that the Imam of Muscat had continued to seize the vessels and property of the Shiek of Bushire, but no fighting had taken place. It is said the presence of our Resident at Bushire is the sole cause of his refraining from attacking the place.

The Imam has also announced his intention of sending a frigate and small vessel of war to blockade the mouth of the Euphrates, until the demand of a lack and twenty thousand piastres made by him on the Bussorah chief is complied with. He does not, however, interfere with European vessels.

In other respects the gulf is nearly quiet; there being nothing more than petty fighting among the chiefs on the Arabian side as usual.—[*Bom. Gaz.* Oct. 4.

St. Helena.

REGIMENTAL LIBRARIES.

General Order by the Governor in Council, dated 31st Aug. 1826.

The Hon. Court of Directors having most indulgently and liberally sent out books to form a Regimental Library for the St. Helena artillery and infantry, the commanding officers of those corps will be particularly careful to see that the following regulations are rigidly attended to.

Regulations for the Regimental Libraries of the St. Helena artillery and infantry.

1st. A suitable room and book-cases being provided, the regimental school master to be appointed librarian.

2d. The room to be furnished with tables and forms, and sufficiently lighted until nine o'clock at night, for the accommodation of such men as are prevented by duty or employment during the day. A catalogue of the books to be always on the table.

3d. The librarian will keep a register of the men who attend, with proper columns

ruled, in which are to be inserted the book, the date of delivery, and the date on which it is returned.

4th. Two book-cases will be in the library, one for the books not in use, the other for the books engaged or in use. The librarian will keep the key of the former, the latter to be opened until nine o'clock, when he will examine and ascertain if the books in it agree with his register, as no book is permitted to be carried out of the library.

5th. In order to assist in defraying the expense of lights, &c. it is proposed that a subscription of five-pence per month shall be stopped from each soldier, who avails himself of the opportunity afforded for instruction and amusement. The librarian, at settling time, will furnish the captains of companies with lists of subscribers, the amount of whose subscription they will stop, and pay to the treasurer of the regimental fund.

6th. The librarian is held responsible that no man is found there in a state of intoxication; that smoking is not allowed in it; that those who attend are particularly clean in their persons and dress, and orderly in their behaviour; and that none shall disturb others by reading aloud, unless by the concurrence of all present. The officer on guard will attend to any report the librarian makes to him on the subject.

7th. Any man defacing a book will be stopped the value of it by the captain of his company.

8th. A record book will be kept, in which will be entered the rise and progress of the library, with a list of donors of books, which will be received from officers, non-commissioned officers, and others. The whole to be under the management of the Committee of the regimental fund, who will meet annually, on the first Monday of December, to inspect the books, &c., and to record their observations thereon. This book, with the librarian's register, will be laid before the Commander-in-chief at the half-yearly inspections.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

April 15, 1826.—2d-Lieut. G. Mellis, St. Helena artill., to be 1st-lieut., v. Desfontain resigned.

Cadet S. Armstrong to be 2d-lieut. of artill., v. Mellis prom.

Cadets J. Mason, T. J. B. Knipe, and T. S. Reed, of inf., to be acting ensigns.

May 15.—Cadet C. E. Smith to be 2d-lieut. of artillery.

June 1.—Ens. C. Bond, St. Helena regt., permitted to proceed to England on account of his health.

Aug. 31.—2d-Lieut. Johnson, of St. Helena artill., to be 1st-lieut., v. Meads dec.; date 29th Aug. 1826.

Oct. 16.—Capt. H. Cole permitted, at his own request, to retire from service on regulated allowance granted after expiration of 24 years.

Lieut. Jas. Bennett, to be capt., v. Cole resigned. Ens. H. O'Connor to be lieut., v. Bennett prom. Cadet Bond to be ens., v. O'Connor.

OBSERVATORY.

OBSERVATORY ON LADDER HILL.

The foundation stone of the Observatory on Ladder Hill was laid on the 13th September last, by the Governor, Brig. Gen. Walker, in presence of a large assembly, under a royal salute from a brigade of guns, and a *feu de joie* from the St. Helena regiment. Upon this occasion the Governor delivered the following address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I cannot suffer the present occasion to pass without addressing a few words to those, who have honoured this ceremony with their presence; but more particularly to the gentlemen who are members of the Military Institution. A society under this title, has been established with a view to promote individual and mutual improvement, to assist in revising and prosecuting such studies, as were left from necessity unfinished at home.—Some instruction in mathematics is a necessary branch of military education, and is absolutely requisite to form the character of an officer. To every gentleman in private life, this knowledge is an ornamental, a gratifying, and a useful accomplishment. One great object of the institution therefore, is to promote the study of mathematics, both pure and mixed. The object is not to fatigue the mind by intense application; but to afford an opportunity of becoming gradually familiar with the sciences, and of rendering them the paths of amusement and recreation. Although mathematical instruction must form the basis of all the sciences, yet there are other liberal arts to which the members of the Institution will direct their attention. The number of young gentlemen who have enrolled their names in the Military Institution, and the zeal with which they prosecute their studies, afford at once a convincing proof, that its beneficial effects are duly appreciated, and will demonstrate that it is capable of producing many advantages to the public.

The situation of St. Helena naturally suggested the pursuit of astronomy. The elevation of the island, its insular advantages, the general clearness of the atmosphere, and being the resort of the mariner in his intercourse between most of the regions of the earth, pointed it out as a place eminently suited for observing the heavenly bodies. The suggestion was encouraged, and adopted by the Hon. Court of Directors. In the liberal spirit with which they nourish the pursuits of science, they sanctioned the erection of this edifice, at their expense. It will be the first building that has been erected in this part of the world, for purposes purely scientific.

It would be easy to indulge, and, perhaps it would be excusable to indulge, in the agreeable anticipation of the advantages about to be derived from an observatory, the foundation of which has been

laid on a bed of lava 600 feet above the level of the ocean; but, I check this natural desire. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my sanguine expectation, that it will be a source, at present, of intellectual amusement and instruction, and a seminary of great consequence to the rising generation. I shall therefore hail the completion of the St. Helena observatory as the precursor of an important service to the present and to future times.

Most of you, (I speak to the gentlemen of the Institution,) entered the service, or left your native country, at an early period of life, and before you could have advanced far in the cultivation of science. By the instruments and books with which the institution is supplied, you have it in your power to refresh and improve your minds in those branches of study, in which you have formerly been engaged. The munificence of the Company has already furnished the observatory with some excellent instruments, by the aid of which, you will be enabled to make easy and rapid progress in astronomy and natural philosophy; and we cannot doubt that those which may still be necessary, will be provided by the same spirit of liberality. Many of you are already conversant with these sciences, and I am well assured that you will feel pleasure in imparting your knowledge to others. You will become the instructors of each other. Well regulated minds rise far superior to the meanness of jealousy, or the contracted idea of selfish appropriation.

The subjects of scientific investigation are boundless; but, although I would not propose to limit your researches, I would recommend that they should be directed in the discovery of truth, through the sure means of experiment and induction, rather than by fanciful and theoretical speculations. The presumption and rashness of man, in endeavouring to ascertain how the world has originally been formed, has attempted what was most probably above his power to solve; but by investigating attentively the mineral productions and the organic remains with which we are surrounded on this island, some very important operations of nature might be discovered which would neither be devoid of interest nor of utility. It is only by the united efforts of different observers in different parts of the world, that a mass of facts will be collected and a rational system formed, grounded as it were on demonstration, and resting on a more certain basis than mere theory and speculation. It should be the object of every society, however small, to contribute their mite to general improvement, and the advancement of science.

The St. Helena Observatory is intended to promote the cultivation of astronomy. Geography and navigation depend much upon

upon this science, and in their turn, assist astronomy. It is chiefly by voyages of great length, that a more perfect knowledge has been acquired of various parts of the earth, and the daring navigator is guided in his perilous course, by observing the heavenly bodies. You have already had the pleasure of performing an important service to navigators, by assisting them in correcting their chronometers, and in return, several very intelligent commanders have afforded you valuable scientific information. When this building is finished, the mutual assistance and intercourse will become more intimate and more extended. It may not be necessary to stimulate your love of science by placing before you the example of others; but your exertions may be animated by the recollection that St. Helena was selected and visited, for astronomical purposes, by Halley, Cook, and Maskelyne. It was here that Halley, from the moisture that collected on the glasses of his instruments during his observations, entered on a course of experiments with regard to evaporation, from which he formed his rational theory on springs.

Great exertions are at present making to promote astronomical science in the southern hemisphere. The splendid national observatory now erecting at the Cape of Good Hope, will serve you as a model, and without comparing small things with great, mutual advantage may be derived from simultaneous though unequal exertions. The atmosphere may be favourable in one place for observation, while it may not be so in another; but you will always look up to this national institution as a guide.

We owe a large debt of obligation to the Astronomer Royal at the Cape, the Rev. Mr. Fallows. He has not only furnished us with the plan of this observatory, but with much useful and interesting information. He is ready, from a genuine devotion and respect for science, to assist us in rightly applying those rules that lead to astronomical truth. It will be of great importance to the gentlemen of this institution to cultivate with the Rev. Mr. Fallows a close intercourse and correspondence. His observations will throw light on subjects with which you cannot yet be familiar, and by his advice you may regulate your severer studies. It is not necessary that I should explain to you the advantages of study; but experience allows me to say, that its advantages are felt from infancy to old age. Cicero observes: "it nourishes the youthful mind; it delights the old; it adorns prosperity; is a comfort and consolation in adversity; it dwells with us at home, and is easily carried abroad; accompanies us, and converses with us in solitude and retirement."

I shall conclude by offering my sincere

and fervent wishes for the success and permanency of the St. Helena observatory.

BENEFIT SOCIETY.

This society has been established for the relief of the free coloured population of the island, in sickness, old age, infirmity, or distress; they contribute to a consolidated fund, at the rate of six shillings per year for each full-grown person, and three shillings per year for each child under fifteen years of age. A portion of the fund is appropriated to the education of the children of the subscribers. Loans are, likewise, made to individuals, to the extent of £30, at five per cent. interest. The society is under the patronage of the Governor and Council, and also managed by a board.

At a general meeting of the Society, held at the church, James Town, on the 19th October last, at which the Governor and Council, as patrons and trustees, presided: a report of a Committee was read, wherein it is stated, as a proof of the good likely to be derived from this institution, that there were then 640 subscribers, 280 above, and 360 under fifteen years of age. The subscriptions amounted, for the preceding twelve months, to £133. 7s. Twenty applications had been made for assistance, of which only four had been rejected. Twenty children received education at the expense of the society.

The Governor then addressed the meeting. In the course of his observations to the subscribers, on the subject of education, he expressed himself as follows:—

"Another proof of that fitness is shown by your desire to appropriate part of your subscriptions to the purpose of educating your offspring at the excellent schools provided by the beneficence of the Hon. Company, and by that class of inhabitants who are more wealthy than yourselves, to whom your gratitude is justly due. It is not merely reading and writing that is taught in these schools. The children are, likewise, instructed in a still more important matter, namely, their duty to God and man. The knowledge and practice of these duties form the most essential part of education both for the rich and poor. I would, therefore, wish to impress upon you, that it is much in your own power to improve your children in this knowledge and duty, although you may not be enabled either to read or write. This is to be done chiefly by your example, by showing a proper reverence to the sabbath-day, and other religious duties; particularly in your regular attendance at church, and by warning them against idleness and bad company. The great enemy of mankind, the devil, is always ready to find work for idle hands to do. But it is not only to your children that you may thus prove useful. You have it in your power to do much good to those

those of your companions and neighbours, who have not as yet perceived the necessity of following your example, in becoming subscribers to this excellent institution, or of lodging a part of their earnings in the Savings Bank. You should point out to them, that however strong and healthy they may feel at present, a time may come when they may be unable to work, and they will then lament in vain, that they have foolishly spent the whole of their earnings instead of laying by a small portion for a period of need.

"I have spoken to you in the name of myself and colleagues, with the earnestness and sincerity of a friend anxious for your happiness. Consider what I have said only as a stimulus for further exertion, and as an excitement never to forget the duties you owe to yourselves, as mem-

bers of this society, and to the community at large. A new era has dawned. You have an opportunity by industry, care, and prudence, of improving your condition, and of increasing the comforts of life."

A vote of thanks then passed to the Governor and Council, for their liberal patronage, support, and paternal regard for this society, which owed its improved state to the unwearied and successful exertions of the existing Government, to promote the happiness, comfort, and respectability, of the lower class of inhabitants."

The treasurer laid his accounts before the meeting, by which it appeared that the funds of the society amount to £1439 16s. 11d.—viz. £1298 4s. Od. in bonds bearing interest—and £141 12s. 11d. in cash.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 14, 1826.

Government Securities.

Buy.]	Ra. As.		Ra. As. [Sell
Prem.	27 0	Remittable Loan 6 per ct.	26 0
Disc.	0 16	Five per ct. Loan	1 0
Prem.	0 4	New 5 per cent. Loan	0 0

Rates of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee.

On Madras, 30 days ditto, 92 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

On Bombay, ditto, 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bombay Rupees.

Bank Shares.—Prem. 5,200 to 5,400.

Madras, Sept. 20, 1826.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs., per 335 Sa. Rs. 2½ Prem.

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs., per 100 Sa. Rs. 2½ Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rs., per 335 Sa. Rs. ¼ Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs., per 100 Sa. Rs. 2½ Disc.

Bombay, Oct. 7, 1826.

A Five per cent. Loan open.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta, at 90 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 90 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Bombay Couriers to the 7th October have been received; they state that the Bombay army had been augmented by two additional regiments. These papers contain accounts from Calcutta to the 12th September.

The *Enterprize* steam vessel had arrived from Rangoon with twenty-three lacs of rupees, the second instalment from his, Burman Majesty. The *Enterprize* also brought two lacs on merchants' accounts. The money, it is said, was raised by the Burmese with great difficulty.

The following is an extract from the Calcutta Government Gazette of Sept. 11:

"The Burmese authorities at Rangoon had endeavoured, it is said, to dissuade Mr. Crawford from going to Ava, as it would be sufficient to meet the Woonghes at

Heuzada. Their object was supposed to be, apprehension of the exposure of the deceptions they had been practising on the king, to whom they had reported that the second instalment had been paid in full some time before. Mr. Crawford, of course, paid no regard to dissuaves which were incompatible with the treaty, and left Rangoon for Ava on the 1st Sept., in the *Dianna* steam-vessel. He was accompanied by Lieut. Chestery, Dr. Stuart, Lieut. Coxe, Lieut. De Montmorency, Mr. Judson, and Dr. Wellich; and Capt. Crawford, the commander of the *Dianna*. The escort was composed of twenty-five men of H.M. 87th Regt., and fifteen men of the 38th Madras N.F.; all picked and steady men, and equipped in the most soldierly manner.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

THE CURRENCY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(Printed by order of the House of Commons.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Herries to Mr. William Horton, dated Treasury Chambers, 13th May 1826.

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the petition of the freeholders and inhabitants of Cape Town, which accompanied your letter of the 1st. February 1826, and also several other papers transmitted to their Lordships by the direction of Earl Bathurst, or addressed to them by parties having an interest in the rate at which the paper rix dollar has been made exchangeable at the Cape of Good Hope for British metallic money by his Majesty's Order in Council of the 23d March 1825; I am commanded to convey to you, for the information of Earl Bathurst, the observations and opinion of their Lordships thereupon.

Before my Lords advert more particularly to the reasons for which they must refuse to admit the validity of the objections urged by any of the parties who remonstrate against the measure adopted by this Board, they think it right to recall the attention of Earl Bathurst to the principle on which that measure was founded, and the object it was intended to accomplish: it was part of a general measure for reforming the currency of all the colonies, by the gradual introduction of British silver money, as the basis and standard of the circulation in all of them. As a preliminary step to this operation, it was necessary to fix the rates at which the various existing currencies, both metallic and paper, in the several colonies, should be exchanged for the coin to be introduced.

The currency of the Cape of Good Hope consisted chiefly of colonial rix dollars, a paper not convertible into coin at the will of the holder, and not subject to any special obligation of payment or redemption; the valuation of which in British money is the subject of the representations now under consideration. The object of the British government was to make these paper rix dollars convertible into the silver money to be introduced into the circulation of the Cape, at the fair current value of the paper, and at no other. It was not the purpose or intention of the Treasury to pay off this colonial paper-money as a debt due by Great Britain to the colony. There existed no just claim upon Great Britain for such a payment. The debt represented by the paper was purely colonial, contracted and expended for colonial purposes, and therefore not a charge upon the public funds of this

Asiatic Journ. Vol. XXIII. No. 135.

country. But for the sake of remedying the inconveniences occasioned to the colony by the fluctuating value and increasing depreciation of this paper currency, the Treasury thought it right that the mother country should make the sacrifice of providing such a quantity of metallic money as might be necessary to create a solid and fixed circulation at the Cape, by supplying the place of this paper money to such extent as should be sufficient to give a fixed and permanent value to the remainder. It was in the highest degree important for the real interests of the whole colony that this operation should be effected so as to create, if practicable, no change whatever in the real value of the existing circulation, and thereby to occasion the least possible disturbance in the current transactions between buyer and seller, debtor and creditor.

It will be evident that in undertaking this measure for the benefit of the colony, the government at home was making a considerable sacrifice, and had no interest of its own in view; while on the other hand, it appears to my Lords, from the accounts which have been before them, that the Government of the colony was so circumstanced with respect to the paper money, that if any advantage had been sought for it, in fixing the rate of convertibility for the paper, it would rather have been found in raising than in lowering it; because the sums due to that Government, in the paper currency, through the Lombard bank, constituted the larger proportion of the whole amount in circulation; and because it would, besides, have profited by the increased value of all the taxes payable at fixed rates in rix dollars by the colonists, upon whom such an augmentation of their burthens would have fallen heavily. But the peculiar interests of the colonial Government in these respects formed no part of the considerations on which the measure was adopted; the only object kept uniformly in view, when the Treasury came to their determination, was that of assuming the real average value of the rix dollar, as nearly as it could be ascertained, and fixing its price accordingly in the silver money of Great Britain.

Having thus recalled the attention of Earl Bathurst to the principle and object of the measure, I am to advert to the two different grounds on which it has been objected to.

First,—It is contended by those who do not dispute the principle or policy of the measure,

measure, that the rate fixed upon has not been correctly assumed. These parties state, that the rix dollar should have been valued at 2*s.* instead of 1*s.* 6*d.*

Secondly,—It is maintained by others, and these appear to be principally landed proprietors and capitalists, that no other rate than 4*s.* of British money, equivalent to a metallic rix dollar of Holland (the nominal value of this paper currency) ought to have been fixed for the exchange of the paper rix dollar.

The former of these objections My Lords do not find to be supported by any reference to facts or documents, of sufficient weight to counterbalance the grounds upon which the judgment of their Lordships was founded. They adopted as the best criterion to which they could refer, the average rates at which bills upon England had been negotiated in rix dollars, in the last three years, in fixing the value of the colonial paper; and they find the valuation assumed upon that ground fully confirmed by the Commissioners of Inquiry at the Cape, who give, as the result of their researches on the subject, the same average, even for a more extended period, *viz.* that of five years instead of three.

If My Lords have correctly stated the principle upon which their decision was founded, it must be apparent that they could not, consistently with that principle, have been led by any views of expediency, or of conciliating any class of the holders of this paper, to fix any other than the just and true current value of the rix dollar, as nearly as it could be ascertained on the average of the last few years, during which it had been subject to no material fluctuation. They have endeavoured, in this arrangement, to hold the balance even between debtor and creditor. If they had fixed a higher rate, the remonstrances of those who had obligations to discharge would probably have been more loud than are now the representations of the parties who have monies to receive; and apparently with much more of justice on their side.

Upon the second head, *viz.* the claims of those who maintain the right of receiving 4*s.* for the paper rix dollar, My Lords need hardly do more than refer to what they have already stated with respect to the object and principle of the measure which is complained of.

My Lords will not undertake to pronounce an opinion as to the legal right or equitable title of any individuals or class of persons, being holders of colonial paper or of obligations payable in Cape currency, to have such obligations discharged or such currency converted into coin at the

rate of 4*s.* for the rix dollar. They conceive that such right or title must depend upon the nature of the special engagements, where any such exist between the parties and the government, or between one individual and another. But they are clearly of opinion, that no general claim of the kind can be maintained, or ought to be entertained, as against this country; while, on the other hand, it appears to them that the steps taken by His Majesty's government at home for the introduction of a sound and permanent system of circulation at the Cape, do not necessarily preclude or prejudice any such peculiar titles as have been alluded to, if they really exist; more especially as the provisional measure judiciously adopted by the government of the Cape (whereby all parties dissatisfied with the payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* for a rix dollar, under the Order in Council, are enabled to exchange the money so paid for colonial paper at the same rate) will afford the opportunity to all such parties of retaining the means of prosecuting their particular claims, notwithstanding the general introduction of the new regulations. My Lords must however observe, that if upon any grounds not now known to them, it should be deemed that any holders of the paper currency have a just right to be paid by the colonial government at the rate of 4*s.* or at any other rate higher than the present actual value of the rix dollar, it must rest entirely with the colony to find the means of making the payment; and it appears to their Lordships that the parties who petition under this head, the freeholders and proprietors, are probably those upon whom the burthen of any taxes, which it might be necessary to impose for such a purpose, would principally fall.

But, whatever may be the judgment and determination of Earl Bathurst with respect to the mode in which the special title or claims of any of the colonists in these particulars may best be prosecuted and secured to them, My Lords trust that upon a view of the injustice to individuals, and of the obvious inconvenience and possible distress which might arise to the colony, from any attempt to effect the introduction of British silver coin in lieu of the paper currency now in circulation, upon any other principle than that which has been adopted by this Board, Earl Bathurst will concur with them as to the expediency of maintaining the measure upon its present footing, and giving no encouragement to the parties interested in the applications now before him, to expect any alteration in the rate at which the rix dollar has been made convertible into coin in the execution of that measure.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

February 3d.—The general meeting was held this day at 2 o'clock P.M.; H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., director, in the chair.

The minutes of the last general meeting (Dec. 16, 1826), and also the notices of the adjournment of the two meetings in January last, were read and confirmed.

Donations were presented from

Baron de Sacy, the Second Volume of his *Chrestomathie Arabe*.

M. Caussin de Perceval, his *Grammaire Arabe Vulgaire* and *Précis historique des Guerres des Turcs contre les Russes*.

M. Othmar Fränk, the first No. of *Vjāsa*, a periodical work on the Hindu Philosophy, &c.

W. Ainslie, Esq. M.D., his *Materia Indica*.

Lieut. Col. G. Fitzclarence, his *Memoir on the Duty of Picquets*.

The Horticultural Society, Part IV. of the Sixth Volume of their *Transactions*, and List of Members.

Major John Smith, of the Madras N.C., a splendid folio copy of the Korān, in Arabic, with a Commentary in Persian; 2 vols.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Coombs, some MS. Registers of the Thermometer and Barometer at Prince of Wales' Island.

Major Lambton's MS. Journal of a Route through the Coorg Country.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

Major John Smith, elected Dec. 16, having made his payments and signed the obligation-book, was admitted a member of the Society.

Anthony White, Esq. was elected a member of the Society.

The translation of a Cufic inscription, with remarks upon the same, by the Rev. Dr. Lee, was read.

The stone from which this inscription was copied was discovered by Sir A. Johnston in the course of forming a collection of copies of all the ancient inscriptions in the island of Ceylon. It had been taken from a Mohammedan burial-ground, and then formed a step to the door of a gentleman's house.

Two copies of the inscription were made, and both were communicated by Sir Alexander, with a number of others, to the Society. The inscription is in the ancient Cufic character, of which it is not known that there are any published specimens. The copies are on different scales; both are in some parts defective, and they differ from each other in some important particulars. Dr. Wilkins and Col. Stewart had examined the copies previously, but Dr. Lee has attempted to decipher the whole of this curious inscription, of which he has given a version in modern Arabic, besides the English translation. The inscription mentions the death of the person it is intended to commemorate, in the year of the Hegira 337, and apparently also contains a reference to some work of piety executed just twenty years before (A.H. 317). A reduced fac-simile copy of the inscription will be printed, to accompany the paper, in the next part of the Society's *Transactions*.

The reading of the fourth part of Mr. Colebrooke's Essay on the Philosophy of the Hindus, "On Indian Sectaries," was concluded, and thanks were returned to Mr. Colebrooke for this communication.

February 17th.—The Society met this day at the usual hour; the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, president, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Donations were presented from the following Societies, viz.

The Geographical Society of Paris, Vol. I., and Part I. of Vol. II. of their *Recueil des Voyages et Mémoires*.

The Royal Society of Literature, Part I. of Vol. I. of their *Transactions*.
The Linnæan Society of London, Part I. of Vol. XV. of their *Transactions*.

Thanks were returned to the donors.

The Rev. Joseph Parsons, M.A., was elected a member of the Society.

The official account of the destruction of two wild elephants of uncommon size, at Hazaree Baugh, in 1809, was read.

This is the affair to which allusion is made in Williams' Bengal Native Infantry, Appendix N. p. 383. The present document was communicated by Col. H. Worsley, to whom thanks were returned for the communication.

The next paper was communicated by Lieut. Col. W. Francklin, *viz.* his Journal of a Route from Rajmahal to Gour, comprising an account of the ruins of the ancient city of Gour.

The Society then adjourned to Saturday the 3d of March.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

ADMIRALTY COURT, Feb. 17.

The Atlas.—This very important case has stood over for some time for the opinion of the Court, as to the validity of a bottomry bond executed in the East-Indies, and consequently as to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Lord Stowell stated, that he had seen the opinions of two law authorities, for whom he entertained the highest respect, but they had not divested his mind of doubt as to the Court's jurisdiction. On the next Court-day he would state his reasons for retaining his opinion, and the cause might go before the High Court of Delegates, if his opinion as to the want of jurisdiction was appealed from. If that Court thought differently, they might retain the cause for consideration; or if they remitted it to this Court, he (Lord Stowell) would proceed with it to the best of his ability. He should not give the grounds of his sentence to-day, but it was to be understood that he decided there was a want of jurisdiction.

February 27.

Lord Stowell delivered this day his final sentence, which was a dismissal of the suit, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, and also on account of the involved and complicated nature of the facts and merits of the case. He recommended the parties to refer the question to a body of merchants.

[This is a decision of great importance, inasmuch as its effect is to invalidate all the bottomry-bonds executed in this form, which it is understood, is the customary form in India.]

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Feb. 14.

Eastwick v. Thornton.—This was an action brought to recover from the defendant the sum of 64*l.* 1*s.*, of which 60*l.* were

for his passage from China to this country, and 4*l.* 1*s.* for goods sold to him during the voyage. It appeared that the plaintiff was captain of the ship *Asia*, the defendant had also been the captain of a ship which traded in the Indies. Both parties met at Canton, in China, at a period when the plaintiff was about to sail for this country, and on learning that the defendant was reduced in his circumstances, and wished to come to England, he proposed to take him for 60*l.*, being half the usual fare, and accordingly landed him at Portsmouth, and he (plaintiff) set sail thence to Hamburg, and his ship was lost in the passage. He made several applications subsequently to the defendant for the amount here sought, who always promised, but still failed to pay it. The passage of the defendant, and his several promises to pay the 60*l.* having been proved, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 60*l.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Feb. 22.

Johnston v. Pope.—This was an action of assault and battery committed on the defendant; a seaman of the ship *Asia*, by the commander, in a voyage between England and India. The defendant pleaded the mutinous conduct of the plaintiff.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 100*l.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, Feb. 22.

Thomas Shepherd, formerly of Calcutta, merchant, came up to be heard on his petition to be discharged. His debts and liabilities amounted to 24,000*l.*

Messrs. Pollock and Heath (who held briefs of about seventy sheets) opposed the insolvent's discharge, on behalf of Mr. Nash and others, the consignors of goods to India, to the amount of upwards of 20,000*l.*

Mr.

Mr. Cooke supported the petition.

After a long examination, the insolvent was remanded until an amended balance sheet should be filed and the schedule was amended, with an order that the opposing creditors should have four days' notice before the next application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDOO WIDOWS.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of York, and its vicinity, took place at the Guildhall in that city, on the 19th January, to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the immolation of Hindoo widows; the Lord Mayor of York in the chair. The meeting was numerous and respectably attended.

The Lord Mayor (W. Cooper, Esq.) stated the object of the meeting.

Robert Sinclair, Esq. (the Recorder) then addressed the meeting, and submitted several resolutions, as the basis of petitions to both houses of Parliament, amongst which were the following:—

“That the practice existing in British India of burning widows on the funeral piles of their husbands, is a gross violation of the law of God and the feelings of humanity, and, in its tendency, highly demoralizing.

“That this meeting, whilst it gratefully acknowledges the steps which have already been taken for the moral and religious improvement of the immense population of India, is of opinion, that it is expedient to petition Parliament to adopt such measures, in the spirit of the above resolution, as it may, in its wisdom, deem most expedient, for abrogating a practice so highly injurious to that character of humanity, and veneration for the Divine Law, which they trust will ever distinguish the Government and people of this happy country.”

The Rev. John Graham seconded the resolutions in a speech of some length, in which he drew a forcible picture of the horrid practice, and the monstrous delusion of the suttees.

Mr. Pritchett argued that, as we had violated one of the strongest prejudices of the Hindoos, in punishing Brahmins when guilty of a crime, we could incur no greater risk in putting a stop to this practice.

—Wemyss, Esq., the Rev. J. H. Cooke, Nadir Baxter, Esq., and the Rev. Jonathan Crowther, severally addressed the meeting: after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a petition to each house of Parliament was agreed to.

MR. WYNN'S WRITERSHIPS.

Mr. Williams Wynn has given one of the *writerships* which have devolved upon him, as president of the Board of Control,

as a prize to one of the boys of the Westminster school. The competition took place on the 7th and 8th of February, when Mr. Escombe was declared the successful candidate. The subjects of examination were the Greek and Latin Classics, Geography, and Roman History. The examiners were Dr. Batten, Principal of the E. I. College, and Messrs. Tyler and Cramer, of the University of Oxford. These gentlemen expressed themselves most favourably upon the performances of all the candidates. Mr. Wynn and many other gentlemen were present during the examination.

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, it is said, has been nominated to the government of the Burmese Ceded Provinces.

VACANCY IN THE EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that a general court will be held at the East-India House, on the 7th March, for the election of a Director, in the room of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., who has disqualified.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

We understand that the resignation of Lord Amherst as Governor-General of India has been received by the Court of Directors, and that his Lordship is expected to quit Bengal in the latter end of this year. We believe that the severe family bereavement which Lord Amherst has suffered in the loss of his eldest son, has led to an earlier abandonment of the office than he previously contemplated.

No successor to Lord Amherst has yet been fixed on, but it may be stated, we believe, as the universal wish of the Directors, that the choice should be guided only by fitness for the office, being convinced that the security of India never so much depended as at the present moment, on placing at the head of its government an individual of the highest talent and character. Several names have been mentioned as expectants of that high office, or whose merits are under consideration. The principal are, Lord William Bentinck, the Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Wynn, and Lord Melbourne. To the last, it is said, the post has been offered, but declined. It is a singular coincidence, that vacancies have occurred in all the three Indian presidencies, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, nearly at the same time. The Duke of Manchester and the Speaker of the House of Commons have been also mentioned for the post. At the three seats of Indian government the chair will be simultaneously filled, about the end of the present year, by individuals new to the office.—*Times*.

THE 67TH FOOT.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 67th Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, the figure of a royal tiger, with the word "India" superscribed, in commemoration of its services in that part of the world from the year 1805 to 1826.—[*Lond. Gaz.*]

CAPT. MONTEITH.

The King has been pleased to grant unto William Monteith, Esq., Captain of the Corps of Engineers on the Madras establishment, his royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Persian order of the Lion and Sun of the second class, which His Majesty the Shah of Persia has been pleased to confer upon that officer, in testimony of his royal approbation of his conduct whilst he had the honour of being employed in the service of that sovereign.—[*Ibid.*]

SCOTS CHURCH AT THE CAPE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, held on the 14th Feb., the committee, on the selection of a minister for Cape Town, unanimously recommended Mr. James Adamson to that office, which was approved of by the Presbytery, who appointed to Mr. Adamson subjects for trial to be delivered at next ordinary meeting previous to his ordination, which is to take place on an early day thereafter, to allow him to proceed to Cape Town about the beginning of March.

DR. GILCHRIST.

This gentleman has declared his intention of becoming a candidate for the post of Director, at the annual election, in opposition to the "House List," and has intimated, in a letter to the Secretary of the Court of Directors (which Dr. G. has published), his resolution to offer himself at every annual election. "Success or defeat," he says, "in an enterprise of this extraordinary nature, must be matter of trivial moment to an honest man, who is aware, that although he may sooner or later deserve the smiles of fortune, he never can command them, either as a visionary enthusiast, or a sober reformer of vested abuses, to which blind prejudice, founded on prepossessions alone, can give even the semblance of legitimacy."

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES
IN THE BRITISH ARMY

(SERVING IN THE EAST).

31st Foot. Assist. surg. T. E. Ayre, from 63d F., to be assist. surg., v. Sheppard dec. (18 Jan.)

40th Foot. Capt. T. H. Elliott, from h.p., to be capt., v. Ryan prom. (18 Jan.)

48th Foot. Assist. surg. W. Brown, from 87th F., to be surg., v. W. Smyth, placed on h.p. (18 Jan.)

50th Foot. Hosp. Assist. Thos. Foss to be assist. surg., v. Slevwright, app. to 11th L. Dr. (18 Jan.)

83d Foot. Hosp. Assist. G. R. Watson to be assist. surg., v. Ayre app. to 31st F. (18 Jan.)

The undermentioned Lieuts., actually serving upon full-pay in regiments of the line, whose commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to G. O. of 27th Dec. 1820:—

To be Capt. of Infantry. Lieut. C. Stewart, from 36th F.; Lieut. Hans Morrison, from 46th F.; Lieut. T. Pilkington, from 6th F.; Lieut. R. Hughes, from 48th F. (all 13th Feb.)

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 24. *Providence*, Brown, from Manilla (for Hamburg); at Cowes.—25. *Padang*, Rogers, from Padang and Mauritius (for Antwerp); at Crookhaven.—26. *Albion*, Proctor, from Singapore 27th Aug.; off Schell.—27. *Flora*, Lemming, from Batavia 1st Oct.; at Cowes.—28. *Columbine*, Tait, from Bombay 7th Sept.; at Deal.—30. *Crown*, Baird, from Bombay 12th Oct.; at Greenock.—also *Thames*, Fraser, from Batavia 15th Sept.; at Cowes.—31. *Security*, Ross, from Batavia 13th Sept., and *William Pitt*, Roberts, from the Mauritius 30th Oct.; both at Deal.—also *Lavinia*, Brooks, from the Mauritius 3d Oct.; off Dover.—Feb. 1. *Good Hope*, Douglas, from Bengal 22d Aug.; at Deal.—also *Cape Packet*, Kellie, from Van Diemen's Land 5th Sept.; off Portsmouth.—15. *Greenock*, Miller, from Batavia and Singapore (for Antwerp); off Dover.—20. *Claremont*, Honner, from Bombay 13th Sept. (for Greenock); off Crookhaven.

Departures.

Jan. 21. *Sir William Wallace*, Wilson, for Bengal, and *Wurwick*, Gibson, for Rio de Janeiro and Bombay; both from Deal.—23. *Andrew MacKean*, Eadie, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—Feb. 1. *Bourbonais*, Gullband, for the Mauritius; from Liverpool.—also *Lucy Ann*, Dacre, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—6. *Huckinghamshire*, Glasspool, for Bengal and China; from Deal.—10. *Murmion*, Petrie, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—11. *Scalby Castle*, Newall, for Bengal and China, and *Willm*, Tait, for Cape of Good Hope; both from Deal.—13. *Intrepid Race*, Sleeman, for Penang and Singapore; from Deal.—15. *Windsor*, Proctor, for Bengal and China; *Ingla*, Scarle, ditto; and *Jupiter*, Mandels, for the Mauritius; all from Deal.—16. *John Dunn*, Hicks, for the Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—17. *Competitor*, Jackson, for Ceylon and Bombay; from Deal.—18. *Ighite*, Wilson, for Bombay and China; *Vanstittart*, Dalrymple, for Bengal and China; and *Egyptian*, Lilburn, for Bombay; all from Deal.—also *Riflemen*, Hawkins, for the Mauritius; from Liverpool.—20. *Lady East*, Evans, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—25. *Charles Grant*, Hay, for Bombay and China; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Columbine, from Bombay: Capt. Shaw, H. C.'s service; Ens. Crockett.

Per Thames, from Batavia: John Morgan, Esq.; Mr. Van de Boegard.

Per Greenock, from Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope: Mr. Thos. Thoratou.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Repulse, for Bengal: Rev. A. Simkins, Chaplain; Mrs. Simkins and two children; Miss M. Gribble; Misses Georgiana and Maria Wiggins; Mrs. M. Douglas; Major Laird, Lieut. Douglas, and Lieut. Stewart, H. C.'s service; Mr. M. Franks; Mr. R. Buller, writer; Messrs. G. R. Sodons, W. P. Robins, W. Cookson, S. J. Saunders, and S. J. Richardson, cadets; Messrs. J. Burt and Jas. Brockman, free mariners; Mr. C. Montrainier, volunteer, B. B. Marine; Mr. J. T. Chalke, volunteer pilot service; 94 recruits Company's artillery; 206 recruits Company's infantry; 18 females, wives of ditto 13 children.

Per Scalby Castle, for Bengal: Major. Tovey, H.M.'s 31st Foot; Mrs. and Miss Tovey; Mr. George Farbury; Mr. Duncan M'Leod; writer; Mr.

Mr. R. M. Robertson; Mrs. Mackenzie; Miss W. A. Terry; Miss S. Morton; Messrs. W. Humfrey, E. Christie, A. McIntosh, C. J. T. Perreau, W. H. Ellis, and E. McNugent, cadets; Mr. J. Dafce, pilot service; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce; Lieut. Hughes, in charge of recruits; 50 recruits, H.C.'s service; 3 soldiers' wives; C. Cashmere and G. Hudson, mechanics for the Company's Mint; Mrs. Cashmere; Margaret Eddie and three children; 2 native servants.

Per Buckinghamshire, for Bengal: Rev. A. Hainmond, chaplain; Messrs. M. McMahon and Q. St. Quinton, writers; Messrs. D. Robinson, S. R. Lumley, H. Fleming, T. C. Walker, J. Turton, and W. Caddell, cadets; Capt. Sutherland, H.M.'s 38th Foot; Ens. Lowther, H.M.'s 44th Foot; Ens. Fisher, H.M.'s 46th Foot; 171 soldiers of H.M.'s 38th, 44th, and 87th Foot; 21 soldiers' wives; 36 children.

Per Windsor, for Bengal: Mrs. Abbott (wife of Capt. Abbott); Messrs. P. Frances, H. F. James, C. Mackenzie, and T. P. Woodcock, writers; Messrs. W. H. Graham, T. B. Bainbridge, W. Hore, and G. B. Tremehere, cadets; Mr. R. Mackenzie, cadet, for Madras; Maj. Moore, Capt. Abbott, Lieut. Harley, Lieut. Hon. A. Beavan, Ens. J. R. Turner, and Assist. Surg. J. Bryden, H.M.'s 54th Foot; 300 soldiers, H.M.'s 54th Foot; 36 soldiers' wives; 23 children; 2 Company's recruits in charge of horses.

Per Inglis, for Bengal: Messrs. W. H. Martin, W. Bracken, W. J. Oswell, and T. Bruce, writers; Messrs. E. Stevenson, J. H. Beck, J. J. Wilcock, H. Pereira, T. Riddell, and W. F. Alexander, cadets; Mr. A. Bryce, assist. surg.; Mr. J. W. Alexander, free merchant; Mrs. Mintie and child; Mrs. Taggart; Mrs. Butler and daughter; Thos. Luttrell, Esq., H.M. Consul at Brazil; Mrs. Luttrell and servant; Mr. J. Kyrner, volunteer pilot service; Lieut. Benson, and Assist. Surg. Stephenson, H.M.'s 13th L. Dr.; Cornets Elton, Gelhen, Thorold, Parker, and Molliet, H.M.'s 13th ditto; Capt. Cole, Lieut. Butler, Lieut. Mintie, Ens. Leagram, and Ens. Elliott, H.M.'s 45th Foot; 260 soldiers, H.M.'s 13th L. Dr. and 45th Foot; 26 soldiers' wives; 23 children; 2 Company's recruits in charge of horses.

Per Hythe, for Bombay: Messrs. J. W. Renny and E. P. Lynch, cadets; Mr. D. Burdod, assist. surg.; Mr. J. G. Johnstone, volunteer Bombay marine; Messrs. J. W. Fastwick, W. Johnson, N. Gosling, W. A. Hamilton, J. Gwinnet, W. Hamilton, R. Hudson, W. C. Mitchell, L. Brown, and H. J. Woodward, cadets; Messrs. W. Burn, C. F. Collier, C. Lush, H. Brown, and B. White, assist. surgeons; Mrs. White; Miss L. Ellis; Masters Henry and Alfred Blair (sons of Capt. Blair); Lieut. Burnett, H.C.'s service; Mrs. Burnett; Mr. J. H. Stoewler; Capt. Ellis, H.M.'s 4th L. Dr.; Capt. Blair, Lieut. Bruce, Lieut. Carr, Lieut. Hanna, Ens. Isaac, and Assist. Surg. Paterson, H.M.'s 5d Foot; Capt. Taylor, Capt. Deshon, Ens. Stephens, and Ens. Chaubre, H.M.'s 20th Foot; 305 soldiers H.M.'s 4th L. Dr., 3d Foot, and 20th Foot; 37 soldiers' wives; 16 children.

Per Lady East, for Madras and Bengal: Major Yates; Mr. Powney; Judge Harris; Messrs. Edwards, Tibbs, Hay, Bromath, Amshuck, Thomson, Clarkson, Roper, Chalmers, Shepherd, Lindsay, Dowling, two Hatfields, McDonald, Harford, Hutchings, Bevan, Leland, Allan, and Watson.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Caroline*, Kidson, which sailed from Saigon on 14th July for London, put back to Calcutta

on 9th Aug. totally dismasted. Her letters for England were transferred to the *Elizabeth*, Cock, which left Calcutta on 11th Aug. for the Mauritius and London.

The *Sir Edward Paget*, Geary, from London to Madras and Bengal, experienced a heavy gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay on 21st Jan., which drove in her bulwarks, carried away all her topmasts, and the rigging was cut to save the masts; one man injured and the third mate drowned. She arrived at Lisbon on the 28th, had been surveyed, and the leak was found to be above water. It was expected that her repairs would not be completed till the end of February.

The schooner *Sally*, Crabtree, which sailed from Van Diemen's Land on 24th June, was totally lost on the 30th, near Waterhouse Island, and thirteen people drowned.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Feb. 14. In Harley Street, the lady of James M'Dowell, Esq., Bengal medical service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 14. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Moor, Esq., of the Bombay artillery, to Mrs. M. A. Sealy, relict of the late Capt. C. Sealy, of the Bombay marines.

29. At Calderbank, Scotland, James Howison, Esq., of Hill-end, M.D., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late T. Watkins, Esq., Limplingrow.

Feb. 6. At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. Joseph Wolff, late missionary to the Jews in Palestine, to the Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, fourth daughter of the late, and sister to the present Earl of Orford.

— At Clifton Church, W. M. Meade, Esq., of Messenarra, county of Kilkenny, and of Marchington, Staffordshire, to Eliza, only daughter of the late P. Maitland, Esq., of Calcutta, and of Kilmarnan Castle, Fifehire.

14. At St. Mary's, Brynastone Square, Marylebone, H. Burn, Esq., youngest son of the late Maj. Gen. Burn, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eliza Mary, widow of the late H. Bellingham, Esq.

22. At Cheltenham, Capt. W. H. Foy, of the Hon. E. I. Company's artillery, to Mary, eldest daughter of Col. W. A. S. Boscawen, of the Coldstream Guards.

DEATHS.

Jan. 30. At Old Aberdeen, Margaret Glennie, wife of John Anderson, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Feb. 9. In Nottingham Place, Gen. Wm. Cartwright, Colonel of the 1st or King's Regt. of Dragoon Guards.

— At Eltham, Mrs. Sarah Debusche, wife of L. Debusche, Esq., of the Island of Ceylon.

21. In Paragon Buildings, Bath, after a long and painful illness, Amelia, wife of Major Charles Stewart, late Professor of Oriental Literature in the East-India College, and sister of Sir Orford Gordon, Bart., of Embo, N.B., aged 54 years.

23. At Exmouth, Devon, Capt. R. Howwood, late of the ship *Milford*, of Bombay.

Lately. At sea, on board the *Diadem*, on the passage from Bombay, Lieut. Tudor, of the Madras army.

— At Singapore, on board the *Duchess of Athol*, C. G. Houston, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 6 March—Prompt 1 June.

Ten:—Bohea, 750,000 lb.; Congou, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,350,000 lb.; Twankay and Hysön Skia, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 200,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,500,000 lb.

For Sale 14 March—Prompt 8 June.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

Private-Trade.—Longcloths—Sallampores—Blue Sallampores—Baftaes—Nankens—Pallampores—Cotton Romals—Bandannoes—Neckcloths—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Shawl Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Scarfs—Crape Single Handkerchiefs—Crape Shawls and Scarfs—Crape Gown Pieces—Silk Piece Goods—Damasks.

PRICE CURRENT, Feb. 23.

EAST-INDIA PRODUCE.								Galls, Blue.											
		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.			£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Coffee, Java	.....cwt.							Indigo, Blue and Violet lb		0 13 2								6 0 0	
Cheribon	.....	2 11 0		—	2 14 0			Purple and Violet	.....	0 12 6								0 13 4	
Sumatra	.....	2 3 0		—	2 6 0			Extra fine Violet	.....	0 11 9								0 13 0	
Bourbon	.....							Violet	.....	0 9 6								0 12 0	
Mocha	.....	3 0 0		—	5 0 0			Violet and Copper	.....	0 9 0								0 11 0	
Cotton, Surat	.....lb	0 0 5		—	0 0 6			Fine Copper	.....	0 10 0								0 10 6	
Madras	.....	0 0 5		—	0 0 6			Copper	.....	0 8 9								0 9 9	
Bengal	.....	0 0 5		—	0 0 6			Consuming sorts	.....	0 7 0								0 11 0	
Bourbon	.....	0 0 9		—	0 1 0			Benares and Oude	.....	0 5 6								0 10 6	
Drugs & for Dyeing.								Low and bad Oude	.....	0 3 0								0 5 0	
Aloes, Epatica	.....cwt.	16 0 0		—	21 0 0			Madras	.....	0 8 9								0 11 0	
Aniseeds, Star	.....	0 3 10						Do. mid. ord. and bad	.....	0 5 0								0 8 6	
Borax, Refined	.....	2 4 0		—	2 5 0			Rice, Bengal White	.....cwt.	0 15 0								0 18 0	
Unrefined, or Tincal	.....	2 5 0		—	2 6 0			Patna	.....	0 18 0								1 1 0	
Camphire	.....	9 5 0		—	10 0 0			Safflower	.....	2 0 0								10 0 0	
Cardamoms, Malabar	.....lb	0 9 0		—	0 10 0			Sago	.....	0 15 0								1 5 0	
Ceylon	.....	0 1 0		—	0 1 2			Saltpetre	.....	1 3 6								1 4 0	
Cassia Buds	.....cwt.	8 13 0						Silk, Bengal Skin	.....lb	0 8 1								0 9 8	
Lignum	.....	5 10 0		—	6 0 0			Novi	.....	0 11 1								1 0 4	
Castor Oil	.....lb	0 1 0		—	0 1 10			Ditto White	.....	0 11 0								1 0 0	
China Root	.....cwt.	2 0 0		—	2 5 0			China	.....	0 14 9								0 17 4	
Coculus Indicus	.....	3 0 0		—	3 10 0			Spices, Cinnamon	.....lb	0 3 3								0 7 0	
Dragon's Blood	.....	8 0 0		—	24 0 0			Cloves	.....	0 2 6								0 3 0	
Gum Ammoniac, lump	.....	3 0 0		—	5 0 0			Mace	.....	0 4 0								0 6 0	
Arabic	.....	2 0 0		—	3 10 0			Nutmegs	.....	0 3 6								0 4 2	
Assafetida	.....	6 0 0		—	8 0 0			Ginger	.....cwt.	0 16 0								0 18 0	
Benjamin	.....	40 0 0		—	50 0 0			Pepper, Black	.....lb	0 0 4								0 0 5	
Anisi	.....	3 10 0		—	3 0 0			White	.....	0 3 0									
Gambogium	.....	22 0 0		—	23 0 0			Sugar, Bengal	.....cwt.	1 13 0								1 19 0	
Myrrh	.....	8 0 0		—	8 0 0			Siam and China	.....	1 12 0								2 0 0	
Olibanum	.....	3 5 0		—	4 15 0			Mauritius	.....	1 6 0								1 19 0	
Kino	.....	15 0 0		—	16 0 0			Tea, Bohea	.....lb	0 1 5								0 1 11	
Lac Lake	.....lb	0 1 0						Congou	.....	0 2 2								0 3 5	
Dye	.....	0 4 4		—	0 4 8			Souchong	.....	0 3 3								0 4 8	
Shell	.....cwt.	2 10 0		—	5 0 0			Campol	.....	0 3 0								0 3 5	
Stick	.....	2 0 0		—	3 0 0			Twankay	.....	0 3 0								0 3 10	
Musk, China	.....oz.	0 10 0		—	1 0 0			Pekoe	.....									
Oil, Cassia	.....oz.	0 0 5		—	0 0 6			Hyson Skin	.....	0 2 10								0 3 11	
Cinnamon	.....	0 12 0		—	0 15 0			Hyson	.....	0 4 9								0 5 9	
Cloves	.....lb							Young Hyson	.....	0 4 0								0 4 3	
Mace	.....	0 0 3						Gunpowder	.....	0 4 10								0 5 5	
Nutmegs	.....	0 2 9		—	0 3 0			Tortoiseshell	.....	1 14 0								2 10 0	
Oplum	.....							Wood, Sanders Red	.....ton	10 0 0									
Rhubarb	.....	0 2 3		—	0 5 0			AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.											
Sai Ammoniac	.....cwt.	3 0 0		—	3 3 0			Oil, Southern	.....ton	30 0 0									
Senna	.....lb	0 0 9		—	0 2 0			Sperm	.....	67 0 0									
Turneric, Java	.....cwt.	1 14 0		—	1 18 0			Head Matter	.....	75 0 0									
Bengal	.....	1 8 0		—	1 10 0			Wool	.....lb										
China	.....	2 2 0		—	2 5 0			Wood, Blue Gum	.....ton	0 7 10								0 8 10	
Galls, in Sorts	.....	4 5 0		—	4 10 0			Cedar	.....	0 0 4								0 0 5	

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS,

From the 26th of January to the 25th of February 1827.

Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	N4Pr.C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	Consols. for Acc.			
26	201 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	8 1/2	18	7-8	10 1-16	—	46 40p	25 27p	78 5-8 1/2
27	—	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	86 1/2	86 1/2	8 1/2	19	1-16	—	—	46 47p	26 27p	78 7-8 9/16
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	202 2/3	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	8 1/2	10	1-8	—	234 1/2	47 40p	26 30p	79 1/2 7-8
Feb.														
1	202 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	238 1/2	49p	26 30p	79 1/2 80 1/2
2	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	48 50p	26 30p	80 1/2 81 1/2
3	—	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	48 50p	26 30p	80 1/2 81 1/2
4	—	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	48 50p	26 30p	80 1/2 81 1/2
5	—	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	48 50p	26 30p	80 1/2 81 1/2
6	207 2/3	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	238 1/2 240	50 51p	26 30p	80 1/2 81 1/2
7	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	52 52p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
8	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	52 52p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
9	207 2/3	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	242 1/2	52 54p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
10	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	245	52 54p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
11	207 2/3	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	54 56p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
12	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	207 2/3	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	54 55p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
14	207 2/3	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	244 1/2	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
15	207 2/3	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
16	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
17	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
18	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
19	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
20	207 2/3	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
21	207 2/3	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
22	207 2/3	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
23	207 2/3	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
24	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2
25	—	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	—	55 57p	26 30p	81 1/2 82 1/2

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Feb. 7, 1827.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to requisition, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

INSTRUCTION IN THE HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

The routine business having been gone through,

The *Chairman* (Sir G. A. Robiusion) acquainted the court that it had been specially summoned, in consequence of a requisition addressed by nine Proprietors to the Court of Directors; which requisition should now be read.

The Clerk then read the requisition, as follows:—

"To the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"We, the undersigned Proprietors of India Stock, duly qualified, request that a Court of Proprietors may soon be called, to which it is our intention to submit the following propositions:—

"1st. To deliberate on the present state of Oriental education, connected with the absolute necessity for the whole of the Company's servants in Hindoostan to acquire, at least, some colloquial knowledge of its popular tongue.

"2d. To determine whether the elementary acquisition of Hindoostanee, in this country, be not indispensable to candidates for official appointments, previous to their nomination by the Court of Directors, in order so far to secure the future good government of British India, and the durable prosperity of that vast empire.

"3d. To decide also on the propriety of the proposed preliminary qualification for free merchants, mariners, and others, before granting them a license to reside among a hundred millions of native subjects, in daily contact with those European inhabitants, who, in general, know nothing of the Hindoostanee, and consequently may injuriously impede, through the multifarious transactions of public or private life, not only the local authorities, but the common weal of the people and state.

"4th. For a copy of the regulations issued by the Court of Directors, relative to the public examinations, at home or abroad, of persons intended for the Company's service in India, on their respective acquirements as Oriental scholars, with the view of securing efficient servants for the effectual management of numerous important affairs in our extensive and extending domains in the East.

"5th. To compare the real expense of the two systems of Oriental tuition existing in the East."

ing here since 1818, with the notorious disproportionate results of each: the total charge of one mode of Oriental instruction alone having amounted to £64,000, for 560 students, while that of the other was only £4,000, for communicating similar information to 1600 pupils, at the Hindoostanee and Persian lecture rooms in London; many of whom are now not only very useful interpreters, &c., but are able and ready to execute other responsible functions in the East-India service.

"6th. To recommend the adoption of some plan here for the immediate encouragement of appropriate military education and Oriental literature, with colloquial proficiency among the King's officers, the Company's cavalry and infantry cadets, &c., to the serious attention of the Executive Court, which has done nothing yet to enable those youths to proceed hence as officers or linguists to India, well qualified to command numerous bodies of brave men, by speaking the most current local dialect, and being at the same time as well instructed as the engineer and artillery students have long been at Addiscombe, in those arts of war and tactical exercises, inseparable from the due performance of their respective duties in the Indian army.

"JOHN CAPRON,	J. B. GILCHRIST,
Finsbury-sq.	J. PATERSON,
"JOHN NEILL,	W. MAXFIELD,
"JOHN LEDGER,	W. MASON,
"JOSEPH HUME,	L. STANHOPE,
"R. SLADE,	J. KIERNAN.

"London, 23d January, 1826."

The requisition having been read,

Col. *L. Stanhope* rose, and said he wished, before the court proceeded with the discussion, to give notice of a motion on the subject of Persia. The gallant officer was proceeding to state the nature of his intended motion, when he was interrupted by

The *Chairman*, who said, the gallant proprietor would, he was sure, excuse him; if he took the liberty of requesting that the most perfect regularity should be observed in their proceeding. (*Hear!*) A habit had lately prevailed in that court, which was fraught with very great inconvenience; and he feared he had too much indulged the wishes of gentlemen, in answering the variety of questions which were, from time to time, put to him at the opening of the court. This he considered to be a very inconvenient and irregular proceeding. (*Hear!*) The present was a Special Court, met for special purposes, which had been publicly announced; and the proprietors

were called on to discuss the business before them, in preference to any extraneous topic. It was, however, perfectly competent for the gallant proprietor to give notice of any motion, after the business of the day, for the consideration of which the court had been specially summoned, was disposed of; and he hoped the gallant officer would see the propriety of that course, rather than persevere in an irregularity which he (the Chairman) blamed himself for having permitted on former occasions.

Col. *L. Stanhope*.—"The practice in parliament is to give notice previously to the business of the day being entertained; and it was as a matter of convenience that I rose to give notice of a motion, not to ask any question."

The *Chairman*.—"I admit that the gallant proprietor has a right to give notice of a motion. All I object to is the doing it at this time. When the business of the day is over, I shall be extremely happy to hear the gallant proprietor." (*Hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* hoped he would be allowed to make one or two observations on this subject. So far as he was concerned, he would willingly give way to the gallant officer. He was ready to hear the gallant officer, provided the hon. Chairman chose to listen to him. He recollected the gallant general (Thornton) on his right hand stated, at the last court, that if any notice were to be given, any question to be asked, or any incidental matter to be discussed, it ought to be before the regular business of the day had commenced; and for this very good reason, namely—that, if the business of the day were disposed of, no attention would afterwards be paid to questions, or to any incidental matter. Besides, no one would remain in the court to hear questions; for he had often observed, at the close of the day, that there were not more than four or five proprietors present. Therefore, as the gallant general had very properly said, they ought to allow questions to be asked when there were many proprietors present, instead of putting them off until the court was empty.

The *Chairman*.—"I must contend, that I am perfectly regular in the course which I wish to adopt. It is quite clear that there is no necessity, in giving notice of motion, for the presence of any given number of proprietors. (*Hear!*) It is sufficient that the intention of the individual giving notice is duly specified, in order to have the notice recorded; therefore it matters not whether the court be full or otherwise, when the intention is declared. I hope the court will support me in this course of proceeding; which is the more particularly necessary, as so very extended a discussion is proposed for the present day." (*Hear!*)

General Thornton felt it necessary, in consequence of what had fallen from the

learned proprietor, to re-state his opinion. The opinion which he had expressed at a former court he still adhered to. The plan which he wished to be adopted was so good, that in the House of Commons it was uniformly acted on. (*Cries of Order!*)

The *Chairman*.—"I must desire the regular business of the court to proceed."—(*Hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist*.—"I trust, Mr. Chairman, you will allow me to make one slight deviation from the course proposed. (*Loud cries of Order!*)—In explanation, at least, I ought to be heard. At the last court I inadvertently said"—(*Cries of Order!*)—*Mr. Hume spoke to the learned proprietor.*)

The *Chairman*.—"I am sure the hon. member below (Mr. Hume) must perceive the propriety of the course I have recommended; and I feel much obliged to him for his assistance, in calling on the learned proprietor to conform to regularity."—(*Hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* then proceeded to the business of the day. He observed that he stood before the court with several propositions, as the person mainly interested in bringing them forward; not interested, let it be understood, as an individual, but as a member of that great Company, the prosperity of which he had very much at heart. He therefore requested the patient attention of the court, while he disclosed and defended his opinions on the subject which they were met to discuss. If they examined the history of the world, they would find two nations, the Roman and the English, particularly distinguished for colonization. The Romans preceded us in forming colonies, and their system was different from ours. They sent their armies all over the world, they founded colonies, and to those colonies they gave the language of Rome, and the gods of Rome. In some instances, however, they incorporated within the pale of their own mythology the deities of the people whom they had conquered, on the principle, he supposed, of "the more gods the merrier." If he understood the subject rightly, they copiously disseminated the Latin tongue, while they abstained from studying the languages of those foreign nations amongst whom they resided, with the single exception of the Greek. Whether this was, or was not, a stroke of sound policy, circumstanced as the Romans were, he would not pretend to say; but they all knew very well what the fate of those colonies had been. Time rolled on; and, in the lapse of a few centuries, the colonies founded by the Romans were humbled in the dust. Still (though, like ourselves, they were often birds of passage) they left behind them many traces of their greatness and grandeur. He believed, that future ages would in vain search for any such traces after

after us; the feathering of our own nests, in the shortest possible time, appeared to be the *ne plus ultra* of all our pursuits and efforts. Gentlemen went out to India, anxious to accumulate a fortune; they staid there for a certain period, and they came home as rich as they could. (*Hear!*) He must, on this occasion, deprecate one idea which was too prevalent in that court. It was customary to view every individual who stood up manfully for the purpose of exposing that which he deemed to be erroneous, as a libeller of civil or military servants, when he was, in fact, only pointing out the defects of a bad system. Such a proceeding was most unjust. He could safely say, that he did not wish to traduce any person. His great object was, to speak the truth: and to prove from documents, drawn both from India and from this country, that what he asserted was founded in fact. He held in his hand a *Gazette*, published under the authority of Lord Amherst; and he would quote some passages from it, because they referred particularly to the subject now under discussion. The remarks were made, in consequence of a debate in this court, on the 25th of January, 1826, on the propriety of giving instruction in the Oriental languages to military officers. "Although," said the writer, "fully prepared to admit the force of much of Mr. Hume's reasoning, with regard to the necessity of acquiring that knowledge of the native languages by which alone any officer in this country, civil or military, can do his duty conscientiously and well, we neither wonder nor regret that the motion was lost.

An hon. *Proprietor*.—"I wish to know, is it in order to read pamphlets in this court? I think it is contrary to order. If it be allowed, every gentleman may take a pamphlet from his pocket, and thus uselessly consume the time of the court."

Mr. *Hume*.—"The hon. proprietor is mistaken as to the practice of the court. I, or any other person, may read any document as part of our speeches. I have seen newspapers and pamphlets quoted by ministers of the crown; I have known them to be quoted within the bar, and without the bar; and that a proprietor, who has grown grey, as a member of the Company, should make such an observation as we have just heard, is to me the most extraordinary. I protest against such interruptions. If there be any thing wrong, it ought to be left to the hon. Chairman to correct it. I must deprecate, most strongly, these unnecessary calls to order." (*Hear!*)

The *Chairman*.—"I do not think the learned proprietor is wrong in quoting from the pamphlet." (*Hear!*)

Dr. *Gilchrist* continued.—In addition to what had been said by his hon. friend

(Mr. Hume), he begged to call the attention of the court to a circumstance which had occurred some time ago, during the discussion of a subject which had been long debated; he meant Mr. Buckingham's case. On that occasion a gentleman (Mr. Poynder) took out a paper, that would reach from this to St. Paul's (*a laugh*), and read the whole of it. He (Dr. Gilchrist) declared at the time that he was happy the hon. proprietor did so, because he meant to follow the example, as soon as he had an opportunity. The article which he was quoting went on to state, "The object [of the motion] was clearly, as intimated by the Deputy Chairman, to promote the pecuniary interests of a particular individual. It was to benefit Dr. Gilchrist, not the junior members of the military service; and, however highly we may estimate the merits of that individual, we think he would have been advantaged in this, only at the expense of the young officers intended for the military service of India."—Now this accusation he wholly denied, notwithstanding what had been hinted by the Deputy Chairman; and here he must observe, that his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) mistook him altogether, when he spoke of his (Dr. Gilchrist's) readiness to enter into a contract, to instruct the young men at so much a head. (*A laugh*.) He had never said any such thing. His great object was to have proper establishments, in which the Oriental languages could be acquired, in every part of the empire. He wished to see institutions of that description created in Dublin, in Edinburgh, in London, &c., so that a young man might receive instruction in the Oriental languages, under his own roof, as it were; therefore it was clear that he was looking for no exclusive benefit for himself. He wanted no jobs—he detested jobs of every description; and, he thanked God, he was in such a situation, as rendered it unnecessary for him to hunt for places, for pensions, or for any thing of the kind. The author of these strictures went on to say: "At the age at which cadets usually come out, they have barely had time to perfect those acquirements which are indispensable to the station they are likely to hold through life; and it would, in our opinion, be very inexpedient to make the little opportunity they enjoy, of prosecuting European study, less. But a serious objection to the measure is its inefficacy; and, notwithstanding the high sense Mr. Hume entertains of Dr. Gilchrist's tuition, we have no hesitation in asserting, that he could qualify Hindoostanee scholars only at an enormous expenditure of time, as compared with what would be required in this country, even if he qualified them at all, which we should strongly doubt; for it should be known,

that experience has established the little comparative utility of the kind of Hindoostanee taught by him; and that a very different dialect is necessary to communicate with the large majority of the population, and particularly with the military class."—He read these observations now, because he would have occasion to refer to them, at length, by and by; and he hoped the military officers from Madras, or elsewhere, would remain in court, and attend to the documents which he would produce, in opposition to the assertions contained in the paragraph which he had just quoted. The writer proceeded to state: "The necessity of acquiring this knowledge somewhere is admitted by all; but a capital error seems to have been committed by the opponents of Mr. Hume's motion, in taking it for granted that it is actually obtained. The Chairman indeed argues, that to say that the officers were negligent, and did not use diligence to acquire a language, a knowledge of which was so important in the discharge of their military duties, was a very pointed libel upon the army of India." Now it would appear by what followed, that this very species of libel had gone forth to India, had gone through the whole military service, by means of an article in the *Government Gazette*. What must Mr. Hume or himself feel, were officers, knowing their opinions on this subject, and believing that they had been libelled by the promulgation of those opinions, to call on them in a threatening manner, perhaps with a horsewhip in their hand? (*Laughter.*) There was an instance, he believed, where a Mr. Clarke, who had overhauled a Court of Directors for highly improper conduct, was thus threatened. Mr. Wilbraham declared that he would horsewhip Mr. Clarke, but the latter was too strong to permit such an indignity. Now he (Dr. Gilchrist) was not a very strong man; but if any of those who thought themselves aggrieved by his honest exposition of his sentiments, came to him armed with a horsewhip, he would shoot his assailant through the head at once (*laughter*); so he warned them not to molest him. The writer in the *Government Gazette*, it would be seen, argued against himself in the very next paragraph, and also sent forth what the Chairman had denominated "a pointed libel upon the army of India." He said, "Notwithstanding this, we are rather afraid that the study has been very much neglected of late years, and that the rising members of the military service are imperfectly grounded in the knowledge of the language of the country. We do not attribute this, however, to any lack of zeal or diligence, but to another obvious cause—the want of the means of study." This was perfectly true. The subaltern could not prosecute his studies in the Oriental languages, in

consequence of 'the want of pecuniary means in India. "It may," continued this writer, "be said indeed, that this is scarcely reconcilable with the fact; that the facilities of acquiring a conversancy with the languages of India have been much augmented of late years, and that there is now no scarcity of elementary books, or competent instructors. 'This may be granted; but how is a cadet to avail himself of the existence of either, when the salary of the latter would swallow up half his allowances, and the cost of the necessary books would be equal to a year's purchase of the remainder? Besides, a young man, on first joining his corps, is not likely to feel much inclination to apply; the opportunities and aids of sober study are not within his reach; and he has no helping hand to lead him over the first impediments of the course.'" Here it was admitted, that "the opportunities and aids of sober study are not within the reach of the young officer in India;" an admission which militated strongly against the idea of studying to much advantage in that country. (*Hear!*) This statement was not his: it had appeared in the government paper, and it spoke volumes in favour of the principle which he was anxious to have adopted. He was accused of being an egotist; but, when he was attacked, what else could he do, except refer to what he had himself performed; and thus prove, by the unerring test of experience, that his views were as sound as they were disinterested. And, after all, the Court of Directors were the greatest egotists in the world. What was their conduct, when they came before the proprietors, and requested their votes? Did they not recommend themselves by a reference to past services? Did they not say, in turn, "I have acted in such a capacity, in such a place; my exertions have been honoured with approbation; my experience is such, that I am confident I could manage your affairs satisfactorily?" And was it not on these grounds, thus egotistically put forth, that they were raised to their high situation? Was he then, when this was the case, to be sneered at as an egotist, when he stood forward, and declared what his claims to support were—claims which he could substantiate even from their own records, and from the acts of their own government abroad? "We think," (continued the writer in the *Government Gazette*, for gentlemen had become thoughtful in India, since the press was a little more free than it had been; indeed, even the judges of Bombay were growing thoughtful)—"therefore, it is not wonderful, if he [the young man] contents himself with such chance phrases as he cannot dispense with, and never becomes acquainted with the language of India, so as to communicate, beyond the word of command, with those under his authority."

authority." Where, he wished to know, were the officers of Madras and Bombay, when such a statement as this was made? Why did they not come forward and declare it was all a mistake? Why did they not prove that they were well acquainted with the native languages, and that they were perfectly capable of performing such and such functions with ability and efficiency? "This applies, however," observed the writer of the article, "only to the junior members of the service; some of their seniors have had the benefit of instruction in the College of Fort William, and a still greater number at Baraset; an establishment which, with all its vices, was eminently serviceable in fitting the cadets for their military duties, and rendering them, after their wild career had ceased, highly efficient officers: prepared not only to communicate freely with the native officers and soldiery, but able to understand their character, and appreciate their feelings. It is an idle mistake to suppose that the study of languages acquires words alone; it unavoidably acquires, what is vastly more material, the thoughts of the people by whom those languages are spoken." Now his most anxious desire was, to give to "the junior members of the service" such an insight into the native languages, before they left this country, as would render comparatively easy their perfect acquirement of those languages, when they had arrived in India. The learned gentleman then adverted to the malversations by directors of a variety of joint-stock companies, and arguing the necessity of examination into the conduct of directors of all companies. It was, he conceived, for the proprietors, as shareholders in this Company, to look after their own interests. This had not always been the case. If they had done their duty properly, at a period somewhat remote, there would have been no Board of Control at this day. The proprietors were the legitimate Board of Control. This was, perhaps, the only Company in which a select few swallowed all the loaves and fishes; whilst the many received only the offal, which a certain per-centage would secure, with neither risk nor trouble, in various other ways. Though this was, as the Company was formed, a prescriptive and legal right, yet he held it, morally, to be an imposition. It was most unfair that the few should secure all the loaves and fishes to themselves, whilst the mere refuse was left to the proprietors. After the *lions* had taken what they deemed to be their share, the proprietors, as the *jackals*, were allowed to possess themselves of a little. The learned gentleman again adverted to joint-stock speculations, and read from an English newspaper a long report of some proceedings in an American court. He also referred to the exposures made by Mr.

Clarke, of London. It had been, he observed, often stated, as a matter of reproach, that writerships, cadetships, and a variety of other ships, were positively sold in the market, by persons connected with this Company. He did not assert the fact, but he knew it had been stated in the papers—whether truly or not he could not tell. Now, if an oath were not taken to the contrary, there was, in his opinion, no moral turpitude in the act. Indeed he did not know but that all posts and places ought to be sold for the benefit of society; provided that, as in the army, church, and state, those who made the purchases were ascertained to be qualified for the situation. They would be much more rich men than they were if this system were adopted; for it had gone abroad, that the Directors had from £5,000 to £20,000 per annum, on an average, of patronage. He did not mean to say that this was really the case, but he knew that it was thus stated. This was the reward given to them for managing the Company's business; and certainly it was the lion's share, with a vengeance. In his opinion, the purchase or sale of those situations had not half the moral turpitude in it, that was connected with the act of inundating British India annually with hundreds of ignorant functionaries, or adventurers; who, if previously qualified by examinations to purchase their places, would become infinitely more efficient servants and subjects of the Company, than the great majority of those who had never yet been put to the test of a fair trial in this country; the only one, in fact, where the elements of future proficiency, and habits of persevering industry, could most advantageously be acquired by nineteen out of twenty persons who went to India. At present they sent out young men, ignorant of the language, ignorant of the country, ignorant of the habits, manners, and feelings of those amongst whom they were to reside. Individuals thus situated were manifestly unfit to superintend the Company's affairs. Did any man ever enter into the profession of the law, of physic, or of the church, without undergoing a rigid examination, after much previous study?—Undoubtedly not. And that principle, which had been found to operate beneficially with respect to those professions, would surely be found exceedingly useful, if applied to the candidates for employment under that Company, of which they, the proprietors of East-India stock, were the members. If, in this country, they gave to a young man, at a very early age, even the elementary parts of practical Oriental knowledge, they would do a great deal of service to the individual sent out to India, and to themselves. This was the proper mode of proceeding; for he knew, from experience, that industry was

not likely to be acquired in India. That the Company's forces were brave, no man could doubt for a moment; they performed their military duties admirably; but that the officers, speaking generally, understood the language of those whom they commanded, he denied. He did not blame them, however; it was the system which he had to blame. That system had been going on for eight years; and though orders, on this momentous subject, had been sent abroad from this country, they appeared to have been treated as dead letters—they were never acted upon. Generally, when he gave lectures, or, as some would say, when he preached a sermon, he always carried a sort of brief with him, lest, in the multiplicity of objects which his discourse embraced, he might chance to forget any thing of importance.—(The learned proprietor then referred to a work which he held in his hand, called "The Tuitionary Pioneer.")—In consequence of his reports, published in this work, some alterations had taken place in the scholastic instruction of those who were destined to proceed to India; and he was induced to believe that the institution of the London University would lead to still more extensive changes. Rigid examinations were now the order of the day at the British universities, and at most of the collegiate, or other literary institutions in the United Kingdom; in all the higher professions, including divinity, law, physic, military and naval tactics, &c. He must here be allowed to observe, looking to the mode of education which prevailed in this country, that the English had abused a dead language, and prevented it from becoming a living one. There was scarcely a country to which an individual could go, where he did not find a lawyer, a medical man, a clergyman, or a man of letters. Well, if the person visiting that country were not acquainted with the language, what course must he pursue? Why, let him speak to any of those individuals to whom he had alluded in Latin, as a Scotchman would pronounce that tongue, and he would be perfectly understood; but, if the foreigner were addressed in Latin, as it is pronounced by Englishmen, he would not know the meaning of the person who spoke to him. Much, therefore, it was evident, depended on the correct pronunciation of a language. If the following remarks on a knowledge of French were worthy the notice of British officers, how much more must they become so, were Hindoostanee substituted for that military tongue of the Western World; since the latter was equally, nay, infinitely more useful, in the eastern hemisphere, to every public functionary, without exception; and in cases of hourly occurrence there, night and day, in all the official and private walks of life. It

was related by Smollett, in his history of George II., that on the night which preceded the battle on the heights of Abraham, General Wolfe and his army, who were sailing down the river St. Lawrence in the dark, were saved from eventual defeat by the readiness of an English officer, who replied so skilfully to the challenges of the French sentinels, that they mistook the British troops for a French detachment, and suffered them to pass. The historian remarked, that the consequence of discovery, at that moment, would have been the total destruction of the army. Here, in the history of their own country, was an instance where a British officer was enabled, by being well acquainted with the French language, to save the whole of the army to which he was attached. Here was an instance which shewed, in the plainest manner, the utility, nay, the necessity, of having their officers skilfully instructed in the Hindoostanee dialect, which was so generally spoken in India. This one solitary fact—(a fact, however, on a grand scale)—was as good as a thousand; because, though it had occurred but once in a century, in Europe, it might, under the peculiar circumstances in which we were placed, be of daily occurrence in India. That interesting fact should teach the rulers of British India a great moral lesson, of daily application in that valuable empire; where adequate proficiency in the native languages was the one thing most needful, to render every other official and local qualification truly valuable to its possessor, or to his employers, whether they be, in that capacity, kings, companies, practitioners of any description, or common commercial adventurers. If the Duke of Wellington, the present commander-in-chief, were to propose that a number of French or German officers, whom he had met on the Continent, should be entrusted with commands in the British army, although they did not understand a word of the English language, would such a proceeding be tolerated? If he nominated foreign officers as ensigns, &c. in our army actually in the field, on the faith of their afterwards learning to mangle and murder our mother tongue; would, could, or should he be permitted, under a well-regulated government, to act so absurdly? The thing was impossible; and yet the Company were in the daily habit, through their Executive Court, of committing a similar offence, against common sense and common prudence, with respect to their native army. They were constantly sending out young men to command companies in India, who were not able to call for the most ordinary thing they wanted in the native language. Was it not most absurd to send out persons, who were not qualified for the performance of the duties that devolved on them? One most lamentable

mentable circumstance was, that the cavalry cadets, who came under his immediate eye, were the most lazy and idle of his pupils. And why was this? It was because they were the sons or nephews of individuals high in that court, or the relations of the lofty aristocracy, or connected with very rich people. They, therefore, did not deem it necessary—they thought it below their dignity—to apply themselves to study; of course, they made the least progress of any of his pupils in the acquisition of the native languages; though, from the nature of their appointments, there rested on them a moral obligation, far greater than that which applied to the infantry, to acquire a knowledge of the Oriental dialects. It should be observed, that every private in the native cavalry had been, or was, a gentleman; he spoke the language of a gentleman; and great must be his surprise, when an English officer came out with a language which might be compared to that of Wapping or Billingsgate, placed in opposition to what would be taught at a respectable seminary. The very grass-cutters amongst the natives expressed themselves in a clear and good style. What then must the people, with whom the English officers had to converse, think of the race of young and of old jargonists? What must they think of officers who, after thirty years' residence in India, could not speak the language moderately well, not to say fluently? He should like to have a few of these gentlemen under his hands for a short time.—(A laugh.) To shew what sort of a knowledge of the native language some of these officers possessed, he would relate a story which would make the court smile. The word *phoonka* meant "to blow, to puff" &c., and came from *phoo*, the natural effort, and *kurna*, "to make," which were compressed into that word. It happened that, in the course of his Oriental studies one morning, he had applied himself to, and mastered the derivation, of this word. He happened to dine the same day with a colonel who had been for many years in the Company's service, and he was much surprised when he heard him call out to a servant, whom he wished to blow the fire, "Funk, you rascal, funk!" instead of "*Phoonk, phoonk!*"—"Blow, blow!" (Laughter.) He could hardly believe that this old officer had substituted "funk, funk," for the word which he had been analyzing all the morning. Such, however, was the fact; and he began to think that a few months of study in India had placed him at the head of the army, so far as philological knowledge went. If, as he had before observed, the Duke of Wellington were suffered to nominate young foreign officers to commands in the British army, on the faith of their cultivating the English language afterwards, was it possible to deny that such a proceeding would be

fraught with mischievous consequences? It could not be doubted; and just such consequences were occasioned by the conduct at present adopted in sending out young men to join the Indian army; they did not understand the language of the natives, and the natives were equally ignorant of English. It was proper to expose those errors; but the misfortune of the matter was this, that when an individual like himself endeavoured to shew the atrocity of such measures, he was scouted as a malignant leveller, or a self-interested reptile, at least; and, as he had before remarked, he ran no small risk of a horse-whipping, for telling the truth. But he would take care of those gentlemen with whips—that was his look-out. Every dog had his day; and, as the world went, the radical dogs appeared likely to have their day; for the *MacSycophants* of the Holy Alliance were now branding one of the cabinet ministers, as the arch-radical of Europe. The Hon. Company themselves adorned the list of radical reformers; they were the greatest levellers and reformers in the world, and he would prove it. Since the time when they first went to India, they had effectually levelled the aristocracy of that country—they had razed it to the ground; and, he must confess, with the greatest possible advantage to many millions of subjects who were now under their dominion. (Hear!) For he was perfectly sure, from the experience which he had had in India, that the people of that country were in a much worse situation under the native aristocracy than they were under the Company's management. (Hear!)—This must ever be the case, provided their administration of the affairs of India was founded on justice, and that high sense of honour, which should fill the breast of every conqueror, though the history of the world proved that such principles were not unfrequently forgotten. They had the physical force of the natives at their command; let them, in addition, do every thing that tended to win their hearts; and they might rest assured that the people of India would not desert the interests of the Company in any emergency. Even that engine, which was lately considered so dangerous, he meant a free press in India, began to be viewed with a less hostile eye. He was perfectly convinced, if the press were placed on the same footing in India as it was in England, that, instead of doing the Company mischief, it would, on the contrary, effect great good. A recent lamentable event would not have occurred, had a free press existed. Government would have been told that unpleasant circumstances had happened; murmurings, where there was any ground of complaint, would have gone abroad; and means would have been taken to avert mischief. He was sorry that, when he last spoke on this melancholy

lanceholy subject, he had misrepresented an individual, the interpreter who acted on that occasion. He had since been told, that the interpreter had nothing to do with the business—that the parties confessed their guilt—and that, therefore, no blame could be attached to him. What, however, he really meant to say was, that the origin of the mischief arose from the conduct of the individual officially connected with the battalion, in not explaining to the men the necessity of submission, and the impossibility of Government doing more than they had done. He thought, therefore, he had a right to assume that there was some defect here. With proper care, he conceived, the catastrophe might have been prevented; for he knew, that though the natives were, in some instances, precipitate, yet they became tractable if coolly reasoned with. He was himself, at one time, in a district, in the midst of riotous *ryots*, and one of them even had his sword lifted for the purpose of cutting him down. At that moment he called on the enraged native to desist, and he immediately obeyed; he then heard what the people had to complain of—the grievance was at once redressed, and quietness was restored. He felt quite sure that much mischief, nay, that bloodshed was caused, in consequence of the general ignorance of the native language under which Europeans laboured. [The learned member then quoted some passages from a panegyric on the Duke of York, subjoining some reflections, at which the impatience of the court was manifested by loud coughing and stamping.] If (continued the learned proprietor) gentlemen imagine that they can, by this noise, prevent me from going on, they never were more mistaken in their lives.

Mr. S. Dixon—"It is all approbation."
—(A laugh.)

Dr. Gilchrist cared not whether it was approbation or disapprobation; but, till he was called to order by the Hon. Chairman, there he would stand.—(He then proceeded to comment on the acts of the departed Duke.)

An Hon. Proprietor (amidst much noise).—"I rise to order. Nothing but the patience and loyalty of this court could have allowed gentlemen to listen so long to matters, which have nothing to do with the question before us."

Dr. Gilchrist contended, that what he was now stating had the nearest connection with the subject under discussion. He was shewing the proprietors that even a late royal Duke was a reformer, and discountenanced abuses wherever he found them. This, he thought, was giving the Company a good lesson in the very highest school which the country could afford.

Mr. Patterson—"I have taken the chair only for a moment, in the temporary ab-

sence of the Chairman. Placed in this situation, I must say, that I think it would be better if the learned proprietor would abstain from these irrelevant topics, and confine himself to the question before the court. The sooner he gets back to the real subject of debate the better." (Hear!)

Dr. Gilchrist said, there was one subject connected with this day's business on which he must say a few words. It had cost him six long weeks before he could get nine names signed to the requisition, which had caused the proprietors to be called together. Various were the excuses made by different gentlemen to whom he had applied. One said, "do you think I would cut my own throat by putting my name down, and thus offending the directors?" Another declined on account of the expense. Now he did not know what expense was alluded to. If it were for refreshments, he certainly did not participate in them. All the expense he put the Company to was for a glass of water. Some other gentlemen declined signing, on account of the supposed responsibility of the subscribers for the matter sent forth. Others disliked to appear lest they might be considered ringleaders of reform—and some pleaded ignorance of the subject. In short, any specious subterfuge from the frown of the powers that be was resorted to. Some of the special pleaders, who advocated the cause of the Court of Directors, would probably in the course of this very debate get up and assert, that those who refused to sign the propositions, did so because they considered them unreasonable and absurd. So far, however, from that being the fact, not a man to his knowledge dissented from the justice or expediency of a single measure proposed. They refused, because, as they stated, they did not choose to come forward as part of a forlorn hope. But a forlorn hope might be successful at last; it might be useful in storming a battery of error, or making a breach in any strong hold, where corruption might chance to exist. He feared, however, that the great body of proprietors of that court were looking up for favours to be disposed of by the gentlemen behind the bar; and, therefore, they were more lax in their efforts for the general benefit than they would otherwise have been. Some proprietors, he believed, had absolutely received favours—and were, of course, so bound and fettered in the adamantino chains of gratitude, that they could not oppose their benefactors. Gratitude, he admitted, was a beautiful virtue, but, if it led to servility, it became a vice. The learned proprietor proceeded to observe, that he had been described by some persons as mad. And in what did his madness consist? It consisted in doing that which no other man in the court would endeavour

endeavour to do. He had spent ten years of his life, and laid out £10,000, in acquiring a thorough insight into the native languages. He had worn a long black beard, black whiskers, and mustachios; he had blackened his hair, and changed his European appearance as much as he possibly could; and this he did, in order that he might go more freely amongst the people, and thus acquire a proper knowledge of their language. He knew very well, that if he published a book on the subject, inquiry would be naturally made as to the author; and, if it were ascertained, that the volume was the work of a young man, it would as naturally be observed, "what can he know about the matter?" Therefore, he adopted that course which was most likely to impress individuals with the feeling that he was competent to the difficult task, which, at an early period, he had commenced in India. He had also been called a *fool*; and some of those whom he asked to sign the requisition said, "do you think I am such a fool as to come forward for the public good—I had best take care of myself." Now, if folly consisted in not possessing what was called "worldly wisdom," then perhaps he was a fool:—for he despised worldly wisdom; he was not haunted by any such narrow principle; he had none of it in his composition. But it was lucky for him, while he was described as mad or foolish, that no man had reason to point at him as a *knave*. He believed his character was so far removed from what was called knavery, that no human being could taunt him with any feeling of that kind. He had before stated, that the Court of Directors were the greatest egotists that ever existed, and now he would add, that they were also the most consummate *nostrumists* in the world. They possessed the nostrum of self-election (he meant the house-list), by which they continued themselves in office as long as they pleased.

Mr. Gahagan, to order—"I appeal to you, Mr. Chairman, to stop this extraordinary deviation. What the election of directors has to do with teaching Hindoostanee, I really cannot conceive."—*(Hear!)*

The *Chairman*.—"I perfectly agree with the hon. gent. as to the irregularity of the speech of the learned proprietor.—*(Hear!)* I will venture to say, that there has not been a sentence pronounced by the learned proprietor, since he got on his feet, that has touched the subject which the court is assembled to discuss. In the situation in which I am placed, I feel myself under an obligation to devote my time and attention, without any feeling of impatience, to the remarks which gentlemen may think fit to offer. I am very unwilling to interrupt any proprietor, but I am extremely

sorry that there should have been inflicted on the proprietors the severe punishment with which the learned gent. has visited them.—*(Hear!)* I cannot repeat, that from the commencement of his speech, he has not said one word applicable to the proposition which he has introduced.—*(Hear!)* And really, without meaning to give offence, I would, as a friend and an individual much interested in the regularity of the proceedings of this court, recommend to the learned proprietor not to tire the patience of his auditory, but to come to the point at once.—*(Hear!)* There has been a complaint made, and I think very justly, that gentlemen were frequently wearied by long deviations from the subject proposed for discussion; and that, in consequence, the court on such occasions becomes extremely thin, when the merits of a question come to be decided on.—*(Hear!)* I wish those merits to be decided in a court as full as possible, but I cannot expect that gentlemen will attend for the purpose of giving their votes on the merits of a question, when the whole day is consumed with matter which has no relevancy to it."—*(Hear!)*

Dr. Gilchrist said, he was about to shew, that but for the system of self-election, much more would have been done for the general benefit of the Company than had been done, or could be done while that system existed. And he took this opportunity of declaring, that at the very first election, even though he were left alone, he would, if no better person offered, endeavour to make a breach in that system of self-election. He would do so, even if there were not a single vote for him.—*(Disapprobation.)* He was determined that every revolving year, while he lived, should witness a reiterated blow from one battering-ram against that self-built house of Jericho, which had already too long existed as a mere prescriptive imposition on the proprietors at large, who, by a few manly efforts in self-defence, would soon open a practical breach for the common good of every independent stockholder.—*(Considerable uproar.)* He certainly thought it was better to tell the directors his intention to their faces, instead of keeping it concealed from them. He now came to his first proposition, which might now be deliberately entertained without giving the smallest offence to their own executive representatives: the question here being, whether this species of knowledge should be procured at home or abroad. It might be said, that they were not a deliberative court; that assertion he denied, and when they had an opportunity for deliberation, they were bound to deliberate, and to state their opinions, as forcibly as they could, to the executive body. The point in dispute was this, whether it was better to learn the Hindoostanee language in this country or in India. On that ques-

tion he would endeavour to throw some light, which light should be extracted from other persons besides himself; persons who had no interest in stating their opinion, as they had honestly done. At a meeting which took place some time since, of what was called "the Language Institution in aid of the Propagation of Christianity," Lord Bexley, he believed, being in the chair, the following opinions were delivered on this subject: the Rev. Professor Lee was of opinion, that the rudiments of any foreign language could be acquired as well, and even better, in this country, than any where else, even where it is currently spoken. And the reasons were, first, the difficulty of understanding a native teacher before you know something of his language; and that something therefore would, at all events, be better acquired first from one of your own countrymen. Secondly, the difficulty of acquiring the technicalities of grammar in the Oriental tongues, in which they are so much more intricate and perplexing, especially to beginners, who very imperfectly understand these languages. He himself knew an instance of a gentleman, who, with all his industry, and the aid of native teachers in India, took twelve months to acquire the syllabication of the Sanscrit, though the same thing might, under a proper system, be acquired in England in a few weeks. Thirdly, a more rapid progress could be made here from philology and the philosophy of language being better understood in England, where a better mode of teaching was consequently practised. And so many persons from abroad had now brought home the true pronunciation of the Oriental tongues to this country, that no difficulty need any longer be felt on that head. Here also the climate is favourable to a vigorous prosecution of study, as much as that of India is against it. Here, where copies of every useful work can soon be multiplied by the press, the diligent student has extensive libraries at command; whereas, abroad, books are thinly scattered, and difficult to reach."—W. H. Trant, Esq., "strongly felt the great importance of young men, about to proceed to India, being made acquainted with the languages, customs, and opinions of the people among whom they are going; that they may not, from ignorance, shock their prejudices, outrage their feelings, or commit any of those excesses or improprieties, which, with a more perfect knowledge of their character and of their speech, would be avoided."—The Rev. H. Townley stated, "that the Brahmans, who are usually had recourse to, as native teachers or pundits in India, take no care whatever to teach their pupils properly. To flatter them, and render themselves agreeable by their complaisance, so as to retain their situations, and draw their salaries,

is the object of these obsequious teachers. They would rather applaud their pupil in an error than contradict or correct him; so that to make sure of their doing their duty faithfully, it is necessary to err occasionally on purpose, in order to shame them if they do not correct the mistake. He was enabled to state some remarkable instances which had lately occurred, of the advantage of studying the Eastern language in this country. Letters had been received from Bengal, respecting Mr. and Miss Befard, in which the other Missionaries, who are the writers, say, that their knowledge of the languages had completely astonished all of them. Such was the proficiency of these two individuals, that in two months after their arrival in the country, they were able to open schools for instructing native children. Thus they were able almost immediately to turn their talents to account, instead of wasting a long period in that climate, acquiring the proper qualifications. But if they had not been taught *here* previous to their departure, on their arrival in India they would have found themselves afflicted with three great diseases—deafness, dumbness, blindness; or what is equivalent to it, they could not have understood what they heard; they could not have deciphered what they saw, when native books were presented to them; and they could not have spoken so as to be understood by the people they went to teach. Instead of teaching they would have consumed their time, and wasted their health, in learning what they might have learned at home. Among other advantages of studying the Oriental languages in Europe, it inspired the minds of the students with an ardent desire to visit the countries where they are spoken, and to commune with the people. Had not the Tamil language been taught in Germany, the pious labours of Swartz would have been lost to the world. Young men felt their hearts gladdened, and encouraged to go forth, by knowing that they possessed the elements of the language and would be able to address a native audience." The Rev. Gent. farther argued in favour of the elements of the Oriental languages being taught at home, because that preparatory knowledge enabled individuals to prosecute their studies during the long voyage to India. He also observed, that able tuition in several of the Eastern languages might be procured in this country, and expressed his opinion, that those who were *beginning* the study of the Oriental languages, would make a more rapid progress under an English, than a native instructor. Here, then (continued Dr. Gilchrist), were the opinions of a body of most intelligent men—persons of the highest reputation and character for learning and moral worth—decidedly in favour of the principle which he defended.

fended. Indeed those opinions were so entirely accordant with his own, that he almost supposed that his spirit had inspired the gentlemen who delivered their sentiments before the "Language Institution." He would next call the attention of the court to a letter which he had received from one of his pupils, who was now serving in India. He held the original of that letter in his hand, and any gentleman was welcome to inspect it, after he had torn off the name of the writer; because he was unwilling to be the instrument of doing mischief to any man. He made this observation, because, on a former occasion, an illiberal attempt was made in that court (when he had no right to be present) to charge him with the fabrication of similar epistles. This accusation he had ever denied, did now deny, and would continue to deny, while he lived. He never fabricated a letter in his life; and he who made the accusation did so when he was not so well acquainted with his (Dr. Gilchrist's) character, as he now was. The suspicion was quite unworthy of those who harboured it; and, though he had powerful motives for pardoning the offence, it was one which he could not forget.—This circumstance, connected with another not less reprehensible, the actor in which was a member of the executive body, induced him to become a proprietor; because he was at all times able and willing to look friend or foe boldly in the face. (The learned proprietor then read the letter referred to.) He had here adduced two species of evidence in support of the propriety of acquiring the rudiments of the Oriental tongues at home—the former furnished in England, the latter coming from India; and, by referring to the two, they certainly might arrive at the truth. He well knew the character of the young man who had written the letter which he had just read, and he was certain that he would scorn to state any thing which he did not believe; for he (Dr. Gilchrist) had made it a rule, in all his lectures to his pupils, to teach them not to pin their faith on the sleeve of any man; not even to give credit to what he himself told them, unless they were convinced that it was founded in fact. With respect to the second proposition, he thought it was indispensably necessary, for the security of British India, that candidates for official appointments should, before their nomination by the Court of Directors, acquire at least the elements of the language spoken by the people amongst whom they were going to reside. It could not be asserted that such instruction was not attainable in England. There were, on the contrary, many places in this country, where the elements of the Oriental languages could be acquired. It might be said, that the pleasures of the metropolis would prevent them from making

any progress; but they had an antidote at hand, which would effectually counteract that danger. If rigid examinations were instituted, if rigid tests were exacted, if young men, before they received their appointments, were obliged to answer satisfactorily, such a system would remove every reasonable ground of fear. Amongst other establishments which he hoped would soon be opened for the study of the Oriental languages, was the London University. He trusted that a professorship of the Oriental languages would form a part of the institution. (The learned proprietor then proceeded to eulogize certain societies and individuals.)

Mr. Rigby—"I rise to order. I beg leave to observe, that the learned proprietor is consuming, most uselessly, the time of the court; his speech is rather an advertisement for different academies, where persons may learn the Oriental languages, than an argument on the question we have been convened to discuss; the whole forenoon, which is very important to many gentlemen present, has been consumed to no purpose. (*Hear!*) I appeal to you, Sir, to put an end to this irregularity, if the feelings of the learned proprietor himself will not prompt him to do so."—(*Hear!*)

Col. L. Stanhope—"I conceive that the hon. proprietor who spoke last is himself out of order, in interrupting the learned doctor; who, however devious he may have been in the beginning of the discussion, is now speaking directly to the point; which was, whether Oriental instruction can, or cannot, be procured in this country?"

Mr. S. Dixon—"I think the learned proprietor is perfectly in order; for how are we to know where those great advantages are to be found in this country, if the learned proprietor does not tell us? I think we ought to thank him for his information."

The Chairman—"I am of opinion that the hon. proprietor in this instance is not out of order, and for this reason:—one of the objections taken to the proposition which he has brought forward is, the difficulty of obtaining, in this country, the instruction which he recommends; and he is now arguing, and endeavouring to shew that the necessary facilities do exist. Although, therefore, I am anxious that the learned proprietor should arrive, as early as he can, at a conclusion; yet I cannot say that, in this instance, he is out of order."

Dr. Gilchrist, thanked the hon. Chairman for his decision.—Young men were at present, it was said, sent out to India, without any Oriental knowledge, on account of the impossibility of procuring instruction in this country. Now he was arguing that such instruction might easily be commanded. There were various seminaries

in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in different parts of the country, where the elements of the Oriental languages were taught. He had received a letter from Lord Robert Kerr, who was intimately connected with the "Scottish Military Academy," which had been recently established in Edinburgh; and he was proud in the opportunity of informing Scotchmen, resident in London, that, in the capital of their native city, there was an institution, where every description of knowledge might be acquired.—(The learned gentleman then began to dilate upon the mode of instruction at this academy.)

The *Chairman*.—"The learned proprietor will allow me to say, that this is very much in the nature of an advertisement. (*Hear!*) If he confined himself to stating, that the Oriental languages were taught at this particular institution, he would have been in order; but he is certainly out of order when he reads an entire prospectus." (*Hear!*)

Dr. *Güchris* was sorry that he had been out of order. After some further remarks upon the same academy, and upon the London University, the hon. proprietor came to his third proposition. He was very well aware of various objections that might be made to it, but he was nevertheless prepared to answer the whole of them. Every one must be convinced, that it was much for the safety of all states, rather to prevent than to punish crime; and it was certainly melancholy to contemplate the number of assaults, homicides, and murders, which had been occasioned in India, from inability to speak to the people, or to comprehend what they said. To shew what mistakes an European, who went out to India, in a civil, military, or mercantile capacity, without a knowledge of the language, was likely to commit, he would state what had occurred to himself; and he hoped they would take it on the veracity of a man, who would scorn to tell a lie. He had not been long in India, when a native, who was then his servant, used language which, in his (Dr. G.'s) ignorance, he was led to think disrespectful. He asked the servant, *Kis ne kiya?* "Who did it?" and the man answered, *Tere gholam ne kiya*, "Thy slave did the deed;" which, as a species of *tutoyer* (for so he viewed it), he resented, by giving the poor fellow such a blow as felled him on the ground, as flat as a flounder, and dead as a herring. (*Laughter.*) He here, through ignorance (for the expression was the very reverse of disrespectful), ran the risk of being found guilty of manslaughter or murder. He immediately bled the man, and he was very happy when he saw him come to himself. He ultimately recovered, but he continued to spit blood for some time. This he acknowledged as one of his sins of ignorance. No gentleman,

he was convinced, could go to India ignorant of the language, without, in a very short time, reaping the fruits of that ignorance, in a way similar to that which he himself had done. They would very soon find out, that what he now said was founded in fact. But it might be alleged, that if this proposition were carried, it would be the means of throwing an additional expense on free merchants and free mariners going out to India, which they could not well bear; that it would be imposing a fresh burden, where one already existed. He was ready to admit, that this class of persons, if men of good character, and especially if they had acquired a knowledge of the native languages, ought to be encouraged, instead of being depressed. But surely the expense of £10 in money (which would procure instruction in the elements of the language), and a few weeks of time, could be no object to the free merchant, who could afford £30, on account of papers and fees at the India-House; and who was, at the same time, obliged to give £2000 security for his proper conduct while resident in British India. Such initiatory studies might ultimately save the individual concerned, as well as the government, from a great deal of needless misery and trouble, for months and years afterwards. Even the free mariners, who paid only £3 for their indenture, and gave £500 security, would be great gainers by learning rudimental Hindoostanee in England. Information of this description would prevent those who had acquired it from coming in collision with the constituted authorities, which, in the absence of that species of knowledge, they were very likely to do. No one who considered the subject could, he thought, object to the propriety of the free merchant's acquiring a certain knowledge of the popular language, when it was recollected that he was going to settle in the interior of the country. It might be argued, that the popular language of India, strictly speaking, was not Hindoostanee, because there were a variety of provincial dialects in that empire. He admitted that the Hindoostanee language, though general, was not universal; neither, be it observed, was the English language universal in the three kingdoms. They had various dialects in these countries: the Gaelic, the Erse, the Welsh, the Manx, &c., but the English was the predominant language; and, therefore, those who argued against learning Hindoostanee, because there were other dialects in India, might just as well say, that because there were different dialects in this country, there was no use in studying the English language, for the purpose of enabling a man to pursue any profession to which he might wish to devote his attention. A knowledge of the Hindoostanee, however, made the acquirement of the other languages

guages comparatively easy; and he could produce letters from India, which proved, that gentlemen who went out with what he called an analytic, synthetic, and inductive knowledge of the Hindoostanee, were able, in three months after, to learn the Bengallee, or any other dialect with which they came in contact.' If, therefore, any man proceeding to India with an elementary knowledge of the Hindoostanee, could, in so short a time, master any of the provincial dialects, did it not clearly substantiate the necessity of receiving, at home, that preliminary instruction, which he wished to be extended to all the Company's servants, civil and military; and to all those who, as free merchants or free mariners, visited our eastern territories? He here begged leave to refer to a book which had lately been published, to shew the necessity of individuals, connected with particular professions in Ireland, studying the Irish language, which was generally spoken amongst the peasantry of that country. It was there especially recommended, that the Irish judges should cultivate the native tongue; and it was stated that one of them had done so, to prevent him, in forming a judgment on any case, from depending wholly upon an interpreter. This was a wise and prudent recommendation; and, if such a precaution were considered necessary in Ireland, how much more necessary was its adoption in England? He would now proceed to the fourth proposition, which had, in some degree, been already anticipated, but not, in his view of the case, notified properly to this court, according to promise. They were, therefore, still so far in the dark at present. In noticing the course of examination which had been laid down for young men, not educated at Haileybury, he would rather extract the statement from their own authorised publication, "*The East-India Register*," than from any other; but, as it was there a long story, and as they were all in the habit of reading that book, he might perhaps be allowed to give a more brief version of it, selected from another quarter, as follows:—"Those who have not studied at Haileybury," which is no longer a *sine quâ non*, "being to undergo an examination by two professors from Oxford or Cambridge, specially appointed for that purpose, the following are the prescribed tests of proficiency by which their acquirements are to be tried; and it is necessary to premise, that in these a *maximum* and a *minimum* is fixed, the latter being indispensably necessary; but those who prove themselves to be possessed of the greater, being entitled to rank higher on the list of appointments. **MAXIMUM: Greek.** To read some of the works of Homer, Herodotus, Demosthenes; or a Greek play.—**Latin.** Part of Juvenal, Tacitus, Livy, and Cicero.—**History.** Rus-

sell's Modern Europe, and Paley's Evidences of Christianity.—**Science.** Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Logarithms, Mechanics, the four first and sixth books of Euclid's Geometry.—**General Reading.** History, Geography, and Philosophy.—**Oriental Literature.** Hindoostanee and Persian languages. These, however, being quite voluntary, and not strictly required even in the *maximum*, though it will be considered as raising the candidate a step higher in the order of merit.—**MINIMUM:** To read the Greek Testament, and possess a competent knowledge of, at least, two of the Greek and Latin authors, Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra, including Simple Equations." Now it did not follow that he or others despised classical learning, when they asked to what good end so much of it was required in this instance? Why, he wished to know, were they so anxious to cram the minds of the young men going out to India with such a quantity of Greek and Latin, while (and most extraordinary was the fact) not a word was said about acquirements in their own language? What was the use of all this classical learning he could not conceive, unless it was intended to enable a game cock, a captain at Harrow, or some *rara avis* of Westminster, to play off occasionally a set of lofty airs on Virgil's Æolian harp, nay, something still worse perhaps from the pastoral reed of that bard, or the seductive notes from Anacreon's polluted lyre, which are more congenial with the classic ground of Greece and Rome, than with the purer soil of Old England, whose mother tongue was undoubtedly the very best language in the world for all the purposes of useful knowledge, beneficial science, and salutary arts. He was quite sure, that many of the young men, who were sent out with a sufficient store of classical learning, could not answer grammatical questions in their vernacular tongue; and well convinced he was, that those who were so situated could not make an efficient progress in any other language. Washington, a general whose name and whose achievements were well known to them all, understood no language but English; and did he, on that account, act worse as a statesman or a soldier? No; through him America obtained her liberty, and became possessed of all those great advantages which she at present enjoyed. If, then, Washington could thus go forward, without Greek or Latin, and the Lord knows what, he could see no reason for cramming these young men with those languages. Washington managed, through the means of the English tongue alone, to launch a Yankee harpoon at his scholastic opponent, John Bull, who once ventured to send forth this boasting line, "*Luceo decedens auctore splendore resurgam.*" The poor

poor animal was stricken by the uncouth instrument; and it may be said, "*Hæret latere adhuc lethalis arundo.*" So much for mere legitimate literature, weighed in the scale against common sense, and the skilful application of sterling English to all the ordinary and extraordinary concerns of life. While he was speaking on this topic, he would ask, whether there was any thing in the Greek and Latin authors, worthy of being translated, that had not appeared in an English dress? That question, he believed, must be answered in the negative. He thought it would have been desirable, if the noble prize, given by Mr. Wynn, to be contended for by the Westminster students (a prize worth £5000), had been allotted as the reward of the best English scholars. For his own part, he thought that those who were well skilled in their own language always turned out to be the most useful members of society; and, indeed, he had often observed, that the more Greek and Latin a man had, the less was he remarkable for common sense. (*Disapprobation.*) Long experience, and some late experiments had convinced him, that the *as in presentii*, with similar antiquated dogmas, often made learned doctors perfect asses, in *perpetuo*; and the number of heedless young hoys, with brainless old ones, whom, for eight years past, he had known under that title, made him most anxious to *undoctor* himself, and to become what he wished to be considered, rather a plain honest member of that court, than an honourable limb of any profession upon earth; because every step which he took in the acquisition of real knowledge, served but to convince him of his own real ignorance, and that the epithet "learned doctor," applied to him, was a palpable misnomer; almost as equivocal as "professor," on which, some years ago, at his expense, one of their arch-directors cracked a few good jokes in that court. He and that hon. gentleman were, thank God! more on a par with each other at present; and, in the genuine spirit of grateful benignity, he should try to return him a Roland for his Oliver any day that they might both laugh and get fat together; for all idea of malignity, on this old score, never was once harboured in his breast. He perceived that, amongst the Latin books in which the young men were to be examined, Juvenal was mentioned. He should be glad to know of what use a knowledge of Juvenal could be to a youth going out to India? Let the court hear and mark what was the character of Juvenal's writings: "He spoke with virulence against the partiality of Nero for the pantomime, Paris; and though all his satire and declamation was pointed against this ruling favourite of the emperor, yet Juvenal lived in security during the reign

of Nero. He is particularly severe upon the vice and dissipation of the age he lived in; but the gross and indecent manner in which he exposed to ridicule the follies of mankind, rather encourages than disarms the debauched and licentious. He wrote with acrimony against all his adversaries, and whatever displeased or offended him, was exposed to his severest censure." Now he would maintain that this was a book which ought not to be placed in the hands of young men just starting for such a country as India. The test which the Hon. Directors had provided for the young men, included, in the *minimum*, a competent knowledge of at least two of the Greek and Latin authors; but their proficiency in English was wholly overlooked, neither was there a word said about Oriental studies. There was, as he conceived, a most glaring absurdity in sending out youths to fill the places of consuls, pro-consuls, prætors, quæstors, satraps, &c. in Hindoostan, without the least proof that they knew either the current speech of that region, or even their own, upon rational principles. He could speak from ample experience on both heads; and he must honestly observe, that juvenile deficiency, in English, was almost incredible, when compared with their seeming proficiency in classic lore. To a *utilitarian*, as he was, the *minimum* in the dead languages was more than enough; when it could easily be demonstrated that a boy, who might stammer tolerably well through the Greek Testament, would cut a very lame figure if fairly examined in our vernacular version of it. To history, science, and general reading, as they now stood, no reasonable being could object; provided the examinations were publicly conducted in that court, and every proprietor was at liberty to ask a few questions of the probationers, prior to any nomination whatever. He believed that a knowledge of the principles of grammar was also included in the test. He was pleased with this, because there was something like common sense about it; and perhaps the Court of Directors would explain to him, whether this part of the test applied to the English language, or merely to the Greek and Latin. He should be glad, if some of the gentlemen to whom the concoction of the test had been entrusted, would give some information on this point, in which they were all interested. Things of this kind ought not to be settled in holes and corners; because, if they were done openly, they would be done efficiently. If this part of the test applied to the Greek and Latin only, there was little use in it; but, if it referred to the English it would undoubtedly be beneficial. It did, however, seem to him that many gentlemen thought there was something in the word "English," not

not learned nor dignified enough for their elevated views. The calculations connected with the *fifth* proposition, were rather hypothetical than strictly correct. This arose from various accounts connected with this branch of the subject having been refused, when moved for last year by his hon. friend, Mr. Hume. Those calculations could not, however, be very far wrong, when they adverted to the handsome salaries, pensions, board, house-rent, tea, sugar, and sundries, assigned to the whole body of Orientalists, attached to the Company's two colleges, the visitor, and native teachers included; also their contingent printing charges, with sums advanced on the publication of various works, in first, second, or third editions, to a considerable amount; wear and tear, interest of capital sunk, with a fair proportion of salaries to the principal and other high functionaries at both establishments. When all these items were enumerated, with the cost of each, £8,000 per annum would rather fall below the actual expense than rise above it. It was right here to observe, that he confined himself entirely to the Oriental department. He did not include the charges in the Latin and Greek department. After all, if he had erred on either side of the question, the blame lay at the door of this court, which negatived seasonable information on those points. True, the Company, it would be asserted, did not defray this Oriental burden, as it was shifted to the pupil's shoulders, which was almost robbing Peter to pay Paul. It was a needless imposition by one-half; and for what? Why, to send out, in the course of twenty years, a score of embryo pundits or Musluweer, with perhaps an equal number of practical Linguists and Orientalists in the same period of time; which, if his reckoning were just, would have cost the Company, or somebody else, the round sum of £160,000! for so moderate a share of Orientalism alone, viz. twenty profound scholars, and twenty practicalists, at home; independent probably of the expenditure abroad on this very account, of more or less, as circumstances, *pro tempore* there, might require. He suspected, if the whole expenditure were looked to, that it would not be much under £320,000; for (they might grant) the creation, ultimately of 200 to 300 Eastern literati or colloquists at most; of whom nearly 100 had been with him, for he kept his doors open to all. Many of his 1,600 pupils, it was true, were rather covenanted subjects, than servants of the Company; but every body would allow, that their ability to converse with the natives was, is, and ever would be, "a consummation devoutly to be wished." He would now address himself to the *sixth*, and last proposition, on which little need

be said, beyond recommending that certain reasonable tests should be first required (to enable any one to receive an appointment), that such tactical, philological, scientific, classical, moral, or local knowledge must be brought to the place of examination, at certain fixed periods, without any restrictions as to particular seminaries; and if found existing, to be received accordingly. It certainly was of no consequence, whether a man brought the requisite portion of information, classical, scientific, military, or naval, from London, Dublin, or Edinburgh. If the classical knowledge of the candidate was similar to that acquired in Scotland, or Ireland, so much the better; because the Greek and Latin Languages were pronounced in Scotland and Ireland in a way much nearer to the manner in which they were spoken on the Continent, than they were in England. He therefore would hail those who were thus taught, as the best classical scholars. Where an individual could not speak the languages of the continent, it frequently became necessary for him to converse in Latin; and even that resource must fail, unless the language was properly pronounced. It happened, at the conclusion of the Duke of Marlborough's wars, that an Englishman, a Scotchman, and a German, met at a place in Germany. The Englishman, addressing the German, said, "*suntne omnia pacata in Germania?*" but he pronounced the *a* in *pacata*, so as to make the word sound like the substantive *peccata*, instead of the passive participle of *paco*. The German, supposing him to have asked, "are not all the sins in Germany?" answered, "*multa sunt peccata in Germania—sed spero non omnia*;" there are many sins in Germany—but I hope not all sins. Sandy, however, pronounced the word properly, and there ended the dispute. It fortunately happened, that the regulation which he wished to have carried into effect, with respect to probationary test, was, to a certain degree, observed before any youth could be admitted at Haileybury or Addiscombe. Whence there were numerous instances of rejection, not only once, but even a second time, after an interval of several months. There were, however, two glaring defects in the existing system of exclusion and admission. First, the examination was not sufficiently solemn, deliberate, and public. If these things were done in holes and corners, they could not be expected to produce the desired effect; but, if the examination was prosecuted in an open, straightforward manner, in the hearing of all who were interested in the business—in a short time the system would be found perfectly efficient. He could not conceive why such an examination should not take place before young men

men were sent out to India. Medical men, before they were allowed to practice, were obliged to undergo an examination at Surgeon's Hall; and he recollected, that, when he went there, he took care to prepare himself properly. The second defect was, that little, if any thing, was ever asked about the candidate's proficiency in his mother tongue; without which, he would affirm, that it was next to impossible he could ever make, during his juvenile days, a rapid, efficient progress, as a rational creature, in any Oriental or Occidental language, however profound he might be, memorially, in Greek or Latin. He really believed, that if the sisters of some of those young men went out instead of their brothers, they would, as English scholars, throw the latter into the shade. He would now briefly advert to his own 1600 students, who might be thus classed:—in the first class, 239; second class, 204; third class, 269; fourth class, 400; fifth class, 221; sixth class, 216; and in a class of which he could make neither head nor tail, in truth, he did not know how to place them, nine. The great majority of the junior proficient in this last were civilians, cavalry cadets, relatives of directors and aristocrats, or wealthy people. Of the whole 1600, ninety-eight were civilians, 482 assistant-surgeons, 857 cadets, thirty-two King's officers, forty-seven free-merchants and lawyers, six chaplains, and thirty-six equivocal. From the above number, including the Company's servants alone, 242 had been appointed to responsible situations, *viz.* fifty-seven interpreters, and 185 staff, and other situations, where a knowledge of the language appeared essential; and had not a particular order been sent by the Directors to India, to prevent any officer holding such posts, until the expiration of two or three years after his arrival, he felt perfectly convinced that, by this time, his students would have enjoyed at least 334 among them. In one point of view, the regulation to which he had alluded was excellent. The not allowing individuals to take office until some time after their arrival in India was a very proper rule; but all rules (and this of course) were subject to exception. The object of the regulation was to prevent the eldest officers, when returning to commands in India, with their young sons or relatives, from making them their *aides-de-camp*, &c. very soon after landing; which practice was, of necessity, a great annoyance to the senior subalterns; who, *ceteris paribus*, had the best right to such windfalls in the service; and the executive court so far wisely put a stop to that practice. This, however, he understood was considered as encroaching too much on the military prerogative; and therefore, the pe-

riod had, with respect to military appointments, been since shortened to one year; but the interdict, with respect to interpretership, was suffered to remain in full force. It sometimes happened, however, that state cobblers, like common tinkers, often mended one bad hole, while they made another much worse in its stead; and so it turned out in this instance. This fact he should thus illustrate:—the moment he found that the old interpreters were all to be examined *de novo*, at Bengal, it naturally struck him that the same rule would pervade the two other presidencies, and hence he concluded, that there soon would be a number of vacant interpreterships, from conscious inability to stand the menaced trial, or the mere risk of rejection for incapacity, after having previously enjoyed the office for some years. His expectations were at once communicated to his pupils, and this hope stimulated many of them to the most active exertion. The result for a while was quite visible; but so soon as they afterwards heard, that the proposed regulations never were carried into effect, and that two previous years were required in India to qualify them to hold any office whatever, a general apathy succeeded, and hard study was given up in despair of doing the smallest service, in the teeth of the two very discouraging events just stated, which never till then he could have anticipated. Young men who went out to India, after being instructed by him, and who expected to be employed immediately, on finding that the term of two years must first elapse, grew careless. They said, "we will enjoy our horses and dogs during these two years, and never mind the language;" and they seldom got rid of the feeling of apathy and carelessness which was thus generated. That the probation of two years in India, without the chance of gaining an interpretership, (which several of his first students obtained there in a few months), would damp the ardour of youth so situated, nobody could deny, especially when it was known, that numbers of them, by sagging hard in London and during the voyage, had reached their destinations with more colloquial and grammatical acquirements, in both Hindoostanee and Persian than most of their senior officers, not excepting some who had been interpreters for years. Now to keep such youths, if ready for examination, out of functions they were thus able and willing to execute, and to retain their seniors in them, who, after long experience, would not or could not submit to the pending trial proposed by the Comiranter-in-chief, was the very worst plan which could have been adopted by the directors to encourage the general study of the native tongues, either in the United Kingdom or the Asiatic peninsula.

It might be said, that what he had just stated rested solely on his own unsupported assertion; but, in support of his statement, he would call in the authority of Capt. M'Naghten, an individual whom he never saw, and of whom he knew very little, but who had been kind enough to send him a book which he had published in India, from which he would read an extract. That extract would fully bear out what he had already said, namely, that the supposed aptitude for studying the Oriental languages in India was a complete deception, an argument founded in falsehood, and which could not stand. If India were a good place for studying Hindoostanee efficiently, how did it happen that the Bengal artillery corps, all educated at Addiscombe, could hardly produce a single candidate for an interpretership? The following extract from a communication made to him proved this fact: "After the public promulgation in general orders, of an artillery interpretership's existence, six weeks elapsed before any candidate applied to execute the duties required in such an office; and when this at last took place, there being no other competition, one officer was nominated, rather on the slender plea that he would forthwith strive to qualify himself, than that he actually knew any thing of the Hindoostanee tongue. His immediate success was the result of necessity alone, without another particle of official merit, or private interest, having operated in his behalf." The infantry were nearly as deficient, on the promulgation of general orders, few, if any, having come forward for examination on that occasion. Capt. M'Naghten, in his *Annotations on the Mutiny Act*, thus expressed himself:—"Our regular body of interpreters is an establishment, I believe, *sui generis*; and one, consequently, the duties of whose members, or their qualifications, have never been considered by any military writer. They were formed into a component part of our military establishment, shortly after the arrival of the Marquis of Hastings; and, as is usual on such occasions, the order which gave them being was so drawn up, that from merit alone, as evinced by extraordinary proficiency in Eastern literature, might any candidate look forward to success. But it soon became otherwise; and perhaps this was unavoidable, though the effect of the visible influence of interest, in its competition with desert, very speedily was to allay that ardour for study which had been excited, and to make all, but the mere amateur linguist, relinquish a pursuit, in which it was evident an ignorant man might be as successful as a scholar. I do not mean to give offence to any one by the remarks I make, nor have I the slightest personal interest in the subject; but, from the cause already stated, an effect occurred,

which was soon rendered manifest by a large majority of the appointments being filled by very insufficient officers. It went on in this way for several years; but the inefficiency of the body had long been observed, and one of the earliest acts of Sir E. Paget was to issue a remedying order, directing a general and a strict examination of every interpreter then on the list, and rendering an ability to pass such an ordeal a *sine quâ non* in regard to all future preferments. Those already holding the situations had, however, one year allowed them to prepare for a trial, on the issue of which their situation depended; and surely nothing could prove their unfitness more completely, nor better bear out any assessor of it, than the circumstance of allowing so long a time for preparation to those who were supposed to have been perfect on their first appointment, agreeably to the tenor of the original order."

Here (continued the learned proprietor) was an instance of officers who had been holding the situations of interpreters to different regiments for five, six, and seven years, being subjected to an examination to ascertain their competency; and even then they were allowed twelve months to prepare themselves for the examination. This was a proof that those individuals had not learned much in India. How different had been the case with regard to several of his first students, who were appointed to the situation of interpreters after they had been only one or two months in India. [Here the learned proprietor read a long extract from Capt. M'Naghten's work on Courts-Martial, letters from his own pupils, and from his *Pioneer*.]—The learned doctor then proceeded to state, that if his system of instruction were adopted, he would stake his credit as a utilitarian orientalist, that in twelve months the Company could procure proficient *protégés* in abundance for every branch of their service. The learned proprietor then again referred to Capt. M'Naghten's observations on the general orders issued by the Commander-in-chief for improving the qualifications of interpreters; and praised that writer's proposition, for establishing a well paid body of division interpreters. He had made a similar proposition to the government thirty or forty years ago, but it was objected to on the score of expense. The government at that time seemed to be quite indifferent as to the persons who filled the situations of interpreters. That idea was now, however, drummed out of them. (*Interruption.*) He thought it was very hard that it should thus be attempted to cut him short in his opening speech. (*Much laughter.*) He now called the attention of the court to an extract from Capt. M'Naghten's letter to Sir E. Paget, published in *Courts-Martial* in Nov. 1825. [Here Dr. G. read another
S K long

long extract.] The learned proprietor proceeded to say, that he defied any person to pick holes in his coat. There was a powerful array of erudition against him, but he had for his panoply common sense, reason, and justice. There were fearful odds against him, but he hoped to be able to refute any objections which might be made to his proposition. Having now gone fully over most of the topics connected with this question, it was his duty to apologize to the court for occupying so large a portion of time, even on a matter which, in his humble opinion, was deserving of the most grave and deliberate attention. He concluded with moving, "That the six propositions this day under discussion be earnestly recommended for immediate adoption by the Executive Court, and carried into effect with the least possible delay, if found, upon due inquiry, perfectly practicable in all or any of their provisions for the common good of the Hon. Company, and the permanent welfare of British India; and that the result of this serious recommendation be communicated, at the first quarterly meeting, by the Hon. Court of Directors to their constituents, for such ulterior proceedings as shall then be deemed indispensable by the proprietors."

Col. Stanhope seconded the motion.

Mr. S. Dixon asked whether the question was to be taken upon the resolutions in the aggregate, or separately.

Dr. Gilchrist replied, that the court were at liberty to adopt as many as they pleased.

The Chairman said, that after the learned proprietor had occupied four hours in the production of his motion, he was certain that he should best consult the wishes of the court by making the observations which he felt it necessary to address to them, on the present occasion, as short as possible. (*Hear!*) It was quite impossible for him to travel through the various topics which had been introduced by the learned proprietor in the course of his address, but he was gratified to think that it was by no means necessary that he should do so. (*Hear, hear!*) The question, as he conceived it, between the learned proprietor and himself was this, whether the object which both the learned proprietor and himself were equally desirous of attaining, namely, the extending of the knowledge of the Oriental languages among the servants of the Company (for he begged to be understood as not including persons not in their service, and with whom, in this respect, they had no right to interfere), should be sought after by means of proscriptio or encouragement. He (the Chairman) maintained, that the object in question was most likely to be attained in India, rather than in this country; and also, that it was better to endeavour to at-

tain it by encouragement, rather than proscriptio. (*Hear, hear!*) Further, he was quite satisfied that he should be able to convince the court, that it had been the most anxious and ardent desire of the Executive Body to afford, to the utmost extent, encouragement to the cultivation of the Oriental languages. He was certainly disposed to give the learned proprietor credit for the ardency with which he had prosecuted this question: but at the same time he thought that he had exhibited a degree of enthusiasm, which naturally excited doubts as to the correctness of his judgment. (*Hear, hear!*) Enthusiasts were not generally the best judges. He would now read to the court the regulations which had been established by the Bengal government, with regard to the qualifications of the interpreters, which had been so much found fault with. It was proper the court should be informed, that it was in consequence of a special injunction of the Court of Directors that interpreters were appointed to every native corps. The Hon. Chairman then proceeded to notice the regulations in force at each presidency, respecting the qualification of officers in a knowledge of the native languages. These regulations, continued the Hon. Chairman, shew the anxiety of the Executive Body that no persons should be allowed to fill offices requiring a knowledge of the native languages, but persons properly qualified. How far the officers appointed to examine candidates for such appointments adhered to the strict letter of the regulations he could not say, but if they did their duty, those who came before them must be perfectly well acquainted with the language before they could be allowed to pass. And here he would say a word upon what had fallen from the learned proprietor, as to exceptions stated to have been made with respect to some of his pupils. The learned gentleman had said, that no officer was allowed to be nominated to any staff appointment until he had served some time with his regiment. This, as a general rule, was really the case: the Executive Body were justly desirous to take care, that no officer should be appointed to posts of favour until he had, by serving some time with his regiment, become acquainted with the general nature of his military duty. From this regulation, however, an exception was made in favour of persons qualified to act as interpreters and adjutants, who were eligible for such appointments immediately on their arrival in India.

Dr. Gilchrist begged that the hon. Chairman would have the goodness to repeat the last sentence, which did not reach him very distinctly.

The Chairman repeated, that exceptions were made from the regulation to which he had adverted, in favour of persons who might

might be qualified to act as interpreters and adjutants, and who were competent to fill staff appointments immediately on their arrival in India. The hon. Baronet hoped that he had now said enough to convince the court of the care taken by their Executive that no person should be appointed to posts requiring a knowledge of the Hindoostanee tongue, without proper qualifications.

Mr. Hume.—“Will the hon. Chairman have the goodness to favour me with the dates of the regulations he has just read?”

The Chairman.—“I have not the dates by me at this moment, but I understand that those to which I have referred are the existing orders, that they are the regulations in force at the present time.” He then proceeded to observe, that he was not at all disposed to deny the great advantage likely to accrue from the acquisition of an elementary knowledge of Hindoostanee in this country. It must be admitted, that the sooner the language was acquired the better; but the question was, whether there exists that state of proficiency in teaching the language in this country, and that degree of opportunity of acquiring it which would warrant the Court of Directors in making it obligatory on every young man going out to India, to qualify himself in it before he left England. For his own part, he thought it impossible that they could complete their establishments in India with persons thus qualified, even with all the means mentioned by the learned proprietor. That hon. gentleman had pointed out several places where the Hindoostanee language might be acquired here; but he (the hon. Chairman) thought it impossible that the inhabitants of England, Scotland, and Ireland, could be required to send their relations, intended for the Company's service in India, to the specific establishments where that language might be professed to be taught. He considered that the inconveniences of such a plan, if at all practicable, which he much doubted, would greatly outweigh any possible advantages it might be supposed to possess. Under these circumstances he must say, that any order requiring men to qualify at those places would be highly inexpedient, as it would have the effect of proscribing a vast number, who otherwise might be found fit and proper servants. We had long experienced the abilities of our servants, civil and military, in India. Our territory had spread into an immense dominion—much greater, he regretted to say, in point of extent, than he would have wished to see it; we had found no failure in any duty on the part of those employed in the acquisition or the preservation of our great possessions. There had been no want of ability, either in the conduct of our wars or in our civil transactions; and

he was sure that the Executive Body would be able to do all that was necessary, in respect to the qualifications of the servants of the Company, without adopting the enthusiastic notions and visionary plans which the learned proprietor had so perseveringly urged upon them. In the firm conviction that those plans would be productive of much injury, without any counterbalancing good, he should meet the motion by an amendment. The hon. Chairman concluded by moving the following amendment: “That, in the opinion of this court, it is wholly unnecessary and inexpedient to adopt the propositions before the court, as due attention appears to have been given by the Court of Directors to the important objects therein specified, and that the prosecution of them may therefore most properly be left in the hands of the Executive Body. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Pattison (in the absence of the Deputy Chairman) said he felt great pleasure in seconding the amendment, because he was convinced that in doing so he best consulted the Company's interests. The Court of Directors were perfectly alive to the importance of a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language among the Company's servants, and the measures which they had adopted were, he thought, calculated, by encouragement, to effect that object in the most desirable way; while the plan proposed by the learned proprietor would have a decidedly injurious tendency, and would, he was convinced, be found, if adopted, to fall far short of the end in view. In leaving the matter in the hands of the Executive Body, he thought the court would be doing that which would tend most to the general efficiency of the Company's servants. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman begged to add one word which he had forgotten in his address to the court. He had the greatest desire to do justice to the intentions of the learned proprietor, and to give to his suggestions every weight to which they might be entitled by his knowledge and experience; but, much as he might respect his (Dr. Gilchrist's) opinions on this subject, he must be excused if he hesitated to put them in competition with those contained in a document he then held in his hand: that document was an extract of a letter which had been received from Sir Thomas Munro, an authority to which, he was sure, every member of that court would look up with the highest respect. (*Hear, hear!*) In that letter Sir Thomas, alluding to a discussion which had taken place in that court on a former occasion, respecting the qualifications of cadets, observed, “I agree with you entirely, that a great deal of much importance has been attached to a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, and therefore I was very glad to learn that the proposition for the examination of cadets

cadets in that language, before their departure from England, was rejected in your court.—(Hear, hear!) Such an opinion, he thought, was an additional reason why the court would not be justified in giving their assent to the propositions of the learned proprietor.

The original propositions and the amendment having been read—

Capt. *Marfield* said, it seemed to be agreed on all sides, that instruction in the Hindoostanee language was necessary for the Company's civil and military servants; and the question was, whether it would be best in point of economy that they should receive that instruction here or in India. It appeared from the statement of the learned doctor, that he could for £500 a year, qualify for India more than three times the number which were at present qualified at Haileybury, at an immense expense. This was a question that called for the serious attention of the court. It was clear that something should be done to facilitate the qualification of cadets, and other public servants, going out to India; for in an act of Parliament recently passed, it was stated that the college of Haileybury was not sufficient to qualify persons rapidly enough for the demands of the service. The hon. Chairman had said, that great anxiety existed amongst the Court of Directors to encourage the cultivation of the Hindoostanee language by the Company's servants. He thought that too much credit was given to such statements; and he had always found, that much more was promised in this way than was ever performed. He was aware that there were many salutary regulations made for enforcing the study of the Hindoostanee, but his complaint was that they were but very imperfectly observed. The consequence was, that some of the oldest and highest officers in the service were ignorant of the language. They might, perhaps, know enough of it to enable them to call for wine, or water, or bread, but as to interpreting the articles of war, or translating other matters connected with military regulations, he would venture to assert, that there was not one officer in ten in the service who could do it. He thought the learned doctor had made out a strong case, but he had lost a great deal of time in firing salutes, instead of pouring in his heavy shot where it might prove effective.

Colonel *Lushington*.—The hon. proprietor had stated, that there was not one officer in ten who could translate the articles of war; now the fact was, that the articles of war were already translated, and in the possession of every officer of every regiment, and were frequently read to the different corps by the interpreters.

Capt. *Marfield*, in explanation, said he had not stated that interpreters could

not translate the articles of war; it was well known they could. In fact, interpreters had nothing to do with the question. Many officers, he admitted, might be acquainted with the articles of war, and might be able to repeat them as a parrot might do; but that had nothing to do with the general competency of officers.

Mr. *Hume* was anxious to say a few words upon this question, and he begged to assure the court that his observations would be brief; the more particularly as, upon a former occasion, he had stated his opinions at considerable length upon the subject. It appeared to him that there had been throughout the discussion, an attempt made to mystify the question of education entirely, by confining it to interpreters, and leaving other servants of the Company out of sight. The practice with respect to interpreters was not attacked; neither were all the regulations with respect to other officers complained of; but he did complain that those regulations, such as they were, were not enforced. Still, however, he was glad to hear it admitted, even now, in the eleventh hour, that it was necessary that officers should be qualified in the native language with as little delay as possible. If the papers for which he had moved some time since had been laid before the court, it would have been shewn that the Directors had, at length, tardily admitted the great importance of giving the young men sent out to India the necessary instruction in the language of the country. This was, in point of fact, admitting the whole question, which he had been pressing on the attention of the court for years; and the Directors making this admission, were bound in honour to follow it up, unless they could shew that they did not possess the means of giving that instruction here. If a doubt had ever existed, he believed that such doubt was now removed. That if India had risen by the talents of the officers employed there, she had done so, not because of the ignorance of those officers, but in spite of the disadvantages under which they laboured. It was incumbent, therefore, on the Directors (and it was an awful responsibility imposed upon them), to see that all the persons employed in the Company's service were competent to carry on the great work entrusted to them. The hon. Chairman was satisfied with every thing as it existed. India, according to him, had risen and flourished under the present system, and the conclusion to be drawn from his argument was, that it had so flourished, not in despite of, but because of the ignorance of its servants in many matters with which he (Mr. Hume) contended they ought to have been acquainted.—(Cries of no, no.) He maintained that he was correct. If any man doubted the impos-

policy of the course pursued by the Directors, he would ask him whether he would conduct his private business in the same way? Would any merchant who had business to transact in France, or Spain, send out thither a person who was utterly ignorant of the language of the country in which he was to be engaged? Would any man who had business to transact in France, send out a person to act for him who had first to learn the language of the country, and afterwards to apply it to the business on which he was sent? Or would he not rather select a person well acquainted with the language, and therefore competent to proceed at once upon the business of his mission? — (*Hear, hear!*) And yet the first of these courses was precisely that adopted by the Court of Directors, whose zeal and attention to the Company's interests had been so highly praised by two of their own body. It would be admitted, that we had an immense establishment in India, in the various departments of which, civil, military, judicial, and commercial, the most important duties were to be performed; and he would ask any man, applying the argument he had used, whether a less degree of prudent attention, in selecting persons properly qualified for the administration of those duties, should be observed by a public body, than would be by an individual in the management of his private affairs? — (*Hear, hear!*) He might be told, that in the great extent of the Company's affairs, there was a variety of circumstances in which no analogy to the affairs of a private individual could exist. It was true that this might be the case in some instances, but those instances were not sufficient to destroy the general principle for which he contended. When he saw his hon. friend's exertions to remedy the evils he had pointed out, he could not but regret hearing the hon. Chairman, while he complimented him on his good intentions, apply the terms "visionary," and "enthusiast," to him (Dr. Gilchrist). He (Mr. Hume) begged to deny that either of those epithets was applicable to his learned friend. If ever any man deserved well of the Company, he (Dr. Gilchrist) had, who throughout a long life had devoted his best energies to forward their most important interests. — (*Hear, hear!*) In the particular branch in which he had exerted himself, he (Mr. Hume), would venture to assert, that no man had done more than his learned friend to merit the thanks and approbation of the Company. Let them only look for a moment to the improvements which had taken place in the mode of teaching the Hindoostanee, within a few years. Why even at the time that he (Mr. Hume) went out to India, there were only two works of instruction in the language extant: these were the works of

Hadley and Ferguson, and their jargon was considered as a standard of the language, until his learned friend had produced his work, a book which was the result of long and laborious application: and which no man up to the present day had been able to improve. — (*Hear, hear!*) The difficulties opposed to his learned friend, in the publication of that work, were almost innumerable; but when they were at length removed by his diligent and persevering exertions, and when it had been productive of such real advantage to the Company, it was too much to hear the learned Doctor now spoken of as a visionary and an enthusiast. He thought that, instead of blaming him as an enthusiast, it ought to be a matter of congratulation to the Company, and to India generally, that there should be found a man possessed of enthusiasm sufficient to carry him through so arduous an undertaking. Now that that undertaking was accomplished, he regretted much that it should have met with no better return than that which had this day been heard from within the bar. Since the period of his learned friend's return from India, his conduct had been marked by the most disinterested exertions to promote the cultivation of the native language. He had done nothing to advance his personal interests, and it was matter of regret that the Company had done nothing, by which this neglect of his pecuniary resources might have been supplied. This was the more to be lamented, when he saw others who did not possess a title of his claim to the gratitude of the Company, receiving salaries of £500 and £700 a year, as professors of the Oriental languages. He had, indeed, received a paltry sum for his exertions for a short time, but it was totally inadequate to the benefits he had rendered to the Company. Seeing his learned friend's services thus unrewarded, he must observe, that it was highly injudicious in the hon. Chairman to use the terms he had that day applied. It was, at the same time, highly unjust towards his learned friend, of whom he would say, that if certificates or testimonials were to be taken as proofs of proficiency in any science, no man living stood higher than he (Dr. Gilchrist) did in the knowledge of the Hindoostanee; and it was not to the credit of the Company that he should remain thus unrewarded. — (*Hear, hear!*) As to the question before the court, he thought that his hon. friend had made out a strong case; and after what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, he thought the Directors were bound to take some steps to advance the cultivation of the native language amongst their servants in India. If what was stated in the *Cutla Gazette* was correct, then he would ask, were not the Directors highly culpable in not having strictly enforced the regulations

gulations respecting the qualifications of their servants? It was stated in the publication referred to, that before praise was bestowed upon young officers for their improvement in the Hindoostanee, inquiry ought to have been made as to whether such was the fact. An inquiry of that kind would have shewn, that the assumption of improvement was quite erroneous. He (Mr. Hume) had some calculations as to the number of cadets sent out to India within the last twelve years, and it appeared that of 3,174 sent to the three presidencies within that period, so far from all having qualified, only 422 had attended the college of Addiscombe. Of this number it was to be presumed that some had attained a knowledge of the language, though from the imperfect mode of teaching there established, and from the want of that simple method pointed out by Dr. Gilchrist, it was reasonable to infer that that knowledge was not complete. But supposing that the whole of the 422 were perfectly qualified, let the court consider for a moment in what situation the service was placed. Of the whole number sent out, only 422 had had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, even imperfectly, with the language; so that there remained 2,752 young officers without any such qualification. Of these, it was well-known that many were appointed to regiments within twenty-four hours after their arrival; some of them being called almost immediately to go into action in the field, and this without the slightest knowledge of the language of the troops they were appointed to command, or the power of giving an order which could be understood. He would ask the hon. Chairman, having made the admission he had, how he could reconcile it to his conscience, after his oath of office, to allow such a number of the Company's servants to go out to India, totally unqualified for the performance of the duties they were called upon to discharge. For his own part, if he had taken such an oath, he could not give his sanction to such proceedings, and afterwards lay his head in quiet upon his pillow. He repeated, that he could not enjoy a quiet conscience, if, after having sworn to advance the Company's interests to the best of his power, he had allowed officers to go out in their service who were totally ignorant of the language of the country.—(*Cries of no, no.*) The hon. Chairman had talked of interpreters, and if the only duty which an officer had to perform was that of an interpreter, then the regulations he had read would, if properly enforced, be effective. But it was well-known that officers came into continual contact with their troops in a thousand ways, in which a knowledge of the language was necessary to a proper discharge of their duty. Some stress had

been laid upon the regulations made in 1823, but his complaint was that those regulations had never been properly enforced. One of those regulations was, that it be recommended to cadets to make themselves perfect in their military qualifications, particularly in the knowledge of the language, in failure of which they might be dismissed the service, and sent home at their own expense. Now, he would ask the Court of Directors, whether there was any single instance in which this regulation was acted upon? He maintained that no instance of the kind could be adduced. The Directors winked at the negligence of the cadets, and actually gave up the performance of a duty imposed upon them by a resolution of their own body. The hon. Chairman had expressed his unwillingness to resort to *prescription*,—(*a laugh*)—but he (Mr. Hume) contended that nothing short of the fear of *prescription* [*proscription*] could overcome the apathy of many young officers towards the labour of acquiring the native language. There was an idleness and an unwillingness to labour inherent in young minds, which it was necessary to correct by the operation of some powerful motive, and nothing short of that he had alluded to would be efficient. In the cases of civilians and medical officers, a knowledge of the language was essential to an appointment. Why not observe the same strictness with respect to cadets? The regulations in the case of the former were enforced with a strictness which amounted to *prescription*.—(*A laugh.*)

Dr. Gilchrist suggested, that the word used by the Chairman was "*proscription*."

Mr. Hume continued. Well, *proscription*—it was, he contended, *proscription* in those cases; and it ought to be so equally in the case of cadets; otherwise, the regulation would be always evaded. The enforcement of this qualification would be by no means a hardship upon the young men, as it would, in fact, be no more than the *minimum* of the information which it was their duty to acquire, and was within the reach of the most common intellect. The hon. Chairman had stated, that if they adopted the course pointed out by his learned friend, they would be unable to provide a sufficient supply for their service in India. This position he begged leave to deny. There were hundreds of families in the country, who would devote years to qualify their children, if such places were thrown open to competition. Let the Court of Directors imitate the example set by the rt. hon. President of the Board of Control (Mr. Wynn), who had given a writership as a prize to be contended for by the scholars of Westminster school; let them give to the universities of Oxford and of Cambridge, to the principal public schools, not forgetting

getting the five universities of Scotland (*hear, hear! and a laugh*), and those of the sister island, from which have emanated many men of genius and of learning, and they would soon find that they would have an abundant supply of young men, competent to discharge the different duties assigned to them in India, with credit to themselves, and advantage to the Company's interests. (*Hear, hear!*) This course, he contended, it was the duty of that court to adopt; it was they who were the governors of India, and not those within the bar; and it was their duty to recommend proper regulations to their executive, and to see that they were strictly enforced. He contended, then, that it was not in the power of an officer to do his duty without a knowledge of the language. There was no public act of his life, whether in cantonments, at courts-martial, in the more immediate intercourse with the troops under his command—in a word, in all the various relations in which he was mixed up with the natives, in which that knowledge was not indispensably necessary. It was the duty of the Directors therefore to make a stand at once, and to insist upon this qualification on the part of the young men whom they sent out; for they might depend upon it, that unless they did so, it would be impossible to get the better of that indolence so inherent in young minds, but particularly in the enervating climate of India. As a proof of the bad consequence of not enforcing the regulations in the first instance, he could mention cases where orders had been given for the examination of officers in the Hindoostanee language, and it was found that so many were unable to qualify, that the order was never carried into execution. It was impossible that they could ever go on well unless they made a beginning here. In this respect they should follow the example of a body not at all connected with them, he meant the Missionary Society, who would not send out any persons who had not in some respect qualified themselves here, by an elementary knowledge of the language of the country where their services were required. Indeed, all with whom he ever conversed on this subject admitted, that unless such elementary knowledge of the Hindoostanee language was enforced here, there were certain technicalities in it, which it would be otherwise extremely difficult to get over. These being his opinions, he regretted extremely the course which the hon. Chairman had taken in moving an amendment; and by the way he must observe, that a more extraordinary proceeding than that of the hon. Chairman he had never witnessed in any public assembly in England. Here was a motion which, he admitted, in some respect implied blame on the Court of Directors, and how was it

met? Their Chairman came forward with an amendment, praising himself and his colleagues, and this amendment was seconded by the Deputy Chairman* who echoed the praises bestowed upon the Directors by the hon. mover. A more extraordinary proceeding, he repeated, he had never witnessed in any assembly, and therefore he entered his protest against the amendment, as he thought the praise it implied was wholly undeserved by the Directors for the part they had hitherto taken. He trusted, then, that the Court of Proprietors would not sanction such an extraordinary proceeding, and that too on the part of those whose culpable negligence, to say the least of it, had inundated India with hundreds of young men of all classes, without the necessary qualifications. The correction of this evil, however, was now in the power of the Court of Proprietors; and he wished here to observe, that instead of four or five establishments in this country for teaching the Hindoostanee, as had been mentioned by the hon. Chairman, there were thirty or forty, where the proper qualifications might be acquired. He repeated, let but sufficient encouragement be given, and there would be an ample supply for all the purposes of the Indian service. In conclusion, he would express his earnest hope that the court might negative the amendment, and by adopting the resolutions of his learned friend, remove from the Company the stigma which must otherwise necessarily attach to them.

The Chairman in explanation said, "The hon. proprietor asks whether I can be an honest man, and support this amendment? I venture to say, that I think myself quite as honest a man as he is (*a laugh*), and I shall sleep this night with as sound a conscience as he can, notwithstanding my warm support of the amendment. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor has compared this Company with an individual having to send persons to transact business for him in Spain or France, who would naturally select agents acquainted with the language of the country in which the business was to be transacted, and has asked, whether our affairs ought not to be managed upon this principle? I say that there is no real ground of comparison between the two cases; and though I do not differ from him in the opinion, that it would be proper to disseminate the native languages as widely as possible amongst the Company's servants, yet I contend that such knowledge is not absolutely necessary for every man and every woman (for I do not see why the fair sex should be excluded from a knowledge

* This was a mistake of the hon. member. The Deputy Chairman was not in court on this occasion; but Mr. Pattison, who seconded the amendment, sat for him for a short time.

ledge of the language any more than the other), who goes out to India. Upon these grounds, I have moved the amendment, and also because I am opposed to the proscription which the original resolutions would necessarily create. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. S. Dixon said, that as he had been personally alluded to he felt called upon to make a few remarks. Without going into the subject to which allusion had been made, he would say, his doctrine was, that all the exploits of our gallant commanders in India had not arisen from their knowledge of the Oriental languages; neither could it be maintained, that the gallant achievements of our commanders at home had depended on the establishments at which they were educated, or upon their being educated at all; they were the result of circumstances wholly unconnected with systems of education. Indeed, in the example held out by the learned doctor himself (who, he admitted, was greatly skilled in Oriental literature), there was not much to encourage that court in requiring a very great perfection in that branch of knowledge from their servants, for the effect of the learned doctor's great learning in this instance seemed to be, that he took four hours to tell the court that which any ordinary man could have told them in a quarter of an hour. (*Hear, hear! and a laugh.*) If a great proficiency in the Oriental languages was to have the same effect upon all their servants, he did not see that it would be so very desirable. There seemed to be a strong desire with many gentlemen in that court to occupy as much time as possible, and he had noticed, that many gentlemen had shewn themselves great talkers, who would indulge in very few observations were they to carry on their debates with closed doors. (*Hear, hear!*) The original resolutions, he fully concurred in thinking, would, if carried into operation, have the effect of a proscription, and would shut out many active and efficient young men; and, in shutting out these, they would exclude numbers who would be of the greatest advantage to the Company's interests. It had been objected to the Chairman, that his amendment went to praise himself and his colleagues. He did not think it was the less entitled to support on that account. He, for one, was not ashamed to say that he had the greatest confidence in the wisdom of the Directors in the aggregate. (*Hear! and a laugh.*) By the word aggregate he did not mean to shut out the merits of private individuals; and he would say of the hon. Chairman, that no man who had filled that chair was entitled to greater credit for the zeal and ability with which he discharged the arduous duties of his important station. (*Hear, hear!*) But if the hon. Chairman had praised himself, he had only followed the example of the

learned doctor, who, throughout his speech, had been praising himself from the beginning to the end. (*Hear! and a laugh.*) He did not mean to deny that the learned gentleman was entitled to great commendation for his learning, and the assiduity with which he applied it to the benefit of the Company; but he thought that others, who had exerted themselves in a still greater degree, were more entitled to the confidence of that court; and amongst those others he had no hesitation in classing the hon. Chairman and his colleagues. After the length to which the debate had already extended, he would not trespass further on the time of the court; but feeling convinced that the original motion would, if carried, be injurious to the Company's interests, he gave his entire concurrence to the amendment.

Mr. Carruthers.—Though the subject before the court was one to which he had not given much consideration, yet he could not avoid saying a few words as to the grounds of the vote which he should give. The learned doctor claimed great credit for the disinterestedness of his views in bringing forward this motion. He (Mr. Carruthers) was disposed to give him credit for what he said of himself, but he could not listen with patience to the unfounded charge, that the members of that court generally were disposed to submit to the wishes of the Directors from motives of subservieney. He distinctly repelled the accusation; and he begged to add, that if the Directors, collectively or individually, sought to give an undue bias to the opinions of the court in their favour, they would wholly forget their duty to the Company. But the whole charge was most unfair; and for himself, as one member of the court, he claimed credit for as much independence in his vote as the learned doctor, or any of his friends, in theirs. The learned doctor had—

Dr. Gilchrist.—“I beg to disclaim both the terms: I am not learned, neither am I a doctor.”

Mr. Carruthers proceeded.—He assured the hon. proprietor, that he respected him as much as any man, from the first moment of their acquaintance, and that he had not the slightest intention of offering any disrespect in the use of those terms; he had merely adopted the words, as he had heard them from others. But to the question. He was about to observe, that the hon. proprietor, in his very long speech, had introduced a variety of topics in no way connected with the business before the court. His speech was, in fact, “*tractatus de omnibus rebus.*” In that oration of four hours which had been inflicted on the court, and in the kind of postscript which followed it, in a speech of one hour long, from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), who set out by stating that he had only

a few

a few remarks to offer, there was, he contended, an immense variety of matter which had nothing at all to do with the question. Amongst other irrelevant things, the hon. proprietor (Dr. Gilchrist) had introduced the subject of a departed prince (the Duke of York).

Col. *L. Stanhope* rose to order. The hon. proprietor had not himself yet said one word to the question.—(*Hear, and a Laugh.*)

Mr. *Carruthers*. “I say that many observations were made which did not at all bear upon the question, and to those observations I am now addressing myself.”

The *Chairman*. “The hon. proprietor will recollect, that in making any reply to observations not relevant to the question before the Court, he is in fact as irregular as the person who first made those observations.”—(*Hear, Hear!*)

Mr. *Carruthers* bowed to the decision of the chair. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had made a comparison between the mode of conducting the Company's affairs, and that in which a merchant would transact his private concerns. But it was well known that there were many English merchants who had realized large fortunes in the City of London by foreign commerce, and who yet were acquainted with no other language than their own. They, however, took care to employ persons who did know the necessary foreign languages, and their business went on well. Another point which had been urged was, that there existed in the human mind, and particularly in the minds of young men, a disposition to idleness and sloth, to eradicate which, a powerful stimulus was required. Now he had ever been of opinion, that the first principle in the mind of man, was to endeavour to do that which would advance his interests in the world, and secure prosperity to himself and credit to those with whom he was connected. This was a principle upon which the generality of men acted, and it was, he thought, a refutation of the position assumed by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume). He would not at that late hour detain the Court by offering any further observations, but would conclude with stating, that the amendment had his cordial support.

Mr. *Trant*. “As a pupil of the learned Doctor (Gilchrist) he begged to state, that he had the highest respect for him as a friend, as well as for his talents as a master of the Oriental languages. But he could not help expressing his surprise at hearing the learned Doctor say, that it was impossible to learn the Hindoostance in India without previous instruction here. Now, without going out of that Court, he could adduce many instances in disproof of that assertion. There were at that moment before him, many persons who possessed as perfect a knowledge of the Oriental languages as the learned Doctor himself—

(Dr. Gilchrist said across the Court, “I am very glad to hear it”) although their knowledge of it did not commence in this country. He was willing to bear testimony to the great services of his learned friend, both in this country and in India, but he could not for a moment assent to the proposition, that no man could ever qualify himself in the language unless he began to learn it in England. Not being a military man he could not pretend to much experience in that profession, but he felt convinced that an order which would turn young officers out of the service at a short notice, because of certain alleged disqualifications, would be productive of serious injury to the Company's interests in India. From the statement of his learned friend (Dr. Gilchrist), it would appear as if he considered himself the only person qualified to teach the Oriental languages. Much as he respected him he could not assent to that proposition, and without meaning the slightest offence, he must remind him of a fact which would prove that however correctly Europeans might teach the language as to its rudiments, they might still be deficient in that correctness of pronunciation which could only be attained by a communication with the natives. The learned Doctor would remember an occasion where it was observed to him that he himself taught the language in so refined a manner that he ran a risk of not being understood by the natives. The learned Doctor, to convince the party that he had a perfect knowledge of the pronunciation, called his groom, who was a Hindoo, and gave him some orders in Hindoostance: the groom, after listening attentively, and having the order repeated to him, begged to be excused as he did not understand the English language.—(*Much Laughter.*) From this it appeared that refinement in teaching the Eastern languages might be carried too far, and that a knowledge of the language, acquired in Europe did not necessarily enable a man to speak it intelligibly in India. He did not mean to deny that a knowledge of the language was very useful, but that he thought that a zeal for its promotion had carried his learned friend too far, and that he looked to language only as a qualification for the service of the Company, whereas experience had shown that though always useful, it was not in every case indispensable. He concluded by expressing his entire concurrence in the amendment.

A *Proprietor* said he was unwilling to protract the discussion at that late hour, but he thought there was one observation made which called for an answer. It had been said, that not one officer in ten was sufficiently acquainted with the Hindoostance to be able to translate the articles of war. This statement had hitherto gone uncontradicted. It was true that an hon.

proprietor (Col. Lushington) had said that the articles of war were already translated, and that it did not require any knowledge of the Hindoo language for that purpose. This, however, left the fact where it found it. He contended that it would be a gross charge against that Court to have such a charge go abroad unexplained, if it admitted of explanation, and if it did not, it was a matter of serious accusation against their executive, that not one officer in ten knew enough of the native language to translate the articles of war. Those articles were so simple, that they might be as easily acquired as the Lord's Prayer, and an ignorance of them would shew a most deplorable deficiency in the qualifications of the Company's officers. He repeated that such a charge ought to be contradicted, if a contradiction could be given, and if it could not, it was high time that some remedy should be devised. Ignoramus as he was, he could not pass it over without remark, and he contended that that Court would be grossly negligent of their duties if they suffered so glaring an evil to go without a remedy.

Col. *Lushington*, in explanation, observed that what he had before said was wholly misunderstood. An hon. proprietor had observed, that not one officer in ten was able to translate the articles of war. In answer to that, he had remarked, that the articles of war were all translated; by which he did not mean to say that it was not necessary those articles should be understood by the officers,—on the contrary, he meant that the articles were so simple, and were so frequently read to the troops in the native language, (at least once or twice in every month) that even the least instructed officer must be acquainted with them, and instead of one officer in ten not being able to translate them, he believed that ninety-nine out of every hundred officers in the service, was perfectly competent to the task.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Col. *L. Stanhope* said, he entirely disagreed with the gallant officer as to the number of officers who understood the native language. It was true, that at courts-martial the judge advocate and the interpreter understood the language, but then the jury, that was the officers who were to decide upon the merits of the case, were he believed, in most instances, totally ignorant of it.

Col. *Lushington* said, that no European officer could be on a court-martial for the trial of a native soldier.

Dr. *Gilchrist* rose to reply: he began by observing that, as to the hon. Chairman's alleged ignorance of the native language, he could readily excuse it, because he had not professed any particular acquaintance with it. At the same time, that he did not mean to impute blame to the hon. director for his ignorance of Hindoostanee,

he could not avoid adducing that ignorance as an illustration of his argument. The hon. Chairman had risen to very high rank in the army, and he (Dr. Gilchrist) was willing to admit, that that rank was not greater than his merits, but he had attained it without that knowledge of the native language, which would perhaps have enabled him to translate the articles of war. He (Dr. Gilchrist) had translated the articles of war at Bengal, and that in so simple a manner, that even the least intelligent could, with a very little application, make themselves master of them. In these there was no difficulty, but suppose any new article should be added with which parties were not acquainted; why, he supposed there was not one officer in ten in the service who could translate or even understand it. This he repeated, and would stand to, whatever were the consequences. He would even say, that if the trial were made of any ten officers in the service, it would be found that more than one, if even one could translate any new article into the native language, (unless indeed it was some officer who had studied under him).—(*A laugh.*)—The hon. Chairman had called him a visionary and an enthusiast. He was neither surprised nor annoyed at such language. While in India, he passed for a mad Doctor, all the time he was there. Those who were anxious to lessen him in the estimation of others, and to make it be believed, that he was unable to convey instruction to others, circulated the report that he was a madman; yet mad as he was, he did more good than all their learned men put together. He meant on the ground of utility, and one ounce of that was better than a thousand learned speculations. Mad and visionary, and enthusiast as he might be represented, still even his enemies could not deny his merit in this respect. His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had noticed those attacks upon him, but for his own part they gave him no concern, and he therefore "passed by them as the idle wind which he regarded not." His character could not be affected by such imputations. It would stand untarnished, long after he and the hon. Chairman, and all who heard him, should have passed away and been laid quietly in their graves. Posterity would, he was sure, do him justice, if it were denied to him in the present generation. As to the circumstance mentioned by his hon. friend and pupil (Mr. Trant) of his being unable to give the correct pronunciation, and of being misunderstood by some of the natives in consequence, he begged most positively to deny that any such circumstance ever took place. He had no recollection whatever of it, and had such an occurrence happened it was certain that it would not have slipped his memory. He would before he sat down explain the only

circum-

circumstance which he supposed could have given rise to so ridiculous a story. His hon. friend (Mr. Trant) seemed to insinuate that he (Dr. Gilchrist) had been fishing for his vote on this occasion. Could any thing be more absurd than such an insinuation? What! fish for his vote, who was himself endeavouring to become a director? Why it would be folly in him to ask the vote, and it would be downright madness in his hon. friend to give it—for one vote in his (Dr. Gilchrist's) support, and against the director, would be quite enough to exclude his hon. friend for ever from any chance of a seat within the bar.—(*Hear and a laugh.*) He would indeed deserve, in some respect, the appellation of "mad" if he could have asked for his hon. friend's vote under such circumstances. But the fact was he had not sought for it in any other manner than that in which he solicited the suffrages of other hon. proprietors, that was by fairly and publicly submitting his propositions for their consideration and leaving them to decide on them as they should think proper. He would now say a word in explanation of the anecdote which his hon. friend had so facetiously told of him, but which he must say was altogether unfounded in fact. He had before remarked, that when he was in India, some of the *Jargonists* gave out that he was unable to teach the native language, or communicate the correct pronunciation. This was done with a view to detract from any merit he possessed, and to dissuade others from resorting to him for instruction. The story he was going to mention was this:—He on one occasion, happened to be with some friends, and was the caterer of the party: one day, in giving directions for dinner, he ordered among other things a young kid to be brought to him from the market. Some wags of his acquaintance, who wished to have a joke at his expence, went after the man and told him that it was a pig he wanted instead of a kid. The man obeyed the last order, and to his (Dr. Gilchrist's) great surprise, he heard the grunting of a young pig when he expected to have found a kid, and they wished to persuade him that the mistake arose from his own mode of giving the order. It was clear, however, to any person who had the least knowledge of the language, that he could not have made the mistake of a kid for a pig, because the words in the native language of India were totally dissimilar. The joke, however, such as it was, got abroad, and in its progress, owing to the kind additions of some of his very kind friends, was at last swelled into the form in which it had been so amusingly told to the court by his hon. friend (Mr. Trant). Those who knew his method of teaching would admit that he taught the Hindoostanee, not as it was spoken by the ignorant and vulgar, but as

it was known amongst the best informed. He did not teach the Billingsgate of the language. He taught in the purity with which it would be spoken at court. The vulgarisms into which persons not very carefully instructed were apt to fall, were very numerous. He could mention a variety of instances in which mistakes of this kind were made. (Here the learned proprietor mentioned several words of the Hindoostanee, as they were generally but improperly pronounced, adding their correct pronunciation.) An hon. proprietor had found fault with what he (Dr. Gilchrist) had termed the subserviency of hon. members of the Court of Proprietors to the views of the Court of Directors. He repeated the charge, and he had seen and could adduce many instances of such subserviency.

Mr. *Carruthers* expressed a hope that the learned proprietor would not make any personal allusions.

Dr. *Gilchrist* said, he spoke generally and he would repeat the charge. Was it not a proof of the subserviency of the proprietors as a body, that he was six weeks before he could get his notice of motion signed by the proper number, in order to have the court made special for its discussion.—One man on being asked, expressed his willingness to sign it, but then he had a son who was going out to India, and for whom he expected a commission, and he was unwilling to prejudice the directors against him by voting for his motion. Another expected a writership for a friend of his, and he could not think of putting his name to a notice which he knew would disoblige the directors. A third had some other excuse, and so on with many.—Now what was this but subserviency to the directors, from the fear that they would visit their displeasure upon, by withholding their patronage from, those who opposed their wishes? But if any further proof were wanted of the subserviency of the proprietors, and the influence of the directors over their votes, would it not be furnished by the house lists in the election of directors, to supply the places of those who went out by rotation. Were not such lists publicly circulated, and were they not almost invariably adopted by the proprietors. However, he for one would set himself against such lists fearless of the consequences and on every occasion he would continue to oppose them though he should perish in the attempt. (*Hear! and laughter.*) It had been imputed to him that he had found fault with the regulations respecting the qualification of officers, and that he was anxious to introduce the system of proseription. This was not the fact, his objection was not to the regulations but to the circumstance, that they were not carried into effect. He was borne out in his allegations on this head, by the fact, that the senior subaltern was in most cases the interpreter. He had never for a

moment meant to contend, that language alone would be a sufficient qualification for an officer going out to India. It would be absurd to suppose such a thing. There were of course many other things which were necessary to constitute his qualifications, but what he contended was, that without a knowledge of the language, many other qualifications would be much diminished in value, and some of them would be rendered altogether useless in the Company's service. If the Company had prospered notwithstanding the great deficiency of many of its officers, in the necessary qualifications of language he would contend that it had prospered in spite of those disadvantages; and therefore such prosperity could not be urged as an argument in favour of the continuance of a system admitted to be bad. He would stake his existence on the fact that if the Court adopted his resolutions, they would in one year have 500 persons properly qualified, as to language, to fill situations in the Company's service as cadets. Let but the proper encouragements be held out, and they would soon see the advantage taken of them by our public schools. There were, as had been already mentioned, thirty or forty establishments, where the Oriental languages would be taught, in several of which instructions in it were already given. There was an establishment at Exeter, where Occidental education was given, but in which he was endeavouring to inculcate them with a taste for Oriental literature as well. Much good as must be apparent from his plans, to any persons who would look upon them without the eye of prejudice, still he despaired of seeing them adopted, knowing as he did that the adoption would have the effect of limiting the patronage of the hon. gentlemen within the bar. In that case, they would not have the opportunity of appointing a raw boy, who scarcely knew any thing beyond the A B C of his own language, to a situation in a country, of the language of which he was altogether ignorant. — Appointments of this kind (which looked as if the offices were made for the men, and not the men for the offices) would soon be at end, if his plans were adopted, and instead of appointing a raw and ignorant youth to the command of troops, who were as ignorant of his language as he was of theirs, they would have only persons who were qualified by previous study to fill the important stations to which they might be appointed on their arrival in India. — Among other things which he had to regret on this occasion was that of having been much misunderstood (he did not suppose wilfully so) in the course of his speech. It had been attributed to him to have maintained the opinion, that, unless a man underwent a previous instruction in the Hindoostanee in this country, it would be impossible for him to acquire it in

India. He denied having ever made use of any such argument. What he said was, that many of the difficulties of the language would be removed by instruction here; that it would be more difficult to learn it in India, if some previous instruction were not received in this country. There might be instances as exceptions to this, and he mentioned himself as one (*Hear! and laughter.*) He did not mean to say there were not several others; for he would not pretend to think that others might not have zeal and ability for acquiring the language equal to his own. But those exceptions did not detract from the general principle he had maintained, that the difficulties of acquiring it were increased by not learning the elements of it in this country. He had now, he believed, adverted to all the topics which had been urged against him; he would not, therefore, farther trespass on the indulgence of the court (*Hear, hear!*); but, in concluding, would express a hope, that the court would give to his propositions that serious attention which their importance required. The question was now put from the chair.

The original resolutions and the amendment having been read, the amendment was put and adopted, as the main question, by a considerable majority, only six hands having been held up in support of the original motion.

The amendment having thus been substituted for the resolutions, was put and adopted by a majority equal to the former, only six votes being given against it.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON AT CHATHAM.

Mr. Poynder now rose, and said, he wished to give a notice of motion, but he was interrupted by

The *Chairman*, who said, that it was necessary in the first place, to dispose of the business for which the court had been convened. He then stated, that this court had been made further special for the purpose of considering a resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 27th of January 1827, appointing Mr. Robert Elliott, formerly of the Company's maritime service, to the situation of assistant-surgeon to the Company's military dépôt, at Chatham, with a salary of £300 a-year, and an allowance for house-rent, &c.; but with the understanding, that in case of a vacancy in the office of surgeon in the dépôt, the succession must not be looked to as a matter of course by Mr. Elliott, but be subject to any regulations which the court may make on that occasion.

The resolution of the Court of Directors having been read, it was moved that it be approved.

Mr. Hume said, that as he had not read the papers left open for the inspection of the proprietors on this subject, he was anxious to know from the hon. chairman, whether there was at present a surgeon resident

resident at the Company's dépôt at Chatham; and, also, what number of persons were usually kept there?

The *Chairman* expressed his regret, that the hon. proprietor had not seen the papers, as they would have conveyed to him fully the information he now sought. The resolution of the Court of Directors was adopted, on the report of the surgeon, sanctioned by the commanding-officer, at the dépôt. There was a surgeon resident at the dépôt, but the duty had become too much for one medical officer to attend to; for instance, it was not to be expected that in the class of persons from which the Company principally drew its recruits, there would be that attention to their health, which might be expected from persons of more regular habits. The consequence was, that many of those who came to the dépôt were found to be in that state of health, which, though it did not render them unfit for service, required much immediate care and attention. There were, sometimes, as many as seventy persons in the hospital at one time; and it was impossible that one surgeon could continue to give them efficient attention without some assistance, especially as the presence of a medical officer was also required on the embarkation of the recruits for India. It would be admitted, that the care of the health of the men was a most important duty on the part of the Company; and that no assistance should be withheld which its fulfilment required.

Mr. *Hume* was satisfied with the explanation. All he was desirous of on this occasion was, that the appointment of the assistant-surgeon might not be made the means of rendering the place of the surgeon a sinecure.

The *Chairman* assured the hon. proprietor, that nothing could be more foreign from the intentions of the Court of Directors than any such wish.

Col. *L. Stanhope* said, he would object to the appointment. As a military man, he would say, that in his opinion, seventy men ill, as the hon. chairman had stated, were not too many for the care of one surgeon; but if any such assistant were required, he thought he ought to be taken from the Company's own service.

The *Chairman*.—The gentleman appointed did belong to the Company's service.

Capt. *Maxfield* understood this gentleman belonged to the Company's commercial marine. Now he wished to have some few points connected with this subject explained to him. First, he wished to know, whether the owners of the ships in the commercial marine, appointed the surgeons in the first instance; for if they did, he thought they could not be considered as surgeons belonging to the Company; or did the owners appoint, and the Company pay them after. He also wished to know

what length of service was required in the commercial marine, before a man was raised from assistant-surgeon to the rank of surgeon. If the surgeons of the commercial marine did not belong to the Company's service, in the same as those of the other branches of the service, he thought the appointment in question ought to be given to some of our own surgeons. There were many of our surgeons who returned from India in that state of embarrassment, that they would be glad to accept of this appointment at half the salary that had been mentioned.

The *Chairman* said, he had always considered, and, indeed, he had never heard to the contrary, that the surgeons belonging to the commercial marine were to be regarded as in the service of the Company. In the present case, the gentleman appointed had suffered from the effects of the climate of the east, and, if high testimonials to character and professional skill entitled an individual to consideration, Mr. Elliott was fully entitled to it. Some of those testimonials would be read to the court if it were desired.

Capt. *Maxfield* said, one of his questions yet remained without answer. He wished to know whether the surgeons of the commercial marine were appointed by the Company, or by the owners of the ships?

The *Chairman* answered, that they were nominated, originally, by the owners, but they were examined, and their appointment was approved and confirmed by the Company.

Capt. *Maxfield*.—"Then, am I to understand that they are adopted by you, but that afterwards, at the end of a voyage, they may go where they please, and when they please?"

The *Chairman*.—"No, indeed, you are to understand no such thing from what I have said, but quite the contrary."

Mr. *S. Dixon* observed, that after what had fallen from the hon. chairman, there could be no doubt of the qualifications of the gentleman appointed. The only doubt he had on the motion was, whether for a gentleman so qualified, and whose health had been impaired in the Company's service, the salary and allowance mentioned were not too small.

Dr. *Gilchrist* asked, was the head surgeon belonging to the Company's military service?

Mr. *Wigram* defended the appointment of an assistant-surgeon at the dépôt, on the ground of necessity. The head surgeon at the dépôt had been a military surgeon. His salary was, he believed, £500 a-year.

Dr. *Gilchrist* asked, whether he had any private practice?

The *Chairman* replied, that his practice was entirely confined to the dépôt.

The motion was now put, and carried in the affirmative, without a dissentient voice.

THE PRESS IN INDIA.

Col. L. Stanhope said, he had two notices of motions, which it was his intention to submit for the consideration of the proprietors, at the next general court. The first motion of which he would give notice, was to this effect:—

“That as the King of England’s most upright and learned Chief Justice, Sir Edward West, and his Majesty’s Judges, Sir Ralph Rice and Sir Charles Chambers, have declared in open Court at Bombay, that the licensing of the press in that settlement is unlawful and inexpedient, and have, therefore, refused to register the Calcutta regulations; and as no censor existed during the rule of W. Hastings, Lord Cornwallis or Sir John Shore; and as the Marquis of Hastings, after having beat down the Mahratta confederacy, did on his triumphal entry into the metropolis, sacrifice the upstart monster, and set the public mind at liberty; and as Mr. Canning, when President of the Board of Control, prevented shackles from being again fastened on the press, and was thanked by this Court for his wise administration; and as no legal restraints on writing, under either native or European Governments, were ever till of late, enacted, except under the frightful inquisition at Goa; this Court doth implore the Court of Directors not to extend this base monopoly over the mind, this curse to Bombay. By enthroning the licenser in that presidency, they would make Great Britain guilty of the inconsistency of depriving 180,000,000 of her own subjects of a blessing, which she has promoted in Portugal, and in South America.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Col. L. Stanhope said that the second motion which it was his intention to bring forward, would be to this effect.

“1. That England, by the treaty of Gulistan, and by abandoning the wise measures of Sir J. Malcolm, in training a portion of Persia’s troops to discipline, and placing her fortresses and passes in a state of defence, has laid that country open to the all-powerful legions of Russia.

“2. That Constantinople, on the Asiatic and defenceless side, is thereby endangered; and British India, unsupported by the talents, the loyalty, and the valour of colonists, and having no public, could with difficulty oppose with her valiant sepoys the simultaneous, persevering, and wide-spreading attack of a swarm of Cossacks, Persians, Sieks, Mahrattas, and Burmese, backed by a small corps of infantry and artillery, which would find magazines, fortresses, cannon, and gold on the field of their exploits.

“3. That though the conquests of Russia, from the germ of improvement contained in her institutions, might be advantageous to the Asiatic world in its present

backward and stationary condition; yet, to civilized Europe it would prove fatal, because her Governments and society would sink to a level with the preponderating power, and insure to her a dark futurity.

“4. That under these circumstances this Court of Proprietors earnestly recommends the Court of Directors to consult his Majesty’s enlightened ministers as to the military and diplomatic course which, in concert with France and Austria, they should pursue to check the march into Persia of the hardy soldiers of the good and active autocrat Nicholas.”

The Chairman observed, that it was the privilege of the hon. and gallant officer, as it was that of every member of the Court to submit what he thought proper to the consideration of the proprietors—but with the highest respect for the gallant officer, he thought that the introduction of the second motion, of which he had given notice, would be extremely injudicious at the present time, and would be calculated to do much more harm than good. He was sure it was the hon. and gallant officer’s intention to do good, and such being the case, he put it to him to consider the subject a little more, and he was certain, that on farther reflection, he would perceive that nothing could be more injudicious than the step he proposed to take.

Col. L. Stanhope said, he felt much obliged for the suggestion thrown out from the chair. He would certainly give the subject serious consideration before the next general Court, and if it should appear to him in the same light in which it struck the hon. Chairman, he certainly would attend to that suggestion. In the mean time he would allow it to stand as a notice for the next Court.

BURNING OF HINDOO WIDOWS.

Mr. Poynder gave notice, that at the next general Court, he would submit the following motion:—

“That this Court, taking into consideration the continuance of human sacrifices in India, is of opinion that, in the case of all rites or ceremonies involving the destruction of life, it is the duty of a paternal Government to interpose for their prevention; and therefore recommends to the hon. Court of Directors to transmit such instructions to India as that Court may deem most expedient for accomplishing this object, consistent with all practicable attention to the feelings of the natives.”

BOMBAY MARINE.

Capt. Maxfield said, that he had sent in a notice of a motion on the subject of the Company’s Marine, in a letter addressed to the Court of Directors, and signed by two proprietors, with a request that the Court might be made special for its discussion. The Court had the power of making any Court special for any particular discussion, on the requisition of two proprietors, but in the present case the Court

Court of Directors took no notice of the application. He wished now to give notice, that he would introduce the subject at the next Quarterly Court.

The Chairman observed, that it was competent to the hon. member to give the notice if he so pleased, but his motion must come on after the other motions of which notice had been already given. As to the Court of Directors not having made the Court special at the requisition of two proprietors, it was in their discretion to do so or not, and they had not done so, be-

cause they thought that course would tend to defeat what he supposed was the hon. proprietor's own object, namely, the respectability and efficiency of the Bombay Marine. It would not be prudent to attempt the attainment of measures calculated to promote that object by a public discussion in this Court.

Col. L. Stanhope said, that he was one of the persons who signed the letter to the directors, and he was surprised no notice had been taken of it.

The Court adjourned at half-past six.

LIST of SHIPS trading to and from the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Medres & Bengal	1827.						
	March 15	George	482	Johnston and Meaburn.	William Fulcher.	W. I. Docks	Cockerill, Trail, and Co. [Brinley.
	30	Kingston	514	William A. Bowen.	W. A. Bowen	E. I. Docks	Cockerill, Trail, and Co., and J. S.
	April 9	Barbrough Castle	599	Wigrams and Green	George Denny	Blackwall	John Pirie and Co.
Bengal and Ceylon	10	Lady MacNaghten	900	William Faith.	William Faith	W. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley and Co., Billiter-sq.
	23	Childe Harold	463	Robert Grainger	Wm. W. West.	E. I. Docks	Joseph Horsley and Co.
	29	Neptune	710	John Cumberlege, jun.	J. A. Cumberlege	E. I. Docks	John Lynny, jun.
	May 1	Belton	682	David Sutton	David Sutton	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co.
Bombay	March 4	Belton	300	Andrew Talbert	Andrew Talbert	E. I. Docks	Lyall and Greig, London-street, [jun.
	5	Resource	383	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	E. I. Docks	J. D. & A. Wilkinson, & W. Redhead.
	10	Eliza	290	T. and A. Dixon	Adam Dixon	City Canal	Thos. Dennis, Langbourn Chambers.
	15	Lady Rencena	350	Buckles and Co.	Bourne Russell	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co. Mark-lane.
Mauritius & Ceylon	1	St. David	332	John Leslie	J. Richardson	W. I. Docks	John Lynny, jun.
	4	Lady Nugent	515	John Campbell	George J. Redman	City Canal	William Redhead, jun.
	31	Charles Kerr	340	W. Beachcroft	W. Beachcroft	Lon. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birch-lane.
	30	Kath. Steu. Forbes	550	John Pirie and Co.	John Brodie	City Canal	John Pirie and Co. [street.
Mauritius	April 21	Bolton	457	Aaron Chapman	Ingram Chapman	W. I. Docks	John Chapman, and Co., Leadonhall.
	15	Morning Star	340	M. Andrew	John Clarkson	W. I. Docks	Basert and Co., Broad-street.
	20	Prince Regent	400	Buckles and Co.	Thos. Gibbs	W. I. Docks	John Lynny, jun.
	28	Copernicus	320	William Tindell	W. B. Lamb	W. I. Docks	Buckles and Co.
Baharia and Singa-	20	Eliza Jane	290	Jas Carfax	Thos. Sanders	W. I. Docks	John Lynny, jun.
	1	Mary and Jane	340	John Matches	R. L. Hare	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
	15	Princess Victoria	300	W. D. Dowson	William Rixon	Lon. Docks	Joseph Horsley and Co.
	10	Victoria	280	Andrew Henderson	John Matches	City Canal	Edm. Read, Riche's-court, Lime-str.
Penang and Singa-	25	Nimrod	340	Thomas Harvie	Jas. H. Southam	City Canal	John S. Brinley, Birch-lane.
	1	Guildford	335	James Maugles	Magnus Johnson	Sheerness	Joseph Lachlan.
	—	Governor Remy	513	L. and A. Cambridge	John Young	Portsmouth	Joseph Lachlan.
	—	Mermaid	479	Joseph Sones	Wm. Johnston	Sheerness	Joseph Lachlan.
New South Wales	—	Henry of Hastings	432	George Lyall	Jos. J. Drake	Portsmouth	Joseph Lachlan.
	—	Princess Charlotte	390	James Gale and Son	Robert Plunkett	Woolwich	Joseph Lachlan.
	—	Princess Charlotte	400	Howden and Gardner	Edward P. Godby	Woolwich	Joseph Lachlan.
	7	Atterbury	358	Robert Granger	John Findlay	Lon. Docks	Robt. Brooks, Old Broad-street.
F. D. Land & N.	13	Long	435	Pirie and Carr	Borthwick Wright	Lon. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	—	Lion	357	John Blinner	John Lusk	Lon. Docks	J. Blinner, Church-row, Fenchurch-st.
	—	Orestes	275	John Laumden	Alexander Kenn	Lon. Docks	Buckles and Co.
	30	Orestes	285	William Hudson	William Hudson	Lon. Docks	Antonie and Stubbs, Great St. Helen's.
April 20	George Home	447	B. Powis	J. F. Steele	Lon. Docks	Robert Thornhill.	

1st March 1827.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1826-27, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be Agent.	To be Graves and.	To be the Down.	When Sailed.
8 <i>Bridgewater</i>	1276	James Sims	J. R. Manderson	W. H. Walker	C. Pennington	David Home.	John Hayward	W. Spry	Joseph Cragg	Bombay & China	1826.	1827.	1827.	1827.
9 <i>Leander Castle</i>	1427	Matthew Isacks	Thomas Baker	G. K. Bathie.	J. Wilkinson	G. J. Thompson	C. Hawkins	J. H. Blen-	Benj. B. Lord	(St. Helena, Bom-	14 Nov	29 Nov	4 Jan.	4 Jan.
10 <i>Atlas</i>	1867	Charles O. Mayne	John Hine	Hen. Bristow	T. G. Adams	John Vaux	John Domest.	Robt. Murray	Jo. W. Cragg	Bay, & China.	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
11 <i>Resolute</i>	1334	John F. Timins	C. B. Gribble	Edw. Foord	A. C. Watling	F. Walwright	Godfr. S. Hmt.	Wm. Scott	Nich. G. Gliss	Bombay & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
12 <i>Duke of York</i>	1227	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke	Geo. Ireland	F. Mac Neill	J. Thomson	Dudley North	Wm. Allan	Wm. E. Brown	(St. Helena, Bom-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
13 <i>Elizabeth</i>	1300	John Locke	J. C. Whiteman	Robert Card	Wm. Robson	B. J. Thomson	J. R. Lancaster	Richard Boyes	Edw. Crowfoot	Bay, & China.	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
14 <i>Conqueror</i>	1300	Joseph Hare	Rich. Gascoigne	Wm. Longcroft	Alex. Bell	James Crozier	Henry Cayley	A. Johnston	R. G. Lancaster	Bombay & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
15 <i>Buckinghamshire</i>	1283	Company's Ship	David R. Newall	John Hillman	Peter Pilcher	Thos. Allichin	T. Packman	Wm. Hayland	Wm. Bruce	Bombay & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
16 <i>Sally Castle</i>	1242	Company's Ship	William Hay	Joseph Coates	C. A. Eastmure	C. Hen. Leaver	Arthur Burnell	Robt. Strange	Fred. Palmer	Bombay & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
17 <i>Charles Grant</i>	1246	William Moten	Edm. P. Wilson	R. Lindsay	B. Jobling	James Sparrow	C. Johnstone.	R. Alexander	G. R. Griffiths	Bombay & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
18 <i>Hydra</i>	1333	S. Marjoribanks	Samuel Seale	J. Dudman	Wm. B. Coles	James Mowat	John Garzar.	John Lawson	R. Middlemass	Bombay & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
19 <i>Ingis</i>	1298	R. Borradaile	Anna F. Proctor	Wm. MacNair	Thos. Thoma	Mark Clayson	R. E. Warner	Joseph Docker	Jas. Thomson	Bombay & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
20 <i>Windward</i>	1332	George Clay	W. Cruickshank	Henry Cowan	George Lloyd	James Walker	J. G. Murray	James Bruce	D. Grassick	Bombay & China	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
21 <i>Tarapurkaroon</i>	1386	John C. Lochner	John Charrette	H. Clement	George Wm.	H. S. Isaacson	Thos. Fos	Wm. Westcott	Robert Miles	St. Helena, Pe-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
22 <i>Bombay</i>	1242	Henry Templer	Alex. Nairne	Richard Apin	H. Thomson	A. C. Barclay	W. MacKenzie	P. P. Alley	David Clark	St. Helena, Pe-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
23 <i>General Kyd</i>	1200	James Walker	Wm. Manning	W. R. Blakeley	G. T. Calvey	Fred. Heiges	John Tate	J. P. Halliday	John Benfield	St. Helena, Pe-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
24 <i>Walterloo</i>	1325	Company's Ship	Wm. Whitehead	John D. Orr	G. Carburnot	Bazil W. Nure	C. Mac Rae	John Sim	C. D. Moron	St. Helena, Pe-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
25 <i>Duke of Sussex</i>	1300	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Ladd	R. Patullo	J. Sercombe	Francis West	W. S. Stockley	John Cullen	J. C. Sinclair	St. Helena, Pe-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
26 <i>Kallis Castle</i>	1332	Geo. Reed	George Proby	Jas. Dryner	Chas. Ingram	A. Tudor	Ed. Littlehales	Wm. Chas. Reynell	Chas. Reynell	St. Helena, Pe-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
27 <i>Miscra</i>	978	George Palmer	Christoph. Biden	Henry Gribble	C. W. Francken	Nath. A. Knox	Wm. Toffer	C. H. Barnes	W. H. Hunt	St. Helena, Pe-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
28 <i>Pr. Chart of Wales</i>	1000	John L. Miles	George Mason	T. A. Davis	C. S. Sparke	C. H. Wimbolt	John Campbell	Graham	Wm. Cragg	St. Helena, Pe-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
29 <i>Warren Hastings</i>	901	Henry Bonham	Alfred Chapman	—	John Spark	W. Liddellale	John Dunxon	Wm. Winton	Fran. Jenkins	St. Helena, Pe-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
30 <i>Mary Wellington</i>	886	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	J. B. Burnett	Robt. Robson	Wm. Taylor	Aug. Urnston	Adam Elliot	Joseph Adams	St. Helena, Pe-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
31 <i>Thomas Grenville</i>	886	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	J. B. Burnett	Robt. Robson	Wm. Taylor	Aug. Urnston	Adam Elliot	Joseph Adams	St. Helena, Pe-	29 do.	14 Dec	19 do.	17 do.
32 <i>Barnes</i>	729	Buckle & Co.	H. Hutchison	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	13 Mar.	10 Apr.	—	—
33 <i>Alfred</i>	716	Fraser, Living & Co.	J. Pearson	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	13 Mar.	10 Apr.	—	—
34 <i>Brookborough</i>	761	Alfred Chapman	Thos. Fawson	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	13 Mar.	10 Apr.	—	—
35 <i>Lord Hungerford</i>	736	J. L. Heathorn	Wm. Heathorn	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	13 Mar.	10 Apr.	—	—

CHARTERED FOR ONE VOYAGE to and from CHINA.

